



# Endemic Animals of India (Vertebrates)

Edited by  
K. Venkataraman  
A. Chattopadhyay  
K. A. Subramanian



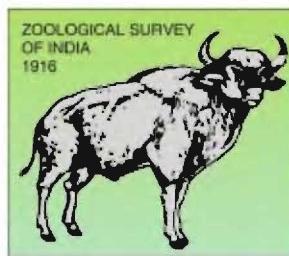
Zoological Survey of India



# ENDEMIC ANIMALS OF INDIA

*Edited by*

**K. VENKATARAMAN  
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ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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## राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AUTHORITY

भारत सरकार  
Govt. of India

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अध्यक्ष  
Dr. P. Balakrishna  
Chairman

### FOREWORD

Each passing day makes us feel that we live in a world with diminished ecological diversity and disappearing life forms. We have been extracting energy, materials and organisms from nature and altering landscapes at a rate that cannot be a sustainable one. Our nature is an essential partnership; an 'essential', because each living species has its space and role, and performs an activity vital to the whole; a 'partnership', because the biological species or the living components of nature can only thrive together, because together they create a dynamic equilibrium. Nature is further a dynamic entity that never remains the same- that changes, that adjusts, that evolves; 'equilibrium', that is in spirit, balanced and harmonious. Nature, in fact, promotes evolution, radiation and diversity. The current biodiversity is an inherited vital resource to us, which needs to be carefully conserved for our future generations as it holds the key to the progress in agriculture, aquaculture, clothing, food, medicine and numerous other fields. Today, our biological wealth has been threatened due to escalating anthropogenic demands leading to devastation of habitats and ecosystems. In this situational matrix, declaration of the present decade (2011-2020) by the United Nations as the "Decade on Biodiversity" has rightfully created a thrust upon our country for implementing the obligations and responsibilities of the clauses of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

A taxonomic analysis of available species is still the popular approach in assessing diversity and measuring species - richness values of plants and animals in an area, which is one of the important parameters in conservation programme. Each species is one unit and the loss of a species signifies that the world is poorer by one unit species, or an area becomes poorer by one locally extinct taxon. In recent times, naturalists and economists have begun to raise the questions, whether we can afford to treat all species with equal rating? If one would ask, whether a species of rat is equivalent to a species of panda? The answer would become, rats are no less important in human economy, but they lack appeal to the biologists from the viewpoint of conservation. Eventually, some species always received priorities over other in protection.

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) spearheaded the taxonomic researches of fauna in India for about a century and as a premier institution under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) brought out many scientific documents and books highlighting the faunal wealth and diversity of the country. Taxonomy, in fact, provides the reference system for all organisms, and the framework on which the skills to identify and specify the elements of biodiversity are based. As such, it has been recognized by the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as being fundamental to the CBD.

The present document prepared by the ZSI on the endemic vertebrate animals of India would prove to be vital and useful one. I am sure present document/book will prove to be a reference material for the conservation officials, scientists, students, policy planners and all others concerned with the cause of conservation and sustainable utilization of the biological resource of the country.

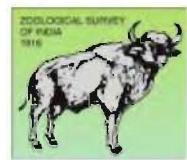
Chennai, 09<sup>th</sup> May, 2013

(Balakrishna P)





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## PREFACE

India, one of the mega biodiversity countries of the world is unique in having faunal elements representing Gondwanaian, Afrotropical, Oriental and Palearctic representatives. Recent molecular phylogenetic studies provide strong evidence that many endemic fauna such as caecilians, some freshwater molluscs, freshwater fishes, certain reptiles and insects of the subcontinent are evolutionarily the most ancient forms. High levels of endemism across vertebrate and invertebrate groups in India are reported from the Eastern Himalayas, Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

So far, a whopping figure of more than 93,000 species of animals constituting some 7.50% of the overall species recorded in the entire world has been documented from our country. Zoological Survey of India has contributed significantly to the documentation, especially establishing the distribution of endemic species. Most of the endemic species due to their unique habitat preference, life history strategies and low population densities are at a higher risk of extinction due to anthropogenic activities. In the recent past, the distribution and population of many endemic species, which were once common across the landscape have reduced. This alarming trend indicates the overall degradation of ecosystem health and decline of associated species.

Accurate scientific documentation of endemic fauna is the first step towards effective conservation actions. The scientists of ZSI, over the years have traversed across India and studied the vast National Zoological Collections to document the endemic status of various species. The current updated document on endemic vertebrates provides recently adopted nomenclature, status and distribution of endemic species. This publication on "Endemic Vertebrates" will be of immense help to taxonomists, ecologists, conservation managers, National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards, Biodiversity Management Committees, Peoples Biodiversity Registers, students and teachers.

We envisage that this publication will encourage students, teachers, professionals and amateur naturalists to document and conserve faunal diversity of India, especially the endemics.

Kolkata  
02 May, 2013

K. Venkataraman  
Director



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# PROLOGUE

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*“Security is mostly a superstition, it does not exist in nature. Life is either a daring adventure or nothing at all” – Helen Keller*

The paraphrased quotation of Hellen Adams Keller, the American writer and social activist, aptly reflects in true sense and spirit the concept of species-endemism in nature. The Mother Nature has many sentinel species which, by their outright exposures to dire and disastrous threats to their lives, have overcome the dangers, and still continue to sustain and perpetuate themselves in their natural habitats and environment that have undergone considerable change.

**Endemism** is the phenomenon of restricted distribution or occurrence of a species in a well defined geographical area. The area may be as small as that of a small lake; it may be the state of a country or a country itself, or even a continent. The phenomenon of Endemism is related to Biogeography that denotes the unique occurrence of a living species in the ecological state of a well defined geographic location that may be a small local area with unique niche characteristics like the Loktak Lake in the state of Manipur, an island like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a state like Gujarat of a country, or a nation like India. An endemic species is therefore an animal or a plant species whose habitat is restricted to a particular area or space on the globe and is found only in that region and nowhere else in the world. An endemic species therefore stands as the true representative of the specific environment of its habitat, and by the very fact such species may also serve as biological indicators, as had been termed earlier as flagship species in some lower groups of organisms (Foissner, 2005; Foissner and Stoeck, 2006). The principal cause of endemism is attributed to the geographical barriers in the form of vast water sheet, fluid or frozen, sky-scrapping mountains, spread of large deserts etc., which can best be suited to the level of national or continental endemism. Species endemism may even be caused due to tectonic plate movements and continental drifts. In the case of narrow range of distribution, the endemic species probably indicate

of their poor adaptability to varied environmental conditions other than that of their own habitats.

The concept of endemism is applied while formulating different biogeographic regions. The study of an endemic animal species involves the study of the zoogeographical zones that constitute the habitat of a species. Zoogeography therefore helps in the study of the past and present pattern of distribution of a type of animal, which in turn can help in predicting its future range of occurrence.

Distribution and occurrences of animal species was always guided by the environmental forces in the past. Patterns of distribution can be explained by a combination of dispersalist and vicariance biogeography. It is believed that the vicariance process forms the underlying mechanism of distributional diversity and the dispersalist mode operating only occasionally. Vicariance theory states that a species that is distributed over a wide area becomes vicarated as a geographic barrier develops, as was evidenced in the continental drift. The theory of vicarianism developed gradually through the works of Leon Croizat, the Italian born phytogeographer (Croizat, 1982). The dispersalist view proposed that animals get dispersed from a centre of origin by crossing some existing barrier that would separate them from the original population. The principle however did not get much acceptance due to its rare occurrence.

The theory of plate tectonics, which results in geographical movement or displacement of land mass, has got firmly established. The dynamic nature of continental landmasses has been important in the field of biogeography that has helped greatly in interpretation of the dispersal of biota. The slow movement of continents has also helped in explaining the isolation and intermingling of living populations. During much of the Mesozoic Era, the continents remained mingled together as Pangea. In the Early Cretaceous Epoch, this was split by the interceptive development of Tethys Sea giving rise to northern and southern continents

of Laurasia and Gondowana land respectively, with India remaining as a part of Gondowana land. The flora and fauna were able to move within the Northern and Southern hemispheres but not between them. During the Late Cretaceous and throughout much of the Cenozoic period, Gondwanaland got split and its component parts drifted apart, some of them forming connections with Laurasia, which remained more or less a continuous landmass. India had broad link with Laurasia in the Paleogene Period (during the Paleocene, Eocene and the Oligocene Epochs) that lasted for about 40 million years. Distinctive Paleoendemic species are therefore not found in India. Neoendemics in India arose as species diverged from the original stock and got reproductively isolated, or developed from hybridization.

The primary factors that contribute to result in the endemism of species are narrow ecological amplitude, poor adaptability, geographical barriers etc. Endemics tend to develop on geographically isolated areas such as islands where from dispersal is difficult due to various natural geographical barriers. Hence many of the endemics have been recorded from the island areas. About 75 percent of the species found in Madagascar are endemic. Islands far from mainlands have comparatively less living diversity and have less opportunity for colonization and re-colonization. Colonization and extinction are constantly occurring within populations.

The geographical range of a species is of importance in the concept of endemism. Once a species is described, it becomes, initially, known as endemic to that location and to that country. As and when this species is recorded from another country, it loses its original national endemic status; however it may remain as endemic to a particular geographical/bio-geographical region. This may occur in many small animal groups like arthropods, molluscs etc. The endemic tag of well-marked taxa with well-defined status like the species of reptiles, birds or mammals are relatively stable. In the case of birds, the geographical range for endemism is frequently represented by Endemic Bird Area (EBA) encompassing their temporary habitats also, owing to the habitual widespread aerial and migratory practices of the avifauna.

India occupies only about 2.7% of the land area of the world and the second most populous nation. India is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biodiversity, and its strategic location has identified itself as one of the 17 mega diversity countries of the world. More than 92,000 species of animals have so far been recorded from India, and scientists have estimated the possible occurrence of five times more

diversity in India which is yet to be explored and realised. These vast arrays of faunal diversity remains distributed in diverse, all possible ecosystem/habitat conditions available in India.

The concept of Biodiversity Hotspots got centred on those places/regions which are the home of large numbers of endemic species, majority of which are under threat having already lost at least 70 percent of their original natural vegetation and habitats. Reasons for biodiversity loss in hotspots have been attributed to the adversities, mainly, Habitat destruction, Resource mismanagement, Poaching and Climate change. Over half of the world's plant diversity and 42 percent of terrestrial vertebrate species are endemic to the 35 hotspots of the world. So far, more than 92,000 species of fauna (~7.5% of the world's faunal account) have been recorded and realised from India.

In the context of faunal endemism related to India, the knowledge about endemism among the vertebrate animals of the country is comparatively better realised than that of the invertebrates'. Among the Indian Vertebrate fauna, species endemism among Amphibia and Reptilia are found to be as high as 61.2 % and 41% of the species, respectively. Among fishes, 9 (nine) genera are endemic to India. Majority of the endemic fauna in India have their occurrence/distribution in the hotspots of Eastern Himalayas, Indo Burma region (both of them include many states of North East India) and Western Ghats of India. Many endemic animals are also found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of the 81 species of endemic birds, 29 species are from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 42 species from Western Ghats and 5 species from North East India. Of the 221 species of endemic amphibians known from India, the Western Ghats and North East India are represented by 141 species and 51 species, respectively. Similarly, majority of the reptilian species endemic to India is distributed in the three biodiversity-rich regions, viz., North Eastern India, Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar islands of the country. While 40% of endemic fresh water fishes of India are reported from the Western Ghats, nearly equal share of richness of endemic fishes are also known from the north-eastern India.

India is bestowed with the presence of ten biogeographic zones across its length and breadth. Wild-Life Institute of India has identified in the country the following biogeographic zones:

**1. Trans-Himalayan Region:** The Himalayan ranges immediately north of the Great Himalayan range are called the Trans-Himalayas. The Trans-Himalayan region with its sparse vegetation has the richest wild sheep and goat community in the world. The snow

leopard and the migratory black-necked crane are found here.

**2. Himalayas:** The forests are very dense with extensive growth of grass and evergreen tall trees. Oak, chestnut, conifer, ash, pine, deodar are abundant in Himalayas. Several interesting animals inhabiting this sub Himalayan zone include wild sheep, mountain goats, ibex, shrew, panda, snow leopard etc.

**3. Semi-Arid Areas:** A transitional zone between the desert and the denser forests of the Western Ghats is characterized by discontinuous vegetation cover of thorn forest with open soil-water deficit areas throughout the year. Birds, jackals, leopards, eagles, snakes, fox, buffaloes are found in this region.

**4. North-West Desert Regions:** This region consists of parts of Rajasthan, Kutch, Delhi and parts of Gujarat. The climate is characteristic with very hot and dry summer and cold winter, with very less rainfall. The vegetation is dominated by mostly xerophytes. Indian Bustard, a highly endangered bird inhabits here. Camels, wild asses, foxes, and snakes are found in hot and arid deserts.

**5. Western Ghats:** The mountains along the west coast of peninsular India, traversing the parts of six Indian states, are the Western Ghats, acclaimed as one of the hottest hotspots of the world. The varied climate and diverse topography create a wide array of habitats that support unique sets and assemblages of plant and animal species. The Western Ghats include amongst the 34 biodiversity hotspots recognized globally. These hills are known for their richer endemism of species at both higher and lower taxonomic levels.

**6. Deccan Plateau:** Beyond the Ghats is the Deccan Plateau, a semi-arid region lying in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats. This region is the largest unit of the Peninsular Plateau of India. The highlands of the plateau are covered with different types of forests, which provide a large variety of plants and animals including endemics.

**7. Gangetic Plain:** The Gangetic Plain, the geographic zone that extends up to the Himalayan foothills, is characterised by the alluvial sediments with large physiogeographic variations but with topographic uniformity except in the arid Western Rajasthan. The forest vegetation includes trees like teak, sal, shisham, mahua, khair etc., along with large varieties of associated fauna.

**8. North-East India:** North-East India is one of the richest flora regions in the country, abounds with several species of orchids, bamboos, ferns and other plants. A large number of endemic animals harbour in the states of the North-East.

**9. Islands:** The Arabian Sea islands (Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.) and Bay Islands differ significantly in origin and physical characteristics. Away from the nearest point on the main land mass and extending about 590 kms, Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal have some of the best-preserved evergreen forests of India. Large numbers of endemic species are confined in these areas.

**10. Coasts:** India has a coastline extending over 7,500 kms. The Indian coasts vary in their topographic characteristics and structures. Extensive deltas of the Hooghly, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are the characteristic features of these coasts. Mangrove vegetation, associated with their characteristic flora and fauna along with their endemic components, is characteristic of the estuarine coasts of India.

Indian biogeography reflects an assemblage of variable ecosystems from snow-clad high mountain ranges of the Himalaya to sea coasts of sandy, muddy, rocky, shingle and coralline nature, in between zone(s) blended with forests, meadows, grasslands, deserts, wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs. Covering the terrestrial part of the Indian territory in the south and west, there is a marine water-spread of varied depth with islands and archipelagoes of various configurations. In ecology, each of these is classified as ecosystem which is defined as a dynamic complex of interactive and interdependent biotic communities and their abiotic environment, functioning as a unit within a definable boundary. Ecosystems are usually demarcated on the basis of natural habitat classification on the physical characteristics and general appearance like forests and grasslands. They are classified on the basis of geographical and geological features like mountains, islands, etc. Each of these ecosystems, between them, and within each of them contain large variable sets of habitats unique in their prescriptions of living conditions, and each such situation is utilized by a number of organisms for their well struggled survivability. This inherent driving force has given rise to unique sets of traits leading to reproductive isolation and evolution of new species, and resultantly many of them become endemic to such habitat conditions.

It is the characteristic habitat that harbours and nurtures an endemic species. The endemic species are best suited and acclimated to their available, limited specific habitat conditions. The well being of species is therefore dependant on the health of the environment surrounding it. The healthy looks of an endemic population therefore represent the health condition of the supporting habitat. Alteration in the food web prevailing in the ecosystem may hamper the survivability of an endemic animal thereby making it

endangered. Such sensitivity of the endemic species has invited special conservation efforts leading to declaring many biodiversity rich hot spots where large number of primary vegetation has already been lost.

A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region harbouring a significant diversity of life forms that is under threat from humans. To qualify as a biodiversity hotspot, a region must meet two strict criteria: it must contain at least 1,500 species of endemic vascular plants and it has lost at least 70% of its original vegetation. These sites support nearly 60% of the world's plant, bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species, with a very high share of endemic species. Three regions that satisfy these criteria exist in India such as:

**The Western Ghats:** The Western Ghats are a chain of hills that run along the western edge of peninsular India. These regions have moist deciduous forest and rain forest. The region shows high species diversity as well as high levels of endemism. Nearly 77% of the amphibians and 62% of the reptile species found here are found nowhere else. There are over 6000 vascular plants belonging to over 2500 genera in this hotspot, of which about 3000 are endemic. The highest concentration of species in the Western Ghats is believed to be in the Agasthyamalai Hills in the Ghats' southernmost extremity. The regions within the hotspot contain over 450 birds, about 140 species, 260 reptiles and 175 amphibian species. Over 60% of the reptiles and amphibians are completely endemic to this region. Such a splendid diversity of life is severely threatened today due to habitat destruction, primarily spearheaded by man.

**The Eastern Himalayas:** The Eastern Himalayan hotspot has more than 170 globally threatened species. The region is home to the Himalayan Newt, *Tylototriton verrucosus*; the endangered dragonfly *Epiophlebia laidlawi* is also found here. A few threatened, endemic bird species are also found here. The Himalayas are home to over 300 species of mammals, a dozen of which are endemic. Mammals like the Golden langur, the Himalayan langurs, the Gangetic dolphin, wild water buffalo, swamp deer, etc. have their home range in this region. The only endemic genus in the hotspot is the Namadapha flying squirrel which is critically endangered.

**Indo-Burma:** The Indo-Burma region includes North-Eastern India south of Brahmaputra River. This hotspot spreads over a large area comprising several major landforms encountering a wide diversity of climate and habitat patterns. Many of the species known from this region, especially some freshwater turtle species, are endemic to the area. As many as 1,200 species of birds exist in this region, including the

threatened white-eared night-heron and the orange-necked partridge.

Environmental degradation in recent times, especially by the anthropogenic incursions, has brought about series of changes in the physical and other related aspects in almost every habitat conditions, all of which has collectively been phrased as 'Habitat Degradation'. The survivability of the endemic species in the natural habitats becomes highly challenging owing to their restricted adaptability to the changed microhabitat climates and conditions. Situation becomes still worse when one species exhibits strong bond of dependency with some other species in the form of symbiosis or host specificity. As for example, the existence of the endemic *Hematopinus oliveri* Mishra & Singh, an ectoparasitic Anoplura, is absolutely dependant on the survivability of its only host *Porcula salvania* Hopdgson, the Pygmy hog endemic to Assam, India. The Pygmy hog has been declared as 'Critically Endangered' by IUCN. It suggests that the interspecific interactions in nature often face critically threshold conjunctures sometimes threatening the existence of the species, driving them to the brink of extinction in their natural habitats.

The susceptibility of the island endemics to their habitat degradation or destruction has got well documented (Temple, 1977). 81% of the vertebrate species in the Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands are unique to them and more than 60 % are endemic to New Zealand and Caribbean islands. A metapopulation of an endemic species with characteristic demographic stochasticity may lead towards extinction. The natural process of immigration from an adjacent similar population, as a 'rescue effect' to the earlier population, gets adversely affected due to anthropogenic habitat destruction and fragmentation. Though naturally fragmented ecosystems are found all over the world, human mediated habitat modification is the principal cause of such fragmentation. Such fragmentation of habitats leads to the non availability of the basic needs for the species surviving there.

Endemics can easily become endangered or extinct if their restricted habitat undergoes degradation or fragmentation, especially by the human-induced activities, including the introduction of new organisms to the native natural ecosystems/ habitats. The major causes for habitat degradation and changes in an ecosystem are: Modern agricultural practices, Rapid urbanization, Open cast mining and oil drilling, Extraction of metals and minerals, Indiscriminate destruction of forests, Cultural practices like jhum cultivation etc., all of which are promoted in the guise of development for the well-being of the fast expanding human population.

Endemic animals having poor resilience require special, urgent and stringent conservation measures for ensuring their sustainability. Ecological significance of every endemic species needs to be assessed aptly towards formulation of effective strategies for providing umbrella protection to the fragile ecosystems containing the endemics. It is important therefore to document the endemic faunal varieties of a nation like India so as to implement different conservation practices in the endemic-rich areas thus providing them the coverage of protected area network. This is particularly relevant when 67% of the so far recorded critically endangered animals of India are found to be endemics.

It is our endeavour in this context to make a handbook on the vertebrate animals endemic to India, collecting, collating and compiling the scientific information on the diversity and status of the species. The treatise contains a comprehensive account of vertebrate animals, belonging to the classes of Pisces, Amphibia, Reptiles, Aves and Mammals, endemic to India. The salient information of species on their diagnostic characteristics, distribution and conservation status provided in this volume may be of use to ease the activities of the conservationists, and as well user-friendly to the zoological researchers in updating their knowledge base.

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# MAMMALIA

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## Introduction

Among the animal kingdom class Mammalia is regarded highest as group from the evolutionary point of view. Mammals encompass not only the largest terrestrial species like the elephant and the largest aquatic species like the Blue whale, but also the smallest species like shrew, mice, bat etc. Mammals having hairs on the body and mammary or milk producing glands for nourishing their young ones are found in all types of habitats i.e. from snowy heights of the Himalayas to the plains from thick rain forest to the arid region and from terrestrial to aquatic realm. To survive in a particular environment one unique set of characters are found in each species. Indian aquatic mammals belong to two orders *viz.* Cetacea and Sirenia. All Indian Cetaceans are marine but only one species i.e. Gangetic dolphin which is distributed only in freshwater system of Ganga basin. Clear adaptive radiation is observed in mammals. They may be volant, arboreal, ground dwelling, cave dwelling, burrow dwelling, fossorial or aquatic in habit. Feeding diversity may be noted in mammals. They may be insectivorous, frugivorous, herbivorous, carnivorous or omnivorous.

It is one of the most fascinating features in the Indian Biodiversity. In India the northeastern states are richest in mammalian fauna followed by Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and the Desert. Indian mammalian fauna is heavily influenced by the Indo-China, Malayan, Ethiopian and Palearctic elements (Agarwal, 1998). About 50% of mammalian fauna have shrunk in their distributional range due to various anthropogenic pressures. Already we have lost the cheetah and the lesser one-horned rhinoceros from our country. Global mammalian fauna is represented by 5490 species belonging to 1229 genera, 153 families and 29 orders (Wilson & Reeder, 2005).

Out of which 397 species under 180 genera of 41 families and 13 orders are reported from India, which is about 8.58% of the world mammalian fauna (Ramakrishna and Alfred, 2007). 46 species of mammals

are endemic to India of which 18 are restricted to Western Ghats, 11 species to Peninsular India, 5 species to Northeastern India, two to Western Himalaya and 10 to Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Alfred and Chakraborty, 2002). India is located at the confluence of Oriental, Palaearctic and Ethiopian biogeographical realms and Indian mammals are the admixture of the three realms. Mammals are the only surviving synapsids. They are considered as the dominant animals in terrestrial and non-terrestrial ecosystems.

In ancient India, descriptions of mammals are available in Vedas and even in prevedic edicts. It is observed that there are ethical, social, mythological and economic relationship between man and wild animal. Mammals such as elephants, Gaur, Goat, Tiger, Lion, Hanuman Langur, rats etc., have special mythological significance among Hindus and they are worshiped with different God and Goddess which help in conservation.

Medicinal values of some products of some species of mammals are used in Ayurvedic, Unani and Veterinary medicines. Some species of mammals like Norway Rats, House Mouse, European Rabbits, Guinea pig, Hamster, Gerbil etc., are used in biomedical research for human related physiology, psychology and a variety of diseases from dental caries to cancer. The non-human primate especially Rhesus Monkey has opened broad new areas of biomedical research relevant to human welfare as test animal. The mammals specially, some species of rodents are the reservoirs of many dreadful diseases like plague, tularemia, yellow fever, rabbis, leptospirosis, lyme disease, hemorrhagic fever etc.

Mammals are regarded not only as foe, but also as friend. Humans are dependent on other mammals for milk, meat, fur, wool, transport etc. Domesticated mammals provide as source of protein and provide means of transportation and heavy works also. Tamed elephants are used for dragging logs, carrying people in difficult terrains, royal processions, marriage party etc. Bullocks are used for transport and cultivation.

Donkey and camel are used for carrying luggage and transport. Domestic dog is also used in detection of crime etc. in forensic as well as police department.

Some mammals are directly detrimental to human activities. They have an impact on food resources. Some species of rodents, monkeys, langur, deer, wild boar, hares, and elephants cause damage to crops and fruit bats, squirrels also cause damage to orchards. But sometimes native carnivores prey on domestic herds, while herbivorous mammals compete with live stock for food.

Mammalian species are exploited for commercial purposes. Different wildlife derivatives like skins of tiger, leopard, deer, horn of rhinoceros, ivory of elephant, antlers of deer, musk of deer, gall bladder of bear, meat and oil of whales, fins of dolphin, ambergris of sperm whale, fur of antelope etc., are some of them.

The significance of mammals in an ecosystem is to modify vegetation structure, alter pathways of nutrients, and thereby change species composition. Their large scale structuring effects make large mammals 'ecological landscapers'. Through this they influence ecosystem function and biodiversity. Landscaping effects occur when mammals are regulated by food, rather than by predators. The structuring role of mammals in maintaining species diversity is evident not just in vegetation, but also in birds, other mammals, and invertebrates. This role makes them prime candidates as 'umbrella species' for conservation. Protection of large mammal species and their habitats also conserves a large part of the remaining community. It also means that such mammals become the 'indicators species' for the health of the ecosystem. Mammals play a significant role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem. Some mammals may be regarded as primary consumers, *viz.*, Artiodactyls and Perrisodactyls, and some mammals especially carnivores as highest consumers in ecosystem.

#### Order INSECTIVORA

#### Family ERINACEIDAE

##### 1. *Parachinus nudiventris* (Horsfield, 1851)

#### Original Reference:

1851. *Erinaceus nudiv entris* Horsfield, *Cat. Mamm. Mus., E. India Co.*, p. 136.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Bare Bellied Hedgehog.

**Type Locality:** Madras, Tamil Nadu

**Salient Features:** Length of head and body around 165 mm, ear 24-27 mm. and it is not above spines.

Dorsum brownish; a brown bangle above wrist and a brown colour on throat present. Generally found in plains with patches of bush or scrub forest.

**Distribution:** India: Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### Family SORICIDAE

##### 2. *Crocidura andamanensis* Miller, 1902

#### Original Reference:

1902. *Crocidura andamanensis* Miller *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, **24**: 777.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Andaman Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Mac Pherson Strait, South Andaman

**Salient Features:** Large-sized (H & B: 114 mm), tail about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Head and body length. Dorsal pelage soft; hairs long (7 mm) and medium brown in colour. Ventral pelage is grey.

**Distribution:** India: South Andaman Island.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

##### 3. *Crocidura nicobarica* Miller, 1902

#### Original Reference:

1902. *Crocidura nicobarica* Miller *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, **24**: 776.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Nicobar Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Great Nicobar Island.

**Salient Features:** Large-sized (H & B: 107-120 mm), tail about 67% of head and body in length. Dorsal pelage short (4 mm), bristly and sooty brown in colour.

**Distribution:** India: Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

##### 4. *Crocidura jenkinsi* Chakraborty, 1978

#### Original Reference:

1978. *Crocidura jenkinsi* Chakraborty *Bull. zool. Surv. India*, **1**: 303.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Jenkins's Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Wright Myo, South Andaman

**Salient Features:** Head and body length is: 100-107 mm, tail slightly smaller being 98% of head and body length. Dorsal pelage long is approx. 7 mm with bristly and brown in colour. Mainly found in scrub jungles adjacent to human habitation

**Distribution:** India: South Andaman Islands.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

5. *Crocidura hispida* Thomas, 1913

**Original Reference:**

1913. *Crocidura hispida* Thomas, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., ser. 2, 17 23.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Andaman Spiny Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Northern end of little Andaman

**Salient Features:** Head and body length is 85 mm and tail longer than head and body, being 121%. Dorsal pelage bristly and grey in colour

**Distribution:** India: Middle Andaman Island.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

6. *Crocidura pergrisea* Miller, 1913

**Original Reference:**

1913. *Crocidura pergrisea* Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26: 113.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Pale Grey Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Skoro Loomba, Jammu and Kashmir

**Salient Features:** This species is confined mostly to the dry hill region west of Indus as well as the inner drier Himalayan ranges.

**Distribution:** India: Jammu and Kashmir. This species is “confined mostly to the dry hill region west of Indus as well as the inner drier Himalayan ranges.”

**Status:** Threatened.

7. *Suncus dayi* (Dobson, 1888)

**Original Reference:**

1888. *Crocidura dayi* Dobson, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., ser. 6, 1: 428.

**Common Name:** Eng.-Day's Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Kerala

**Salient Features:** Head and body length is about 71 mm with hind foot relatively large being 15 mm. Dorsum dark brown, beneath dark with silvery sheen. Found in montana humid forests at elevations from 1000 to 2500m.

**Distribution:** India: Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

Order SCANDENTIA

Family TUPAIIDAE

8. *Anathana ellioti* (Waterhouse, 1850)

**Original Reference:**

1850. *Tupaia ellioti* Waterhouse, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1849: 107 (1850).

**Common Name:** Eng. - Madras Tree- Shrew; Tam.- Munghil ananthan.

**Type Locality:** “Hills between Cuddapah and Nellore”, Andhra Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Head and body length varies from 178 to 200 mm, tail a little shorter. Above yellowish-brown speckled; middle of back, rump and sometimes upper surface of tail tinged to a variable extent with rusty red. No dorsal stripe, a distinct stripe from throat below the ear passing obliquely up to the front of the shoulder. Preferred habitat is scrub jungle, dry and moist deciduous forests and Shola forest.

**Distribution:** India: Indo-gangetic plain in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal to Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south.

**Status:** Least Concern.

Family TUPAIIDAE

9. *Tupaia nicobarica* (Zelebor, 1869)

**Original Reference:**

1869. *Cladobates nicobarica* Zelebor, Reise Oesterr. Fregatte Novara Zool., I (Wirbelthierree), I, (Saugethi: 17, p1. 1.)

**Common Name:** Eng. - Nicobar Tree Shrew.

**Type Locality:** Great Nicobar island

**Salient Features:** Head and body length is about 180 mm. Colour of posterior part of back is uniformly black. A band extends from the back of head to between the shoulders. Undersurface pale brown and sides of the head and neck is yellowish golden brown. Found in lower and middle canopy of rain forests.

**Distribution:** India: Great and Little Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** Endangered.

Order CHIROPTERA

Family PTEROPODIDAE

10. *Latidens salimalii* Thonglongya, 1972

**Original Reference:**

1972. *Latidens salimalii* Thonglongya, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 69: 153.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Salim Ali's Fruit Bat.

**Type Locality:** High Wavy Mountains, Madurai, Tamil Nadu

**Salient Features:** A fruit bat with broad and long wing (Fa 60) having upper and lower incisors 1-1. Calcar well-developed, extending far behind the tibia. Adult male strongly built, with a grotesque muscular head. Fur on the head are short and more dark brown. Ears are uniformly dark without any distinct margin of pale colour. Normally found in Evergreen forests.

**Distribution:** Normally found in Meghamalai Range and Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### Family PTEROPODIDAE

##### 11. *Pteropus faunulus* Miller, 1902

**Original Reference:**

1902. *Pteropus faunulus* Miller, Proc. U.S. Nail. Mus., 24: 785.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Nicobar Flying Fox.

**Type Locality:** Car Nicobar, Andaman

**Salient Features:** It is smaller than *P. giganteus* Brünnich, forearm being only 118 mm. Back Prout's Brown but rump approximating Wood Brown and tinged with Cinnamon; under parts Ochraceous-buffy strongly tinged with pale Cinnamon; Crown and sides of head grizzled with grey and Wood Brown. Fur long and longest hairs is about 16-17mm on the back. Resides in Tropical Evergreen Forests

**Distribution:** India: Car Nicobar, Camorta and Nancowry

**Status:** Vulnerable.

#### Family RHINOLOPIDAE

##### 12. *Rhinolophus mitratus* Blyth, 1844

**Original Reference:**

1844. *Rhinolophus mitratus* Blyth, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13: 483.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Mitred Horseshoe Bat.

**Type Locality:** Chaibasa, Bihar

**Salient Features:** Ears large with a broad well-developed antitragus which is separated from the outer margin by a shallow angular notch. Single groove in lower lip. Horizontal base of sella between nostrils much expanded and turned upwards, forming a

deep cup-like cavity. Terminal nose-leaf is triangular and pointed. Fur above brownish with paler base; undersurface lighter. Forearm measures between 51-63 mm.

**Distribution:** India: Bihar.

**Status:** Data Deficient.

##### 13. *Rhinolophus cognatus* K. Andersen, 1906

**Original Reference:**

1906. *Rhinolophus cognatus* Andersen, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova 3, 2: 181.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Andaman Horseshoe Bat.

**Type Locality:** Port Blai, South Andaman

**Salient Features:** Forearm is less than 43 mm. Median anterior rostral swelling and moderately inflated. Posterior palatal emargination is wider than interior palatal emargination.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands.

**Status:** Endangered.

##### 14. *Hipposideros hypophyllus* Kock and Bhat, 1994

**Original Reference:**

1994. *Hipposideros hypophyllus* Kock and Bhat, Senckenbergiana biologica, 73: 25.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Leafletted Leaf-nosed Bat.

**Type Locality:** Hanumanhalli, Kolar, Bangalore, Karnataka

**Salient Features:** Fore arm (Fa) is about 37-40 mm. Colour varies in hair tips from greyish brown to rufous brown on the back, and from white to fulvous white on the front; hair bases white. A pair of well-developed supplementary leaflets projects from beneath the lateral margin of the anterior leaf. Roost at inaccessibly narrow subterranean caves in granite rocks in association with other species of the genus.

**Distribution:** India: Kolar district, Karnataka.

**Status:** Endangered.

##### 15. *Hipposideros durgadasi* Khajuria, 1970

**Original Reference:**

2008. *Hipposideros durgadasi* Molur, S. & Srinivasulu, C. In: IUCN 2012.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Durga Das's Leaf-nosed Bat.

**Type Locality:** Katungi, Jabajplur, Madhya Pradesh

**Salient Features:** Partially cave-dwelling bats with the availability of water sources and moist environment. Specimen with large rounded ears. Nose leaf slightly pointed, slightly thickened at the internarial region. Upper edge of the posterior noseleaf usually slightly flattened.

**Distribution:** India: Katanga and Richhai in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### Family VESPERTILIONIDAE

16. *Eptesicus tatei* Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951

#### Original Reference:

1951. *Eptesicus tatei* Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, Checklist Palaearctic and Indian Mammals, pp. 158.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Somber Bat.

**Type Locality:** Darjeeling, west Bengal

**Salient Features:** Head broad is slightly elevated above the face; muzzle obtuse. A heart-shaped depression behind the nostrils. Ears oval with rounded tip. Fur long, dense, intensively black throughout. Forearm measures about 43 mm. It is reported to be found in temperate forests area

**Distribution:** India: Darjeeling, West Bengal.

**Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family VESPERTILIONIDAE

17. *Harpiola grisea* Peters, 1872

#### Original Reference:

1872. *Murina grisea* Peters, Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akaad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872: 258

**Common Name:** Eng. - Peter's Tube-nosed Bat.

**Type Locality:** Jeripanee, Mussoorie, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

**Salient Features:** Ears small is about 7.5mm and muzzle narrow; Thumb long, with a strong claw. Last vertebra of tail free. Wings from the base of the toes. Fur above dark brown with yellow brown tips. It is recorded at the elevation of 1676m.

**Distribution:** India: Kumaon Hills, Uttaranchal; Mizoram.

**Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Order PRIMATES

#### Family CERCOPITHECIDAE

18. *Macaca silenus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

#### Original Reference:

1758. *Simia silenus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. 10th ed., 1: 26.

**Common Names:** Eng.- Lion-tailed Macaque; Kan.- Singalika; Mal.- Nella Manthi; Tam.- Korangu; Tel.- Kondamachu.

**Type Locality:** Western Ghats, (W.C.O. Hill, 1974).

**Salient Features:** A macaque with head and body length varies from 508-610 mm (male) and from 415-581 mm ( female). Glossy black pelage with brownish grey mane around the face. A short tufted tail measures about 254-286 mm in male, 254-318 mm in female. Their preferred habitat is dense evergreen or semi-evergreen rainforests of high trees in secluded and in frequented areas between 600-1600m. altitudes. Also occurs in tea and cardamom plantation interspersed with undisturbed or selectively fell evergreen forests.

**Distribution:** India: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu between latitudes 9°30'N and 15°N ). Maximum concentration has been observed at Kudremukh, Brahmagiri Mukambika, Talakaveri, Pushpagiri, Someshwara Sharavathi, Nilgiri Hills, Anamalai Hills, Cardamon Hills and Periyar Lake.

**Status:** Endangered.

19. *Macaca radiata* (E. Geoffroy, 1812)

#### Original Reference:

1812. *Cercocebus radiatus* Geoffroy, Ann. Mus. Hisp. Nat. Paris., 19: 98.

**Common Names:** Eng.-Bonnet Macaque; Hin.- Makadu, Wanar, Mah.-Maflga, Kodaga; Mal.-Kurangu Tam.-Korangu, Vella Manthi.

**Type Locality:** India.

**Salient Features:** A medium-sized macaque with head and body length is about 514-599 mm,in male and 345- 523 mm in female; tail usually longer than head and body . A bonnet of long dark hairs radiates in all directions from a whorl on the crown, but hairs on forehead short and nearly parted in the centre. Colour varies seasonally as well as individually; in cold usually lustrous olive brown, under part whitish; in hot coat fades to a buffy grey. Found in forested tracks as well all towns and villages in the foothills and plains; often concentrated in the temple areas.

**Distribution:** Indian: As far north as Bombay on the west and Godavari River in the east.

**Status:** Least Concern.

20. *Macaca munzala* Sinha, Datta, Madhusudan and Mishra, 2005

**Original Reference:**

2005. *Macaca munzala* Sinha, Datta, Madhusudan and Mishra, *Int J Primatol.*, **26**: 977–989.

**Common Names:** Aruanchal Macaque.

**Type Locality:** Zemithang, Western Arunachal Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** It has a compact built with a very dark face. Morphologically the adult *munzala* resembles that of *M. assamensis*-*M. thibetana* clade. Although structurally distinct, both the baculum and the skull of *M. munzala* bear greater similarity with those of *M. assamensis* and *M. thibetana* and cluster with them rather than with *M. radiata* and *M. sinica*. The relative tail length of *M. munzala* is also comparable to that of *M. assamensis*.

**Distribution:** India: Western Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** This species has been categorised as Endangered in IUCN Red List.

21. *Trachypithecus johnii* (J. Fischer, 1829)

**Original Reference:**

1829. *Cercopithecus johnii* Fischer, *Synopsis mamm.* p. 25.

**Common Names:** Eng.-Nilgiri Langur; Mal.- Vella manthi; Tam-Mandi, Manthi.

**Type Locality:** Tellicherry, Kerala.

**Salient Features:** Large-sized langur having head and body length from 508-700 mm in male and 550-600 mm in female. Glossy black pelage, but back of head covered with long yellowish brown hairs; rump and base of tail grizzled. Female's rith a white patch on the inner side of thighs and tail length is about 680-965 mm in male and 720-800 mm in female. Usually found in tropical moist evergreen and moist deciduous forests.

**Distribution:** India: Western Chats - Nilgiri, Anaimalai, Brahmagiri and Palni Hills.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

Order CARNIVORA  
Family VIVERRIDAE

22. *Paradoxurus jerdoni* Blanford, 1885

**Original Reference:**

1885. *Paradoxurus jerdoni* Blanford, *Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond.*, 1885: 613.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Jerdon's Palm Civet; Mal.- Kart-nai.

**Type Locality:** Kodaikanal, Palani Hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** General colour typically dark and pattern obscure. Hairs on neck reversed in direction, growing forward from shoulder to the head. Facial vibrissae brown to blackish. Tail with brown or white at tip. Normally resides in wet evergreen tropical forests in Hills especially coffee estates. Largely arboreal.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

23. *Viverra civettina* Blyth, 1862

**Original Reference:**

1882. *Viverra civettina* Blyth, *J. Asiatic. Soc. Bengal*, **31**: 332.

**Common Names:** Eng. - Malabar Large- spotted Civet; Mal.-Jawad.

**Type Locality:** Trvancore, Kerala.

**Salient Features:** Head and body length varies from 700 to 800 mm. A mane of black erectile hairs extending from between the shoulders to the entire length of tail. Soles of feet almost naked. Body colour distinctly yellow with large black spots at the hinder part. Tail has incomplete yellow rings. Seen in wooded plains and adjoining hill slopes including non-forest areas.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats from Honnavar in Karnataka to Kannya Kumari in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### Family MUSTELIDAE

24. *Martes gwatkinsii* Horsfield, 1851

**Original Reference:**

1851. *Martes gwatkinsi* Horsfield, *Cat. Mamm. Mus. E. India Co.*, p. 90.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Nilgiri Martin.

**Type Locality:** Madras (=Chennai), Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Head and body length ranges from 450 to 600 mm; tail about three-fourth length of head and body. Dorsum from head to rump deep brown, fore quarters of leg almost reddish; a dark stripe running along the side of the neck from behind the ear; throat pale yellowish to yellowish brown. Dorsal profile of skull is flattened. Normally

found in shola grass land , dry and moist deciduous forests, tropical evergreen forest at an altitude of 350 to 2500m.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Vulnerable

Order ARTIODACTYLA  
Family Bovidae

#### 25. *Nilgiritragus hylocrius* (Ogilby, 1838)

##### Original Reference:

1838. *Kenias hylocrius* Ogilby, Proc. zool. Soc. Land., 1837: 81 (1838).

**Common Names:** Eng.-Nilgiri Tahr; Kan.-Kard-ardu; Mal.-Mulla-atu; Tam. - Warri-adu, Warria-atu.

**Type Locality:** Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Size of a goat (Height at shoulder Buck 990-1061mm; doe smaller). Short, crisp coat dark yellowish brown above, paler below; doe grey, old buck deep brown or black with a distinctive saddle-patch on the loin. A pale streak runs from each ear down the side of the muzzle. Single pair of teat. Outer surface of horn rounded. Their preferred habitat is open terrain, cliffs and grass-covered hills which rise above forest level at an altitude from 1200 m to 2600 m.

**Distribution:** India: Once ranged over the greater part of the Western Chats. Present range is restricted to Tamil Nadu and Kerala, from Nilgiri Hills in the north to Ashambu hills in the South (11°30'N to 8°20'N).

**Status:** Endangered.

Order RODENTIA  
Family Sciuridae

#### 26. *Ratufa indica* (Erxleben, 1777)

##### Original Reference:

1777. *Sciurus indicus* Erxleben, Syst. Regn. Anim., 1: 420.

**Common Names:** Eng.-Indian Giant Squirrel, Malabar Squirrel; Hin.-Janglee Gilheri, Karrat; Guj.-Sekut; Kan.-Kesannalu; Mahr.-Shekru; Tam.-Betudata.

**Type Locality:** Bombay (= Mumbai), Maharashtra.

**Salient Features:** Large-sized squirrel (H&B. 300-450), tail on average larger than head and body. General colour at least in part deep red with a white patch on the back of the neck. Ears heavily tufted and red in colour. They are found in Deciduous, mixed

deciduous and moist evergreen forests in plains as well as hills.

**Distribution:** India: Most parts of Peninsular India in the south of about 22°N, mainly in the Western Chats with isolates in the northeast up to south Bihar.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 27. *Funambulus tristriatus* (Waterhouse, 1837)

##### Original Reference:

1837. *Sciurus tristriatus*, Mag. flat. His. (Charlesworth's), 1: 499

**Common Names:** Eng.-Jungle Stripped Squirrel; Kan.-Alalu; Mal.-Anam.

**Type Locality:** Western Ghats (12° N. lat).

**Salient Features:** Largest species of the Genus (Mb 180 mm), tail most often shorter than head and body. Back black or blackish brown, with three narrow subequal white to pale buff stripe which usually do not extend to the root of the tail. Head rufous above, sides grayish brown. Belly whitish to grey; tail hairs deep rufous with black rings and white tips. Normally found in Semi-evergreen, evergreen, moist deciduous forests, also in shrubs and tea gardens.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats north to Mumabi.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 28. *Biswamoyopterus biswasi* Saha, 1981

##### Original Reference:

1981. *Biswamoyopterus biswasi* Saha, Bull. zool. Surv. India, 4: 333.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Namdapha Flying Squirrel.

**Type Locality:** Namdhapa. Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Large-sized flying squirrel (H & B 405), tail 605. Pelage soft and thick. Above Morocco Red, grizzled with white; blob of Pale violet Gray on crown; venter mostly white. Found in tropical rain forest in hill slopes

**Distribution:** India: Namdhapha, Tirap district, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

#### Family MURIDAE

#### 29. *Cremnomys elvira* (Ellerman, 1946)

##### Original Reference:

1946. *Rattus (Cremnomys) elvira* Ellerman, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., ser. 11, 13: 207.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Elvira Cremnomys.

**Type Locality:** Kurumbapatti, Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Like house rat (H&B 126-149 mm). Fur soft. Colour above brownish grey, under parts grayish white; tail bicolor. Palate less than half of the occipitonasal length. Generally seen in Semiarid zone with thorny scrub.

**Distribution:** India: Salem district, Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### 30. *Cremnomys cutchicus* Wroughton, 1912

**Original Reference:**

1912. *Rattus cutchicus* Wroughton, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **21**: 340

**Common Name:** Eng. - Cutch Cremnomys.

**Type Locality:** Dhonsa, Kutch, Gujarat.

**Salient Features:** Very similar to the previous species, but smaller on average both in head and body and skull lengths. Above drab grey to drab brown; belly varying from white to dull grayish. Tail wholly dark or poorly bicolor. Resides in rocky areas with dense or sparse vegetation, grasslands on hill slopes and also crop fields.

**Distribution:** India: Gujarat in the north to Bihar and Orissa in the east and south to Karnataka.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 31. *Millardia kondana* Mishra and Dhanda, 1975

**Original Reference:**

1975. *Millardia kondana* Mishra and Dhanda, *J. Mammal.*, **56**: 75.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Large Metad.

**Type Locality:** Sinhgarh (18° 23' N, 73° 42'E). Pune District, Maharashtra.

**Salient Features:** Large-sized field rat (H&B. 168 to 201mm), tail shorter than head and body. Above dark brown, greyish white below; tail fairly bicolored, dark above, greyish below. Planter pads six in number. Normally in scrub, bushes, marshy forest and rocky areas near human Habitation.

**Distribution:** India: Known only from type locality; Sinhgarh Plateau, Pune, Maharashtra.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### 32. *Rattus palmarum* (Zelebor, 1869)

**Original Reference:**

1869. *Mus palmarum* Zelebor, *Reise Oesferr. Fregatte Novara. Zool.*, (Wirbelthiere), Saugeth, p. 26.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Car Nicobar Rat.

**Type Locality:** Probably Great Nicobar, Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** A very large-sized rat (H&B. 275mm) with tail much being up to 228 mm. Hind foot around 50. Tail wholly dark, belly yellowish white. Preferred habitat is Mangrove and tropical rain forest.

**Distribution:** India: Nicobar Islands, probably Great Nicobar.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

### 33. *Rattus ranjiniae* Agrawal and Ghosal, 1969

**Original Reference:**

1969. *Rattus ranjiniae* Agrawal and Ghosal, *Proc. zool. Soc. Calcutta*, **22**: 41.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Ranjini's Rat.

**Type Locality:** Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

**Salient Features:** Medium-sized field rat (H&B 160-261 mm), tail longer than head & body in young adults but shorter in fully adult specimens. Hind foot over 40. Dorsal fur long with admixture soft spines. Dorsal colour Bistre, hinder parts darker. Ventral fur dense, woolly and dirty white. Tail unicoloured. Palate does not extend posteriorly beyond the third molar; cheek tooth-row more than 8 in length and more than 2.5 in width . Habitat is cultivated fields, also goes to water at the time of emergency.

**Distribution:** India: Kerala.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 34. *Rattus stoicus* (Miller, 1902)

**Original Reference:**

1902. *Mus stoicus* Miller, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.*, **24**: 759.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Andaman Archipelago Rat.

**Type Locality:** Henery Lawrence Islands, Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** Large, heavily built rat (H&B 266 mm), tail much shorter being up to 228. Hind foot

around 50 mm. Tail unicolored, undersurface bluish grey. Diastema very long, over 18 mm.

**Distribution:** India: South Andaman, Little Andaman, Henry Lawrence Islands.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 35. *Rattus burrus* (Miller, 1902)

#### Original Reference:

1902. *Mus burrus* Miller, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 24: 768.

**Common Names:** Eng. - Miller's Nicobar Rat, Nicobar Archipelago Rat, Nonsense Rat.

**Type Locality:** Trinkat Island, Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** Medium-sized rat, head and body and tail subequal being around 215 mm. Hind foot 43 mm. Dorsal fur spineless, slightly grizzled; belly light buff. Diastema 14 mm.

**Distribution:** India: Islands of Trinkat, Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 36. *Mus famulus* Bonhote, 1898

#### Original Reference:

1898. *Mus famulus* Bonhote, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 12: 99

**Common Name:** Eng.-Bonhote's Mouse, Servant Mouse.

**Type Locality:** Coonoor (1540 m), Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Small-sized mouse (H&B about 81mm), tail little shorter. Dorsum light brown to dark brown, underparts white. Supra orbital ridge present. Mamuae 3+2. Normally found in Tropical and sub tropical evergreen montane forest and shola grasslands.

**Distribution:** India: Around 1500 m elevations in Nilgiri, Anaimalai and Palni Hills in South India.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 37. *Mus phillipsi* Wroughton, 1912

#### Original Reference:

1912. *Mus phillipsi* Wroughton, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 772

**Common Name:** Eng. - Phillip's Mouse.

**Type Locality:** Asirgarh Nimar District, Madhya Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Small-sized mouse (H&B. less than 90 mm), tail smaller than head and body being about 70. Fur spiny. Dorsum light brown to dark brown, under parts white, Supra orbital ridge present. Mammae 3+2. Lives in grass beneath wood land

**Distribution:** India: From southern parts of Rajasthan to Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 38. *Mus platythrix* Bennett, 1832

#### Original Reference:

1832. *Mus platythrix* Bennett, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1832: 121.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Flat- haired Mouse.

**Type Locality:** Deccan Plateau, Andhra Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Head and body on average 95 mm, tail always shorter than head and body. Dorsum dark brown but ranging sometimes to pale brown; under parts normally white with a clear line of demarcation. A dark stripe on foot. Fur spiny. Supraorbital ridge present. Found in Hedge, cultivated fields, dry river beds in hilly countries.

**Distribution:** India: Bihar and Maharashtra to the south up to Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 39. *Platacanthomys lasiurus* Blyth, 1859

#### Original Reference:

1859. *Platacanthomys lasiurus* Blyth, J. Asiatic. Soc. Bengal, 28: 289.

**Common Name:** Eng. - Spiny Tree Mouse.

**Type Locality:** Madras, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Rat like in appearance, but thickly haired, like squirrel. Pollex and hallux short, clawless. Fur on the upper part mixed with broad, flat spines. Tail hairs coarse but not spiny, short near the body, increasing in length towards the tip. Above reddish brown, below nearly white. Preferred habitat is moist deciduous and rain forests.

**Distribution:** India: South of Shimoga district in Western Chats between 900 to 2500 m.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

## Family CRICETIDAE

40. *Alticola roylei* (Gray)**Original Reference:**

1842. *Alticola roylei* Gray, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (Ser. I), 10: 265.

**Common Name:** Eng.-Royle's High Mountain Vole.

**Type Locality:** Kumaon, Utter Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Head and body well over 100, tail on average one-third of head and body. Ear on average about one-tenth of head and body. Colour rich dark brown above, pale brown below. Tail bicolor, dark above, pale below. Found in open uplands and rocky grounds covered with coarse grass often also near human habitation

**Distribution:** India: Himalaya, from Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh to Kumaon in Uttaranchal at an altitude from 2600 to 3900 m.

**Status:** Near Threatened.

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**NOTE:** Some authors have recorded the following species as endemic to India also. However the authenticity of the distribution of the species requires further verification.

1. *Vandeleuria nilagirica* Jerdon, 1867
2. *Anourosorex assamensis* Anderson, 1875
3. *Hadromys humei* (Thomas, 1886)
4. *Rattus satarae* Hinton, 1918
5. *Semnopithecus achates*, Pocock, 1928
6. *Semnopithecus hypoleucus* Blyth, 1841



*Paracchinus nudiventris* (Horsfield, 1851)



*Tupaia nicobarica* (Zelebor, 1869)



*Crocidura andamanensis* Miller, 1902



*Latidens salimalii* Thonglongya, 1972



*Crocidura jenkinsi* Chakraborty, 1978



*Anathana ellioti* (Waterhouse, 1850)



*Macaca silenus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



*Macaca radiata* (E. Geoffroy, 1812)



*Martes gwatkinsii* Horsfield, 1851



*Trachypithecus johnii* (J. Fischer, 1829)



*Paradoxurus jerdoni* Blanford, 1885



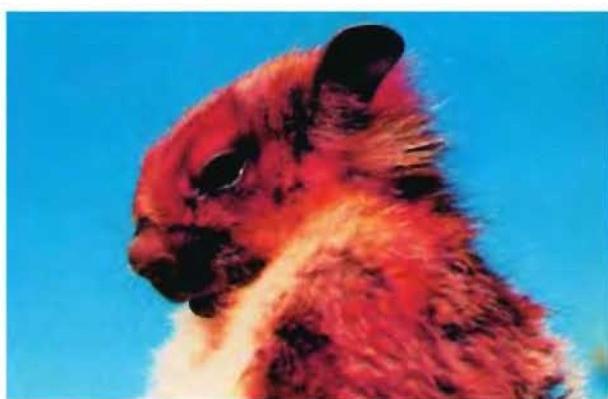
*Nilgiritragus hylocrius* (Ogilby, 1838)



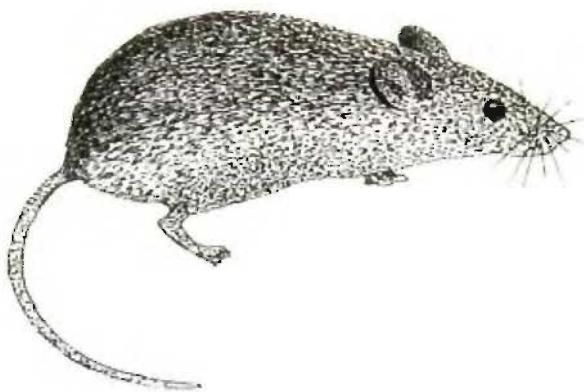
*Ratufa indica* (Erxleben, 1777)



*Mus famulus* Bonhote, 1898



*Biswamoyopterus biswasi* Saha, 1981



*Platacanthomys lasiurus* Blyth, 1859



*Cremnomys elvira* (Ellerman, 1946)



*Millardia kondana* Mishra and Dhanda, 1975



# AVES

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## Introduction

Entire Indian sub-continent is rich in avian diversity. Out of the more than 9,000 bird species of the world, the Indian subcontinent contains about 1300 species or over 13% of the world birds. Indian sub-continent rich in avifauna also has some 48 families out of the total 75 families found in the world.

An enormous variation in climatic conditions within the Indian limits has helped birds to colonise throughout the country in huge numbers spread over various habitats. However, we have very little information of the biology of the vast majority of these species. There may be many new species that have not been named by science may emerge from the chain of Islands within Andaman and Nicobar region and North East and North West Himalayas. The main significance of having so much diversity in bird population is mainly attributed to having so many broad ecological regions and ten different biogeographic zones.

In India there are about 1224 species of birds and out of which 158(13%) are globally threatened. Eighty-one species out of 158 are endemic to India and amongst them three species – Himalayan Quail – *Ophrysia superciliosa*; Jerdon's Courser- *Rhinoptilus bitorquatus* and Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux blewitti* has been designated by the IUCN as Critically Endangered, while Narcondum Horn bill – *Aceros narcondami*; Nilgiri Laughingthrush – *Garrulax cachinnans*, White-bellied Blue Robin *Myiomela albiventris* and Nilgiri Blue Robin *Myiomela major* has been marked as Endangered. Altogether 79 species of birds have been recorded as Endemic to India. Most of these endemic species are found restricted in the hot spots of Western Ghat and North eastern states and in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar.

Order CICONIIFORMES  
Family ACCIPITRIDAE

### 1. *Spilornis klossi* Richmond, 1902

#### Original Reference:

1902. *Spilornis klossi* Richmond, Proc. U S. nat. Mus., 25.

**Common name:** South Nicobar Serpent Eagle

**Type Locality:** Kunyi, Great Nicobar Island.

**Salient features:** It differs from Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle with light coppery sheen; face smoky grey; buffy-brown under parts is unmarked; wing coverts prominently edged with white with primaries black, having two dusky bars, one confined to outer primaries; tail has two pale bars. They are forest dwelling bird; also frequently found in coastal areas.

**Distribution:** India: Great Nicobar Island.

**Status:** The family Accipitridae to which it belongs is included under Schedule IV of Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972. IUCN Near Threatened.

### 2. *Accipiter butleri* (Gurney, 1898)

#### Original Reference:

1898. *Astur butleri*, Gurney, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7: 27, Baker, FBI No. 1806, Vol. 5: 151.

**Common Name:** Nicobar Sparrowhawk

**Type Locality:** Car Nicobar Island.

**Salient Features:** 35 cm in length approximately. Richly coloured. Male shows a single dark subterminal band on the undertail femal and juvenile are rich rufous brown with 3 -5 dark bands on the uppertail. Found in forest

**Distribution:** Car Nicobar, Nicobar Islands. Camorta

**Status:** IUCN- Vulnerable

3. *Spilornis elgini* (Blyth, 1863)

**Original Reference:**

1863. *Haensatorns elgini* Blyth, *Ibis*: 18

**Common Name:** Andaman Serpent Eagle

**Type Locality:** South Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** More or less similar to Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle but slightly differs in being very dark chocolate brown throughout., chin and throat blackish; rest of under parts largely oscillated with white but without adjoining black spots. Generally found in inland forest clearings, covered with scattered trees etc.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands only.

**Status:** The family Accipitridae to which it belongs is included under Schedule IV of Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972. IUCN Near Threatened.

Family GLAREOLIDAE

4. *Cursorius bitorquatus* (Blyth, 1848)

**Original Reference:**

1848. *Macrotarsius bitorquatus* 'Jerdon' = Blyth. *J. Asiatic Soc.*, 17 : 254.

**Common Name:** Jerdon's Courser

**Type Locality:** Eastern Ghats. Andhra Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 27 cm in size. It is a little pinkish brown bird having chestnut breast with two white bands across. Crown dark brown with a white line above the eyes. It is poorly nocturnal and found in rocky habitat, sparsed with thin vegetation.

**Distribution:** India: Pennar and Godavari valleys in Andhra Pradesh.

**Remarks:** It was believed to be extinct, but again reported from Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh in January 1986

**Status:** The bird is included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. IUCN Critically Endangered.

Order GALLIFORMES

Family MEGAPODIIDAE

5. *Megapodius nicobariensis* Blyth, 1846

**Original Reference:**

1846. *Megapodius nicobariensis* Blyth. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, 15: 52.

**Common Name:** Nicobar Megapode

**Type Locality:** Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 43 cm. in size. Like a jungle hen, but brown in colour with a short tail. Sides of the head red, under parts greyish Brown with pale grey chin and throat. Usually roams in pairs or in flocks in the coastal forests and mangroves.

**Distribution:** India: Known to occur in the Nicobar group of islands, except Chowra and Car Nicobar Islands.

**Remarks:** Listed in schedule - I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, IUCN Critically Endangered.

Family PHASIANIDAE

6. *Perdicula argoondah* (Sykes, 1832)

**Original Reference:**

1832. *Coturnix argoondoli* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1: 53.

**Common Name:** Rock Bush Quail

**Type Locality:** Dukhun.

**Salient Features:** Approx. size is 17 cm. Male has brown upper plumage and bared with pale buff and tail with buff bars; super cilium white; dull brick-red patch on throat; lower plumage barred black and white. Female has upper plumage rufus brown and lower plumage is pink brown. Moves in flocks in forages under shrubs around bushes.

**Distribution:** India: Central and western India i.e. Kerala, central Andhra Pradesh and north Gujarat east to Madhya Pradesh

**Status:** The family Phasianidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**Remarks:** Represented by three subspecies (i) *P. a. argoondha* (Sykes) – Penninsular India from about Berar south to Tamil Nadu, (ii) *P. a. meinertzhagani* Whistler- arid parts of upper India, and (iii) *P. a. salimalii* Whistler- east central Karnataka, Kerala (Wynaad district).

7. *Perdicula erythroryncha* (Sykes, 1832)

**Original Reference:**

1832. *Coturnix erythroryncha* Sykes, *Proc.:zool. Soc. Lond.*, : 153.

**Common Name:** Painted Bush Quail

**Type Locality:** Karli valley, North Konkan.

**Salient Features:** 18 cm (approx.) in size. Deeply coloured quail having red bill of both the sexes. The male has upper plumage olive-brown streaked with white and spotted with black. Crown is black and tail is bared with Rufus; supercilium white; throat white surrounded by black garget; breast has small spots. Forages in flocks and inhabits in bushy undergrowth of dry deciduous forests in plains as well as hilly terrain.

**Distribution:** India: Eastern and western Ghats.

**Status:** Its family Phasianidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**Remarks:** Represented by two subspecies, the larger form *P. e. erythrorhyncha* (Sykes) is found in Western Ghats from Khandala in Maharashtra to Kerala, and smaller form *P. e. blewitti* (Hume) in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

#### 8. *Perdicula manipurensis* Hume, 1881

**Original Reference:**

1881. *Perdicula manipurensis* Hume. *Sir Feath.*, 9: 467.

**Common Name:** Manipur Bush Quail

**Type Locality:** Bases of the hills in the south-eastern Manipur.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 20 cm in size. Little partridge like bird having olive-grey with black bars and spot upper surface Forehead, sides of face, chin and throat Rufus chestnut, a fine white line through eyes; neck and upper breast ashy grey, spotted with black; rest of under parts Rufus buff; under tail coverts black spotted with white in case of male. Females having head with duller and paler without Rufus and under parts replaced by pale grayish buff. Forages in flocks of six to eight birds in damp of grassland from foothills to the elevation of about 1000 meters

**Distribution:** India : Terai of North Bengal to Arunachal Pradesh and also in northeast hill states.

**Status:** The family Phasianidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. IUCN Critically Endangered.

#### 9. *Galloperdix lunulata* (Valenciennes, 1825)

**Original Reference:**

1825. *Pere lunulata* Valencinnes, *Dict Sci. Nat. ed Levrault.*, 38: 446.

**Common Name:** Painted Spur Fowl

**Type Locality:** Bengal.

**Salient Features:** Approx.32 cm in size. A partridge like bird having spurs on legs. In case of male, head and neck greenish black, spotted with white; upper part chestnut, with white spots; tail greenish black with yellowish buff under parts having spot and barr. But chestnut upperparts with dark brown vermiculation is observed in female and its under parts is olivaceous brown. Found in pairs or in family parties and usually inhabits in broken hillocks surrounded by thin forests and scrub undergrowth.

**Distribution:** India: Eastern Rajasthan to West Bengal and also in south Peninsula up to an altitude of 1-1000m.

**Status:** The family Phasianidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### 10. *Ophrysia superciliosa* (Gray, 1846)

**Original Reference:**

1846. *Rollulus superciliatus* J. E. Gray, *Knowsley Menagerie*, 1-8, pl.16.

**Common Name:** Himalayan quail

**Type Locality:** Mussorie (Kumaon, Uttar Pradesh).

**Salient Features:** Approx. 25 cm in size. A small red tailed partridge. Male has forehead and super cilium white; under parts dark slaty brown, streaked with black, Female has super cilium vinaceous grey and a black line behind eye and upperparts cinnamon brown and marked with black. It occurs in coveys of six to 12 birds and inhabits in grassland and bushes on steep hills.

**Distribution:** India: Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh.

**Status:** The bird is included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. IUCN Critically Endangered.

#### 11. *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, 1813

**Original Reference:**

1813. *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, *Pit. et Gall.*, 2: 246.

**Common Name:** Grey Jungle fowl

**Type Locality:** Eastern Ghats, near Madras, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Male approx.70-80 cm; female is approxm. 38 cm in size. Male has plumage blackish

throughout, nape, neck and mantle spotted with white and yellow present on scapulars; under parts grey. Female, with upper blackish brown, breast white with black scalloped, abdomen is buff in colour. Usual forages singly or in pairs or in family parties in clad hilly tracts from foothills to top.

**Distribution:** India: Distributed from southern Rajasthan and central Madhya Pradesh to Peninsular India.

**Status:** This family Phasianidae in which it belongs is protected under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection), 1972.

#### 12. *Galloperdix spadicea* (Gmelin, 1919)

**Original Reference:**

1919. *Galloperdix spadices stewarti* Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40: 18, Baker, FBI No. 1941, Vol. 5: 360.

**Common Name:** Red Spur Fowl

**Type Locality:** Aneichardi, Travancore

**Salient Features:** About 36 cm in length. Reddish-brown, this large bird and has a long tail. Above, brown with dark barring; face and neck are greyer in the male. Below, dark markings and both sexes have a red facial skin patch and red legs with one or two spurs. Found below 1000 m, in scrub, moist-deciduous forests bamboo forests and forest edges

**Distribution:** India: South of the Ganges across India

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

Order GRUIFORMES  
Family RALLIDAE

#### 13. *Rallina canningi* (Blyth, 1863)

**Original Reference:**

1863. *Euryzona canningi* 'Tytler' = Blyth, *Ibis*, 19.

**Common Name:** Andaman Crake

**Type Locality:** Andaman, Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 34 cm in size. It is a short-tailed ater hen, upper plumage and breast are ruddy-che., plumage whitish and barred with dark brown. Lives singly or in pair among thick bushes and reeds.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Status:** The family Rallidae in which it belongs is included under schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. IUCN Near Threatened.

Order COLUMBIIFORMES  
Family COLUMBIDAE

#### 14. *Columba elphinstonii* (Sykes, 1833)

**Original Reference:**

1833. (1832). *Ptilinopus elphinstonii* Sykes, Proc.; oat Soc. Lond., pt. 2- 149.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Wood Pigeon

**Type Locality:** The Ghats of Dukhun.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 42 cm in size. It is a size of a Jungle crow. Its upper back and tail coverts is copper-brown, glossed with metallic green; tail is grey; neck black and each feather tipped with white; head and nape grey, tinged with emerald green; throat is whitish: lower plumage grey; abdomen lilac. Found in singly or in pairs in moist evergreen forests.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats from Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kerala and south Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The family Rallidae in which it belongs is included under schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. IUCN Vulnerable.

#### 15. *Columba palumboides* (Hume, 1873)

**Original Reference:**

1883. *Cazrpophaga palumboides* Annonymous = Hume, *Str Feath.*, 1: 302.

**Common Name:** Andaman Wood Pigeon

**Type Locality:** Port Mount, Andaman Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 41 cm in size. Upperparts dark slaty grey, with paler head and neck is with indistinct checkerboard pattern. Under parts is pale blue-grey. The female has head and neck is darker than male. Found in pair or in small parties and is exclusively a forest dweller bird

**Distribution:** India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (Great Nicobar, Nancowry and Nicobar)

**Status:** The family its family Columbidae in which it belongs is included under schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. IUCN Near Threatened.

#### 16. *Macropygia rufipennis* Blyth, 1846

**Original Reference:**

1846. *Macropygia rufipennis* Blyth. *J Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, 15: 371.

**Common Name:** Andaman Cuckoo-Dove

**Type Locality:** Southern Nicobar Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 41 cm in size. It is a long tailed, reddish brown dove having feathers of upperparts fringes with rufous. Male has Rufus head; crod glossed with lilac-purple and throat whitish; breast and abdomen cross-barred with black. Female has mottled black head and crown, breast and abdomen chestmc and unbarred. Lives in pairs or in small flocks and found in evergreen secondary forests.

**Distribution:** India: Throughout the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**Status:** The family Columbidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. IUCN Near Threatened.

#### 17. *Treron affinis* (Jerdon, 1840)

**Original Reference:**

1840. *Vinago affinis* Jerdon, *Madras Jour. Lit. Sci.*, 12: 13, Baker, FBI No. 1831, Vol. 5: 188.

**Common Name:** Greyfronted Green Pigeon

**Type Locality:** West coast of the Indian Peninsula.

**Salient Features:** Apprx. 28 cm in size. The head is green to greenish-yellow, and the underparts are green. Usually occurs singly or in small groups and lives in forest and well- wooded country in evergreen and wet deciduous biotope.

**Distribution:** Western and Southwestern India.

**Status:** The family its family Columbidae in which it belong is included under schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### 18. *Treron chloropterus* Blyth, 1840

**Original Reference:**

1840. *Treron chloroptera* Blyth, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 14: 852, Baker, FbI No. 1832, Vol. 5: 188.

**Common Name:** Andaman Green Pigeon

**Type Locality:** Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 30 cm in size. Its upperparts crown and nape dark ashy grey; forehead paler sides of head greenish yellow. Wings black with a broad yellow band. Undertails coverts cinnamon. Often seen feeding in parties of 6-10 or larger flocks on fruiting trees in forest or clearings. Affects tall evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** The family its family Columbidae in which it belong is included under schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### 19. *Ducula aenea nicobarica* (Blyth, 1858)

**Original Reference:**

1858. *Carpophaga insularis* Blyth, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 27: 270.

**Common Name:** Nicobar Green Imperial Pigeon

**Type Locality:** Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** It is approx. 43 cm. It is sometimes confused with mountain imperial pigeon and Andaman wood pigeon. It has chestnut under tail coverts & green upper parts. Arboreal and is generally found in forest and second growth with fruit trees. They emit deep sound. It is chiefly found below 300 m, but may be found up to 600 m altitude. It is resident birds.

**Distribution:** India: Peculiar to the Nicobar group of Islands south of ten degree channel.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

Order PSITTACIFORMES  
Family PSITTACIDAE

#### 20. *Psittacula caniceps* (Blyth, 1846)

**Original Reference:**

1846. *Palaeornis canices* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, 15: 23

**Common Name:** Nicobar Parakeet

**Type Locality:** Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 61 cm in size. It is a large parakeet with a long pointed tail. Its entire plumage are yellowish green, with grey head and a broad black band from lower mandible to the side of the neck and central tail-feathers blue, with violet-grey tips. On the other hand females have head duller in colour and upper mandible is black. Normally found singly or in small parties in forested areas.

**Distribution:** Montschall, Kondul, Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** The family Psittacidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**21. *Psittacula columbooides* (Vigors, 1835)**

**Original Reference:**

1830. *Palaeornis columbooides* Vigors. *Zool. Journ.*, 5: 274.

**Common Name:** Blue Winged Parakeet

**Type Locality:** Aneichard, Travancore, Kerala.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 38 cm in size. A greyish bird of the size of a Common myna but having a long pointed tail. Male : Head, upper back and breast purplish-grey; collar blue green; bill reddish; lower back rump and upper tail coverts greenish blue. Female lacks the blue-green collar and has a blackish bill. Keeps in small locks, found in forested hill sides in the vicinity of cultivation

**Distribution:** Limited to Western Ghats from Thana districts (Maharashtra) south to Kerala.

**Status:** This bird is protected in India by inclusion in Schedule IV under the family Psittacidae.

Order STRIGIFORMES  
Family STRIGIDAE

**22. *Otus balli* (Hume, 1873)**

**Original Reference:**

1873. *Ephialtes balli* Hume. *Str. Feath.*, I: 407.

**Common Name:** Andaman Scops Owl

**Type Locality:** South Andaman Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 19 cm in size. A little owl of the size of a Nicobar Bulbul, having a distinct ear-tuts and golden yellow eyes. Crown, nape and mantle dark rufous-brown with sparse and indistinct buff and dark brown markings. Facial disc buff; under parts finely vermiculated and spotted with dark brown and buff. Sexes alike. A little known bird, Nocturnal, therefore often heard than seen. Inhabits thick forests.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands.

**Status:** The family Strigidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**23. *Otus alius* (Hume, 1873)**

**Original Reference:**

1876. *Ephialtes nicobaricus* Hume. *Str. Feath.*, 4: 283.

**Common Name:** Nicobar Scops Owl

**Type Locality:** Nicobars = Camorta.

**Salient Features:** As of *Otus balli* species, but significantly larger.

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** The family Strigidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**24. *Ninox affinis* Tytler, 1867**

**Original Reference:**

1867. *Ninox affinis* 'Tytler' = Beavan. *Ibis*: 316.

**Common Name:** Andaman Hawk-Owl

**Type Locality:** Abardeen Point, Port Blair, South Andaman Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 28 cm in size. Smaller than I-louse Crow, resembling a hawk by the absence of a buff and facial disc. Entire upper parts dark brown, forehead white, and throat fulvous; rest of under parts white with large drops of rufous brown. Sexes alike. Nothing specifically is recorded. Inhabits mangrove forests.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

**Status:** The family Strigidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**25. *Athene blewitti* (Hume, 1873)**

**Original Reference:**

1873. *Heteroglaux blewitti* Anonymous - Hume. *Str. Feath.*, 1: 468

**Common Name:** Forest Spotted Owlet

**Type Locality:** (Busnah, Phooljan State, India) [=Phuljhan, C 21°N, 21°N, 8°3E., Madhya Pradesh].

**Salient Features:** Approx. 23 cm in size. A small round-headed owl. Upperparts including head, neck, scapular and interscapular region dark earthy brown; hind collar of white spots indistinctive; under parts more brown and less white; a strongly marked dark brown bar present across the throat. Breast brown with white fringes to the feathers. Sexes similar.

**Habits and Habitat:** The owlet is a resident of the moist deciduous forest and groves of wild mango. Evidently a diurnal bird. Very little known about its habitat.

**Distribution:** Formerly, it is used to occur in the Peninsular India, ranging from Surat Dangs (Gujarat) in the west to Sambalpur (Orissa) in the east, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

**Status:** This bird is included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

26. *Strix ocellata* (Lesson, 1839)**Original Reference:**

1839. *Synium ocellata* Lesson, 1839, *Rev. Zool.*; 289, Baker, FBI No. 1649 (part), Vol. 4: 402.

**Common Name:** Southern Mottled Wood Owl

**Type Locality:** Pondicherry.

**Salient Features:** About 48 cm long. A large owl without ear-tufts; beautifully mottled and vermiculated above with reddish brown, black, white, and buff. Facial disc white, finely barred concentrically with black; ruff white and black with chocolate admixed. Below, stippled with white; a prominent white half-collar on foreneck. Rest of under parts white and golden buff. Sexes alike. Found mainly in plains, densely canopied trees in open forest, mangroves, edges of fields, Gradients.

**Distribution:** India: Southern Kerala and Tamil Nadu northward through Mysore, Andhra, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

27. *Ninox obscura* Hume, 1876**Original Reference:**

1876. *Ninox burmanica* Hume, *Stray Feathers*, 4: 285, Baker, FBI No. 1699, Vol. 4: 455.

**Common Name:** Hume's Hawk-owl

**Type Locality:** Kamorta Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 32 cm in length. A very hawk like owl, dark grayish brown above with whitish forehead and irregular white patches about the shoulders. Below, throat and foreneck fulvous, streaked with brown. Affects forest and well wooded country. Captures the fast and erratically flying pipistrelle bats on the wing.

**Distribution:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** Not determined.

## Family TYTONIDAE

28. *Tyto deroepstorffi* (Hume, 1875)**Original Reference:**

1875. *Strix deroepstorffi* Anonymous = Hume, *Stray Feathers*, 3: 390, Baker, FBI No. 1637, Vol. 4: 386.

**Common Name:** Andaman Barn owl

**Type Locality:** Aberdeen, South Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** It is about 36 cm in length. With white heart-shaped facial disc. Above, golden buff and grey, finely stippled with black and white. Below, silky white, more or less tinged with buff and usually spotted dark brown. Sexes alike. The neighbourhood of cultivation and human habitations chiefly in the plains and peninsular hills to 1000 m altitude.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

## Family CAPRIMULGIDAE

29. *Caprimulgus andamanicus* Hume, 1873**Original Reference:**

1873. *Caprimulgus andamanicus* Hume, *Stray Feathers*, 1: 470, Baker, FBI No. 1622, Vol. 4: 363.

**Common Name:** Andaman Nightjar

**Type Locality:** Jolly Boys Island, Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 23 cm in length. A medium sized brownish buff forest nightjar of remarkably camouflaging plumage. Affects shady wooded nullahs in sal and the moist-deciduous forest. Crepuscular and nocturnal activity.

**Distribution:** The Himalayan foothills up to 1800 m alt.

**Status:** Not determined

## Order BUCEROTIFORMES

## Family BUCEROTIDAE

30. *Rhyticeros narcondami* Hume, 1873**Original Reference:**

1873. *Rhyticeros narcondami* Hume. *Str. Feath.*, 1: 411.

**Common Name:** Narcondam Hornbill

**Type Locality:** Narcondam Island, Andamans.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 45-50 cm in size. A medium-sized, black hornbill, slightly larger than a Pariah kite; having an elongated cream-yellow bill, bearing a light brown casque and a white tail; head and neck rufous. Female black throughout; tail as in male. Keeps in small locks of three or four. Inhabits the tropical rain forest.

**Distribution:** India: Narcondam Island in Andaman.

**Status:** The bird is protected in India by enlisting in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Appendix II of CITES.

Order PICIFORMES  
Family CAPITONIDAE

**31. *Megalaima viridis* (Boddaert, 1783)**

**Original Reference:**

1783. *Bucco viridis* Boddaert, *Table Pl. enlum.*, : 53.

**Common Name:** Small Green Barbet

**Type Locality:** Mahe, India ex Daubenton.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 23 cm in size. A stout-billed arboreal bird, size that of a Common Myna. Upper plumage grass-green; supercilium and cheek-patch white, contrasting with brown crown and nape; throat and breast whitish, the latter streaked with brown; abdomen pale green. Sexes alike. Keeps singly or in parties of 20-30 individuals. Lives in well wooded patches, in watered areas.

**Distribution:** India : Surat Dongs, south to the Western Ghats and east to Central Kerala

**Status:** The family Capitonidae in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**32. *Megalaima malabarica* (Blyth, 1847)**

**Original Reference:**

1847. *Buco malabaricus* Blyth, 1847, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, **16**(1): 465, FBI No. 1448, Vol. 4: 129.

**Common Name:** Malabar barbet

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 17 cm long, there are two races, having bluish on sides of head with green breast and belly. Strikingly red face; it is voice resonant large repeated. Found below 1200 m broad leaved evergreen forest. They are also found in coffee estates.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats from around Goa south to southern Kerala.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

Family PICIDAE

**33. *Dryocopus hodgei* (Blyth, 1860)**

**Original Reference:**

1860. *Mulleripicus hodgei* Blyth, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, **29** : 105, Baker, FBI No. 1415, Vol. 4 : 91.

**Common Name:** Andaman Woodpecker

**Type Locality:** Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** About 38 cm long. It may be treated as races of *D. Javensis* by several authors, but it is smaller & has no white in plumage & has different voice. Forehead, crown, crest and moustachial patch crimson in male; only hindcrown and nape in female. Found in tropical evergreen forest. Prefers more often areas & forest edges. Sometimes found in adjacent mangroves

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands.

**Status:** IUCN- Near Threatened

Others also included *Strix ocellata* and *Tyto alba* as endemic to India.

Order PASSERIFORMES

Family ALAUDIDAE

**34. *Galerida malabarica* (Scopoli, 1786)**

**Original Reference:**

1786. *Alauda malabarica* Scopoli, *Del. Flor et. Faun. Insurb.*, **2**, **1** : 94.

**Common Name:** Malabar Crested Lark

**Type Locality:** Malabar, Kerala.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 16 cm in size. Resembles *Galerida deva* in appearance but considerably larger; streaks on the breast very broad and coarse; tail deep rufous; abdomen whitish. Sexes alike. Keeps singly or in small loose locks. Affects cultivation and grass covered hills.

**Distribution:** India: Ahmedabad (Gujarat). south to Kerala and Western Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Alaudidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**35. *Galerida deva* (Sykes, 1832)**

**Original Reference:**

1832. *Alauda deva* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, : 92.

**Common Name:** Deccan Crested Lark

**Type Locality:** Hospet (Madras), Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 14 cm in size. A small lark of the size of a sparrow, having a pointed upstanding crest. Whole plumage including sharp pointed crest rufous brown, streaked with black; wing quills marked with a large rufous patch; breast streaked with black; underparts pale rufous. Sexes alike. Keeps singly or in small loose locks. Inhabits pastures, coastal lats, dry fields and well wooded areas.

**Distribution:** India: Sambhar, (Rajasthan), Kutch (Gujarat) and Etawah (U.P.); also in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Alaudidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Family DICRURIDAE

##### 36. *Dicrurus andamanensis* Tytler, 1867

**Original Reference:**

1867. *Dicrurus andamanensis* Tytler, in Beavan, Ibis : 323.

**Common Name:** Andaman Drongo

**Type Locality:** Port Blair, South Andaman Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 32 cm in size. A glossy black bird of the size of a Bulbul, having bunches of elongate hair on head and a longer forked tail. Sexes alike. Flocks consisting of 12-20 birds; wander through forests in search of food.

**Distribution:** Found in the Andaman Islands.

**Status:** The Dicruridae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

##### 37. *Strophocincla fairbanki* Blankford, 1869

**Original Reference:**

1869. *Strophocincla fairbanki* Blankford, J. Asiat. Soc. Beng., 38: 164-191.

**Common Name:** Kerala Laughingthrush or Grey-breasted/White breasted

**Type Locality:** Kerala, Western Ghats especially South of Pal Ghat Cap.

**Salient Features:** A small laughingthrush with plain dark greyish brown crown. Has fine brown streaks on whiter centre of throat and upper breast. Found in pairs or parties of 6-15, sometimes upto 30. Frequents in undergrowth in open broad-eared forest.

**Distribution:** India: Kerala.

**Status:** IUCN Near Threatened

#### Family STURNIDAE

##### 38. *Sturnia erythropygia* Blyth, 1846

**Original Reference:**

1846. *Sturnia erythropygia* Blyth, J. Asiat. Soc. Beng., 15: 34.

**Common Name:** White Headed Myna

**Type Locality:** Car Nicobar, Nicobar Island.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 21 cm in size and of the size of a Common Myna; having long plumes on crown. Head, neck and under parts creamy white; back pale grey; wings and tail feathers glossy greenish black; rump chestnut. Sexes alike.

**Habits and Habitat:** Keeps in large flocks. Lives in forest clearings, cultivation and grassland.

**Distribution:** India: Andamans, Car Nicobar and Katchal Islands.

**Status:** The Sturnidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Family CORVIDAE

##### 39. *Dendrocitta leucogastra* Gould, 1833

**Original Reference:**

1833. *Dendrocana leucogastra* Gould, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., : 57.

**Common Name:** White-bellied Tree Pie

**Type Locality:** Eastern Asia = Malabar Coast.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 48 cm in size. A long tailed tree-pie, of the size of a Myna. Face black, contrasted with white nape and under parts. Wings black, marked with white patch. Tail tipped with white. Sexes alike. Keeps in pairs or in small parties. Inhabits humid, broad leaved, evergreen hill-forests.

**Distribution:** The species is distributed throughout the hills of southern India from North Karnataka, south to Kerala and east to Andhra Pradesh.

**Status:** The Corvidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

##### 40. *Dendrocitta baylei* Tytler, 1863

**Original Reference:**

1863. *Dendrocitta baylei* Tytler. J. Asiat Soc Beng., 32: 88.

**Common Name:** Andaman Tree Pie

**Type Locality:** Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 32 cm in size. A small slender-bodied long-tailed tree-pie of the size of a myna; head, neck, upper back, throat and upper breast dark

bluish ash; lower back and rump pale rufous; lower breast rufescent ash; rest of under parts chestnut; tail and wings black, the latter with white patch, Sexes alike. Keeps in pairs or in small parties and in tall trees.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands.

**Status:** The Corvidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Family PYCNONOTIDAE

##### 41. *Pycnonotus priocephalus* (Jerdon, 1839)

**Original Reference:**

1839. *B. (rachypus) priocephalus* Jerdon, Madras J. Lit Sci., **10**: 246.

**Common Name:** Grey-headed Bulbul

**Type Locality:** Peria Pass, Malabar.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 19 cm in size. An olive-green bird, of the size of a Red Vented Bulbul. Males and females are coloured alike. Head grey with greenish forehead; rump black; central tail grey and outer rectrices dark brown; chin blackish; rest olive-green. Keeps in pairs or in small parties. Inhabits dense evergreen jungles.

**Distribution:** Distributed in Peninsular India. A limited range in the heavy rainfall area of Western Ghats from Goa south to Kerala and adjacent hills of Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Pycnonotidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

##### 42. *Pycnonotus xantholamus* (Jerdon, 1844)

**Original Reference:**

1844. *Brachypus xantholaeumus* Jerdon, Madras J. Lit Sci., **13** : 122.

**Common Name:** Yellow-throated Bulbul

**Type Locality:** Eastern Ghats west of Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 20 cm in size. A crestless olive-green bulbul, with plain yellow green head, contrasting with bright yellow throat and breast; breast band, grey; abdomen whitish; vent yellow, tail tipped with yellow. Sexes alike. Keeps in pairs, often associated with redvented Bulbul. Affects thorny-scrub jungle among hillocks.

**Distribution:** India: Widely distributed species throughout the hills of southern Andhra Pradesh,

eastern Karnataka and northern Tamil Nadu. One old record is from Anamalai hills, Kerala.

**Status:** The Pycnonotidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### 43. *Hypsipetes nicobariensis* Horsfield and Moore, 1854

**Original Reference:**

1854. *Hypsipetes nicobariensis* Moore, in Horsfield & Moore. Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co., **1**: 257.

**Common Name:** Nicobar Bulbul

**Type Locality:** Nicobar Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 20 cm in size. A soft plumed, crestless bulbul, of the size Redvented bulbul. Head, nape, wings and tail dark brown; back olive; underparts grey, faintly washed with pale yellow. Sexes alike. Keeps singly, in pairs or in small parties. Affects forest and gall.

**Distribution:** India: Nicobar Islands (Camorta, Trinkat, Nanciawry, Katchal and Teressa).

**Status:** The Pycnonotidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Family MUSCICAPIDAE

##### 44. *Spelaeornis badeigularis* Ripley, 1948

**Original Reference:**

1948. *Spelaeornis badeigularis* Ripley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **61** : 103.

**Common Name:** Mishmi Wren or Rusty-throated Wren-babbler.

**Type Locality:** Cachar, Assam.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 9 cm in size. A little skulker, of the size of a House Sparrow. Upper parts dark brown, with scaly appearance; throat chestnut and streaked; lower parts olive-brown, spotted with white. Sexes alike. Poorly known. Inhabits moist subtropical forests.

**Distribution:** India: Dreyie. 1600 m alt, Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**45. *Turdoides subrufus* (Jerdon, 1839)**

**Original Reference:**

1839. *Timilia subrufa* Jerdon. *Madras J Lit. Sci.*, **10** : 259.

**Common Name:** Rufous Babbler

**Type Locality:** Manantoddy, Wynnaad.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 25 cm in size. A long-tailed babbler, with an untidy plumage. In size, it is between the Red-vented Bulbul and common Myna. Forehead deep grey; upperparts olive-brown tinged with rufous; upper bill black, lower yellow; underparts ferruginous. Sexes alike. Lives in locks of 7-10 individuals. Frequents all grass and bamboo at forest edges.

**Distribution:** India: South-western India. It is distributed from Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra) in the Western Ghats south to Kerala and east to Shavaroy Hills in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**46. *Liocichla bugunorum* Athreya, 2006**

**Original Reference:**

2006. *Liocichla bugunorum* Althreya, *Indian Birds*, **2** (4): 82-94.

**Common Name:** Bugun Liocichla

**Type Locality:** Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Salient Features:** Olive with black crown, yellow spots before and behind dark eye, grey cheek and upper parts, gold primary and tail edges, red secondary edges and undertail.

**Distribution:** Western Arunachal Pradesh, especially Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary.

**Status:** IUCN Vulnerable.

**47. *Zoothera neilgherriensis* (Blyth, 1847)**

**Original Reference:**

1847. *O. (reocincla) neilgherriensis* Blyth, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, **16**: 141, Baker, FBI NO. 596. Vol. 2: 159.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Thrush

**Type Locality:** Neilgherries= Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 26 cm in size. A olive-brown colour without buff spots. Closed wings with

buff and dark brown bars. Sexes alike. Lives in dense evergreen sholas and forests. Keeps singly or in pairs. A quiet and retiring bird.

**Distribution:** The Western Ghats complex in southern India from Goa.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**48. *Garrulax cachinnans* (Jerdon, 1839)**

**Original Reference:**

1839. *Crateropus cachinnans* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **10**: 255.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Laughingthrush.

**Type Locality:** Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 20 cm in size. A dull-coloured bird. With short and rounded wings. In size, between Redvented Bulbul and Common Myna. Upperparts olive-brown; supercilium white, contrasting with slaty-brown crown; eye stripe and chin black; rest rufous. Sexes alike. Keeps in parties of 12-15 birds. Lives in forest undergrowth and scrub.

**Distribution:** India :Hills of the Nilgiris (Western Tamil Nadu above 1200 m alt.)

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**49. *Garrulax jerdoni* Blyth, 1851**

**Original Reference:**

1851. *Garrulax (?) jerdoni* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **20** : 522.

**Common Name:** White-breasted Laughingthrush

**Type Locality:** Banasore Peak.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 20 cm in size. A crestless, olive-brown and rufous babbler, of the size of a Myna. Crown dark sooty brown: forehead and chin black; supercilium white; a line behind the eyes black; throat and breast grey; abdomen rufous. Sexes alike. Keeps in parties of 6-12 birds. Flaunts among undergrowth and in low bushes.

**Distribution:** India: Hills of western Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

50. *Ficedula nigrorufa* (Jerdon, 1839)

**Original Reference:**

1839. *Saxicola nigrorufa* Jerdon. *Madras J. Lit Sci.*, 10 : 266.

**Common Name:** Black- and- Orange Flycatcher

**Type Locality:** Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 11 cm in size. A small restless orange flycatcher, about the size of a Sparrow. Male with head, neck, wings and lores black. Female is similar to male except that orange colour duller, head olive-brown, wings dark brown and lores rufous. Found singly or in pairs. Lives in evergreen woods and thickets

**Distribution:** India: Southern section of Western Ghats in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

51. *Muscicapa pallipes* Jerdon, 1840

**Original Reference:**

1840. *Muscicapa pallipes* Jerdon. *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 11: 15.

**Common Name:** White bellied Blue Flycatcher

**Type Locality:** Cannanore, Kerala.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 15 cm in size. A small, restless flycatcher, larger than a Black and Orange Flycatcher. Sexes diamorphic. Uniformly indigo-blue; forehead and supercilium brighter blue; lores black; abdomen white. Female smaller than male and its upper plumage rufescent olive-brown, lores white; tail chestnut; throat and upper breast orange rufous; remainder of lower plumage greyish. fading to white on abdomen. Found singly or in pairs. Frequents undergrowth in broad leaved forests.

**Distribution:** India : Western Ghats from Bhimashankar (Maharashtra) to Kerala and adjacent hills of Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

52. *Eumyias albicaudatus* Jerdon, 1840

**Original Reference:**

1840. *Muscicapa albicaudata* Jerdon. *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 11: 16.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Flycatcher

**Type Locality:** Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 18 cm in size. A greenish indigo-blue flycatcher, with white patches on the base of tail. Size that of a White-bellied Blue Flycatcher. Male with lores, wings and tail black; vent whitish. Female smaller in size and its whole upper plumage dull grey-brown, washed with greenish blue; upper tail coverts blue. Usually met with singly, along with other flycatchers. Inhabits evergreen biotope in hills.

**Distribution:** India: Southern section of Western Ghats; common in Karnataka. Kerala and Western Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

53. *Rhipidura albogularis* (Lesson, 1832)

**Original Reference:**

1832. *Muscicapa (Muscylva) albogularis* Lesson. In : Belanger. *Voy. Ind. Orient. Zoo*, 264.

**Common Name:** White-spotted Fantail Flycatcher

**Type Locality:** Pondicherry = Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 19 cm in size. A slaty-brown bird, having a long tail with tail feathers spread like a fan; size that of a House Sparrow. Upper plumage brown; supercilium and throat white; chin black; breast band spotted with white; abdomen and flanks buff. Sexes alike. Keeps singly or in pairs. Lives in light forest

**Distribution:** India: Mt. Abu (Rajasthan) east In Orissa and south through most of the Peninsula.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

54. *Myiomela albiventris* (Blanford, 1867)

**Original Reference:**

1867. *Callene albiventris* Blanford, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 833, pl. 39, Baker, FBI No. 482, Vol. 2 : 11.

**Common Name:** White-bellied Blue Robin

**Type Locality:** Palani Hills.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 15 cm in size. Slaty blue above but with a pronounced bluish white band above the velvety black frontail line. Sexes alike. Lives in densely wooded ravines in evergreen biotope. Shy and retiring habit.

**Distribution:** Western Tamil Nadu and southern Kerala.

**Status:** IUCN- Endangered

55. *Myiomela major* (Jerdon, 1844)

**Original Reference:**

1844. *Phoenicura major* Jerdon. *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 13: 170.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Blue Robin

**Type Locality:** Neilgherries= Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 15 cm in size. A robin-like bird, with a short tail and rounded wings. Size between a sparrow and a bulbul. Entire upper plumage slaty-blue; frontal band deep black; breast slaty-blue; abdomen white; lanks and under tail-coverts rufous-brown. Sexes alike. Met singly or in pairs amongst the undergrowth and in small trees.

**Distribution:** India: Hills of southern Karnataka. Nilgiris. Kerala and western Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** The Muscicapidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

56. *Copsychus malabaricus albiventris* (Blyth, 1859)

**Original Reference:**

1859. *Kittacincla albiventris* Blyth, *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 27: 269, Baker, FBI No. 564, Vol. 2: 119.

**Common Name:** White- rumped Shama

**Type Locality:** Andamans.

**Salient Features:** About 25 cm in length, the species *albiventris* is a race of *C. malabaricus* but lower breast and centre of belly white. Normally found below 900 m in bamboo & tangled undergrowth in moist evergreen forests. It is very shy & make a good mimic.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

57. *Garrulax delesserti* (Jerdon, 1839)

**Original Reference:**

1839. *Crateropus delesserti* Jerdon, *Madras Jour. Lit. Sci.*, 10: 256, Baker, FBI No. 131, Vol. 1: 149.

**Common Name:** Wynnaad Laughingthrush

**Type Locality:** Wynnaad, Southern India.

**Salient Features:** About 23 cm in length. An uncrested laughingthrush, chiefly chestnut- brown above, ashy

and chestnut- below. Crown and nape brownish slate. Legs dusky yellow. Sexes alike. Habitat is dense damp rainforest undergrowth of *Strobilanthes*, thorny cane-brakes and cardamom sholas.

**Distribution:** It is found at the hills of southwest India from Goa and Belgaum south through western Karnataka, Kerala and western TAMIL Nadu.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

58. *Myophorus horfieldi* Vigors, 1831

**Original Reference:**

1831. *Myophonus Horsfieldii* Vigors, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 35 (Himalyan Mountains, restricted to Malabar by Baker, 1923, Hand-list: 93), Baker, FBI No. 613, Vol. 2: 178.

**Common Name:** Malabar Whistling thrush

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Salient Features:** About 25 cm in length. Large thrush. Appears blackish with shiny patches of blue on the forehead and shoulders and the blue becomes visible only in oblique lighting. Bill and legs are black. Sexes alike.

**Habits and Habitat:** Normally found below 2200 m in evergreen growth near hill streams. They make whistle.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats south of the Surat Dangs, Satpura range to northwestern Orissa and Eastern Ghats.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

59. *Pomatorhinus horfieldii* Sykes, 1832

**Original Reference:**

1832. *Pomatorhinus horfieldii* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 89, Baker, FBI No. 206, Vol. 1: 210.

**Common Name:** Indian Scimitar Babbler/Deccan scimitar babbler

**Type Locality:** Mahableshwar, Western Ghats.

**Salient Features:** About 23 cm in length. A dark olive brown and white babbler of the undergrowth with conspicuous white supercilium, white throat, breast and centre of belly, and a long, curved yellow bill. Sexes alike. Evergreen and deciduous forest, patches of *Strobilanthes*, thorn and Lantana scrub, bamboo jungle and cardamom sholas

**Distribution:** India: Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

60. *Rhinomyias brunneata* Richmond, 1902

**Original Reference:**

1902. *Rhinomyias nicobarica* Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 25: 295, Baker, FBI No. 631a, Vol. 8: 627.

**Common Name:** Olive Flycatcher

**Type Locality:** Great Nicobar.

**Salient Features:** About 14 cm in length. Brown breast band, whitish throat with faint scaling. Long hook-tipped bill, entire lower mandible flesh- yellow, pale brownish lobes. Warm brown tall, fleshy legs. Found in forest undergrowth, garden & shrubbery. Winter visitor.

**Distribution:** India: Winter visitor to the Great and Little Nicobar Islands. Andaman

**Status:** Not determined

61. *Schoenicola platyurus* (Jerdon, 1844)

**Original Reference:**

1844, *Thimalia platyurus* Jerdon, Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. 13: 170, Baker, FBI No. 837, Vol. 2: 437.

**Common Name:** Indian Broad- tailed Grass warbler

**Type Locality:** Goodaloor, foot of the Neilgherries, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Salient Features:** It is about 18 cm in length. Very broad rounded tail with narrow dark barring. It is warm to greyish brown, unmarked under parts and strong bill. Found within 900 m to 2000 m altitude. Prefers matted grass. Grassy hilly sides.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, south to Goa

**Status:** IUCN- Vulnerable

62. *Spelaeornis chocolatinus* (Godwin-Austen and Walden, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

1875. *Pnoepyga chocolatina* Godwin-Austen & Walden, *Ibis*: 252.

**Common Name:** Long- tailed Wren Babbler or Naga Wren-babbler

**Type Locality:** Kedimai, Manipur.

**Salient Features:** 11 cm in long. Above brown with a scaly appearance, paler than in other wren- babblers; a very small pale streak above the eye, and ear-coverts grey- brown. Below, ochraceous-buff with whitish chin and white centre of belly. Sexes alike. It resides in subtropical or tropical moist Montana forests.

**Distribution:** Assam in the Khasi and Cachar hills, and Manipur.

**Status:** IUCN- Near Threatened

63. *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* (Moore, 1854)

**Original Reference:**

1854. *Pnopyga longicaudata* Moore, In Horsefield & Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. E. I. Co., 1: 398 (Afghanistan errore= Khasi Hills, Assam)

**Common Name:** Tawny- breasted Wren Babbler

**Type Locality:** Khasi Hills, Assam.

**Salient Features:** Nearly 11 cm long. Scaly appearance, chin white, throat white finely speckled, the white extending to centre of belly. Tail is relatively long and unbareed. Deep evergreen forest with under growth of bracken, ferns or *Strobilanthes*. Found in between 1200-2400 m altitude.

**Distribution:** India: Assam in north Cachar eats to Naga Hills and south Kedimai in Manipur.

**Status:** IUCN- Vulnerable

64. *Sphenocichla humei* (Mandelli, 1873)

**Original Reference:**

1873. *Heterorhynchus humei* Mandelli, Stray Feathers, 1: 415, Baker, FBI No. 473, Vol. 1: 461.

**Common Name:** Wedged- billed Wren Babbler

**Type Locality:** Sikkim.

**Salient Features:** It is 18 cm (Approx) in length. A stout, heavy looking bird with powerful legs and feet and bill is wedge shaped. Found in evergreen forest understory, bamboo it is gregarious. Seen in below 800 m & up to 1200 m altitude.

**Distribution:** India: Sikkim, Balipara Frontier and Mishmi hills.

**Status:** IUCN- Near Threatened

Order PASSERIFORMES

65. *Parus xanthogenys aplonotus* Blyth, 1847

**Original Reference:**

1847. *Parus apolonus* Blyth, Jour. Asiatic. Soc. Bengal, 16: 44, Baker, FBI No. 76, Vol. 1: 92.

**Common Name:** Black-lored Tit

**Type Locality:** Chaibasa, Mountains of central India.

**Salient Features:** It is about 14 cm in length. A sparrow black and yellow crested tit. Forehead is black. Green leach with crest, yellow ear coverts. Ban oak

jungle, *Ilex* and pine forest or subtropical evergreen bush jungle usually with at least a few trees. Normally found below 2400 m, in hill forest.

**Distribution:** Hills of peninsular India

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

#### Family PYCNONOTIDAE

##### 66. *Parus nuchalis* Jerdon, 1844

#### Original Reference:

1844. *Parus nuchalis* Jerdon. *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **13**: 131.

**Type Locality:** Eastern Ghats.

**Common Name:** White-naped Tit

**Salient Features:** Approx. 12 cm in size. A small bird with a short, conical and thick bill. Size about that of a sparrow. Head, neck and ventral stripe from chin to middle of abdomen black; check-patch white, remainder of upper plumage glossy blue-black; wings band and tail white; lower plumage white; tinged with yellow. Sexes alike. Keeps in pairs or in family parties. Found in thorny scrub jungle.

**Distribution:** India: Gujarat (Kutch, Deesa, Palanpur) and southern Rajasthan. In the Penninsular India. it is rare, and recorded only from southern Andhra Pradesh and south Kanataka.

**Status:** The Paridae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

##### 67. *Pycnonotus articeps* (Jerdon, 1844)

#### Original Reference:

1844. *Brachypus Xantholamus* Jerdon, *Madras Jour. Lit. Sci.*, **13**: 122, Baker, FBI No. 430, Vol. 1: 415.

**Common Name:** Andaman bulbul

**Type Locality:** Eastern Ghats, west of Nellore.

**Salient Features:** It is about 18 cm in length. Two races are there and they are separated from black- crested bulbul by tail pattern & absence of crest. Normally found below 700m altitude with broad leaved forest, second growth, gardens & generally in pairs.

**Distribution:** India: Southern Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka in (Anamalai Hills)

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern.

##### 68. *Pycnonotus melaniceterus* gularis (Gmelin, 1789)

#### Original Reference:

1789. *Muscicpa melanicetera* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.*, **1**: 941, Baker, FBI No. 429, Vol. 1: 414.

**Common Name:** Black-capped Bulbul

**Type Locality:** Ceylon.

**Salient Features:** Having 18 cm long. Three races are there. Some authors consider them as separate species. Gularis has red spot on the throat & no crest. They are found within 1500 to 2400 m altitude in thick forest with good undergrowths, secondary jungles, well wooded forests, scrub adjoining arable land, orchards. Normally found in pairs, but also in a small group.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, south of Goa

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

#### Family MOTACILLIDAE

##### 69. *Anthus nilgiriensis* Sharpe, 1885

#### Original Reference:

1885. *Anthus nilgiriensis* Sharpe. *Cat. Bds. Br. Mus.*, **10**: 550.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Pipit

**Type Locality:** Nilgiri Hills, southern India.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 17 cm in size. A dark bird with a long tail and slender legs. Size about that of a sparrow. Entire upper plumage tawny olive with dark brown streaks; tail dark brown; lower plumage buff, streaked with dark brown on upper belly. Sexes alike. Found singly or in pairs in grass-covered hills.

**Distribution:** India : Hills of Kerala and western Tamil Nadu. Breeds in the Nilgiris and Palni Hills at about c.1500 m. alt.

**Status:** Status: The Motacillidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Family NECTARINIIDAE

##### 70. *Nectarinia minima* (Sykes, 1832)

#### Original Reference:

1832. *Cinnyris minima* Sykes. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, : 99.

**Common Name:** Small Sunbird

**Type Locality:** Gauts, Dukun.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 8 cm in size. A tiny sunbird smaller than the sparrow in size and having a pointed curved bill. Male Back deep crimson; rump lilac; tail black; forehead to nape metallic green; chin and throat metallic purple-lilac, breast crimson and abdomen dull yellow. Female is olive-green above, dull yellow below: rump deep maroon; lower plumage dull yellow uniformly. Keeps singly or in pairs. Inhabits evergreen biotope, in the foothills.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats complex from Suriyal (Maharashtra) to the southernmost hills of Kerala and western Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Status: The Nectariniidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### 71. *Aethopyga vigorsii* (Sykes, 1832)

**Original Reference:**

1832. *Cinnyris vigorsii* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 98, Baker, FBI No. 1265, VOL. 3: 381.

**Common Name:** Vigors's sunbird

**Type Locality:** Ghauts, Dhkhun.

**Salient Features:** Male is about 15 cm length & female has alive underparts, white tips to outer tail feathers and yellowish- olive under parts. Races are there. During summer they are found below 1800m & during summer they are found below 1400 m. preferred habitat is forest, scrub, gardens, groves. Resident & altitudinal migrant.

**Distribution:** India: The Western Ghats complex.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

#### Family ESTRILDIDAE

#### 72. *Estrilda formosa* (Latham, 1790)

**Original Reference:**

1790. *Fringilla formosa* Latham, *Index Orn.*, 1: 441.

**Common Name:** Green Munia

**Type Locality:** India.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 10 cm in size. A small green munia, smaller than a sparrow and having a conical red bill. Male: Olive-green above, tail blackish brown; throat pale yellow, breast to belly bright

yellow; flanks barred with olive-brown and white. Female similar to male but browner above, duller and paler below, and flanks with fewer and obsolete bars. Keeps in flocks. Inhabits forest, thick grass and green cultivation.

**Distribution:** India: Southern Rajasthan, central Uttar Pradesh and southern Bihar south to northern Andhra Pradesh and northern Kerala.

**Status:** Status: The Ploceidae family in which it belongs is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE

#### 73. *Tephrodornis virgatus sylvicola* Jerdon, 1830

**Original Reference:**

1839. *Tephrodornis sylvicola* Jerdon. *Madras Jour. Lit. Sci.*, 10: 236, Baker, FBI No. 728, Vol. 2 : 311.

**Common Name:** Malabar Wood Shrike

**Type Locality:** Malabar Coast.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 23 cm in length. A short and square-tailed grey brown shrike. A broad black band from lores through eye to ear coverts. No white supercilium or in tail. Generally found below 1800 m in broad leaved forest, well wooded areas. They are seen in loose parties & mixed feeding flocks. It is also resident birds.

**Distribution:** India: Gujarat from the Narbada River south through Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu, western Mysore and Kerala.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

#### 74. *Coracina striata* (Ball, 1872)

**Original Reference:**

1872. *Graucalus dobsoni*, *Jour. Asiatic. Soc. Bengal*, 41: 281, Baker, FBI No. 762, Vol. 2: 346.

**Common Name:** Andaman Cuckoo Shrike or Bar-bellied Cuckoo Shrike

**Type Locality:** Andamans.

**Salient Features:** About 26 cm in length. Very dark grey colour. Throat & Breast are grey & white with black bar. It is a resident bird. Found in dense primary forest usually pairs and often in mixed flocks. Chiefly found below 2400 m & during winter, it may be seen below 1000 m & up to 2400m.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman Islands.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

## Family DICAEIDAE

75. *Dicaeum concolor* Jerdon, 1840**Original Reference:**

1840. *Dicaeum concolor* Jerdon, *Madras Jour. Lit. Sci.*, 11: 277.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Flower Pecker**Type Locality:** Malabar Coast

**Salient Features:** Approx. 8 cm in length. Blackish bill but juvenile has pale bill, white shoulder of closed wing, and yellowish white under parts. Forest & Groves. Normally found below 1200 m & may be seen up to 1800 m attitude.

**Distribution:** India: South-western India from Mahabaleshwar south through western and southern Karnataka, Kerala and western Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern76. *Dicaeum virescens* Hume, 1873**Original Reference:**

1873. *Dicaeum virescens* Hume, *Stray Feathers*, 1: 482, Baker, FBI No. Vol. 3: 431.

**Common Name:** Andaman Flowerpecker

**Type Locality:** Neighbourhood of Port Blair, Andamans

**Salient Features:** A small plain-coloured flower-pecker, olive-brown above, grayish white below. Affects groves of trees in open country, wide glades and sides of streams in forest. A very energetic, restless bird, usually keeps in pairs.

**Distribution:** South and Middle Andaman Islands.**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

## Family FRINGILLIDAE

77. *Leucosticte silleimi* Rosellar, 1992**Original Reference:**

1992. Rosellar, C.S. A new species of Mountain Finch *Leucosticte* from Western Tibet. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club*, 112: 225-231.

**Common Name:** Sillen's Mountain- Finch**Type Locality:** Ladakh, J. & K.

**Salient Features:** Habits and Habitat: Approx. 18 cm in length. Tawny- cinnamon head, no black on fore

crown, unstreaked mantle, paler rump, lack of white fringes on flight feathers, which is grey.

**Distribution:** India : Laddakh.**Status:** IUCN- Data Deficient

## Family STURNIDAE

78. *Sturnus malabaricus* (Gmelin, 1789)**Original Reference:**

1789. *Turdus malabaricus* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.*, 1: 816, Baker, FBI No. 982, Vol. 3: 39.

**Common Name:** Chestnut- tailed starling**Type Locality:** Malabar Coast.

**Salient Features:** 21 cm in length. A small, trim, silvery grey-and-rufous sociable myna. Above, head parts silvery brownish; tail largely ferruginous. Below, chin, throat and breast lilac-grey or pale rufous; rest of underparts bright rufous. Sexes more or less similar. Found below 1500 m & in summer about 2000m, in woodland, second growth, young plantations, gardens, cultivation. Chiefly arboreal.

**Distribution:** India: Migrates within Indian subcontinent

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

## Order ANSERIFORMES

## Family ANATIDAE

79. *Anas albogularis* (Hume, 1873)**Original Reference:**

1873. *Stray Feathers*, 1: 303, Baker, *Fauna of British India*, No: 2273 (6): 435

**Common Name:** Andamans Teal.**Type Locality:** Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 43 cm in length. Adult male dark brown above wings brown with a green & black speculum. Buffy grey spotted with dark brown on below. Female is slightly duller coloured & the green of the speculum is more coppery. Found in a flock of 20 to 30 individuals & feed mostly at night & spends much of the day at roosting site at the mangrove trees or on rocks exposed at low tide.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman group of Islands**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

Order : BUCEROTIFORMES  
Family BUCEROTIDAE

80. *Ocypterus griseus* ( Latham, 1790)

**Original Reference:**

1790. *Buceros griseus* Latham, *Index Orn.*, 1: 147,  
Baker, FBI No. 1576, Vol. 4: 33.

**Common Name:** Malabar Grey Hornbill

**Type Locality:** New Holland = Malabar.

**Salient Features:** Approx. 59 cm in length. No casque, In male basal half of bill is reddish, but showing a small patch of black in female. Juvenile has a completely yellow bill and no white tips to the wings. Normally found moist opened leaved forest. Loud laughing quab-quab-quab.

**Distribution:** India: Western Ghats, south of Mumbai.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

Order CUCULIFORMES  
Family CUCULIDAE

81. *Centropus (Sinensis) andamanensis*  
Tytler, 1867

**Original Reference:**

1867. *Centropus andamanensis*, Tytler, Beavan, *Ibis*, p.  
321; Ball, S. F. I, p. 64; Hume, S. F. ii, p. 194.

**Common Name:** Andaman Crow-Pheasant

**Type Locality:** Andaman Islands.

**Salient Features:** It is approx. 48 cm in length. Like common Crow- Pheasant with chestnut wings, but whole head, body and tail brown instead of glistening black. Sexes alike. Generally found below 2200 m in overgrown and tangled shrubbery in light forest, forest edges, gardens, cultivation, tall grassland and also indense forest, mangroves.

**Distribution:** India: Andaman.

**Status:** IUCN- Least Concern

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1-44 (Published by the Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata)

Salim, Ali and Dillon Ripley, S. 2007. *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, Second edition, *Oxford University Press*. Volumes 1-10.



*Cursorius bitorquatus* (Blyth, 1848)



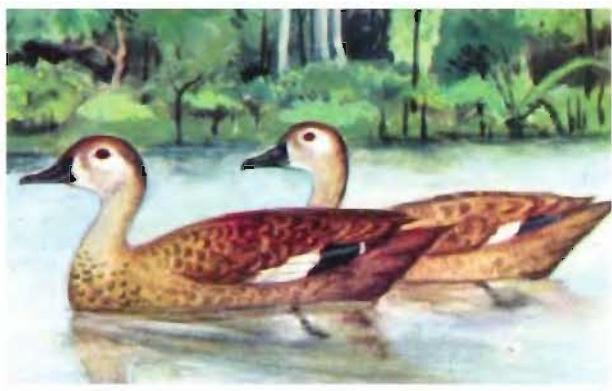
*Ophrysia superciliosa* (Gray, 1846)



*Dicrurus andamanensis* Tytler, 1867



*Rallina canningi* (Blyth, 1863)



*Anas albogularis* (Hume, 1873)



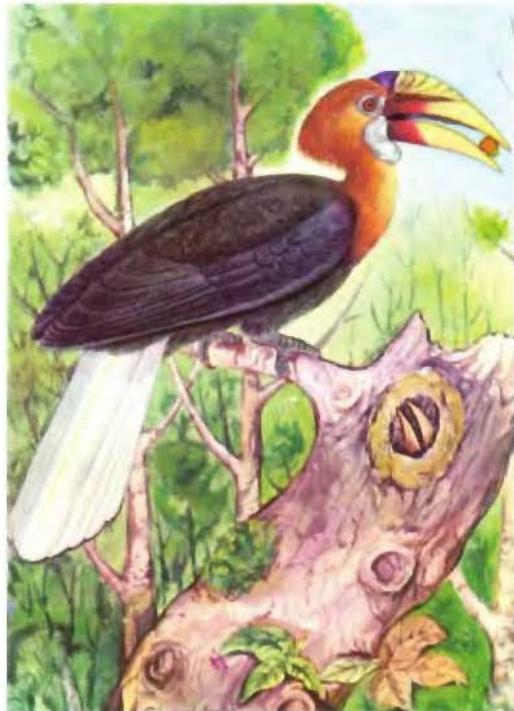
*Galloperdix lunulata* (Valenciennes, 1825)



*Macropygia rufipennis* Blyth, 1846



*Columba palumboides* (Hume, 1873)



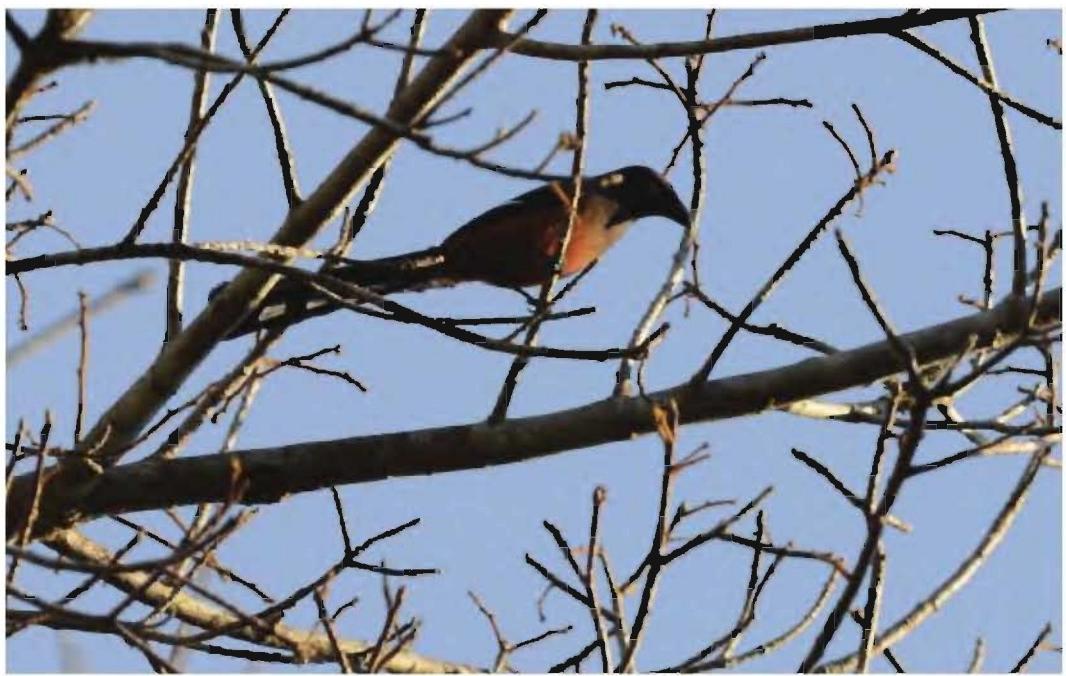
*Rhyticeros narcondami* Hume, 1873



*Psittacula caniceps* (Blyth, 1846)



*Ninox obscura* Hume, 187



*Dendrocitta baylei* Tytler, 1863



*Megapodius nicobariensis* Blyth, 1846



*Dryocopus hodgei* (Blyth, 1860)



82. *Centropus (Sinensis) andamanensis* Tytler, 1867

# REPTILIA

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## Introduction

India has a wide variety of life forms knitted in a complex network of diverse ecosystems, which make it among the 18 mega diversity countries in the world. In India, all the three living orders of reptiles have their representatives - Crocodylia (crocodiles), Testudines (turtles and tortoises) and Squamata (lizards and snakes). The diverse climate, varying vegetation and different types of soil prevailing here form a wide range of biotopes and microhabitats that support a rich variety of reptilian fauna. India also has a high degree of endemism concentrated in four regions which are now considered as Biodiversity Hotspots- Eastern Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka and the Sundaland. India having a wide range of biotopes such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts etc supports a high diversity of reptiles. The Western Ghats, Eastern Himalayas and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are endowed with a wide variety of reptiles which are unique to the region.

Taxonomic studies on reptile fauna in India date back to the 1800s. Over 518 species of reptiles have been described so far from India (Aengals *et al.*, 2011). Recent additions to this list include *Dendrelaphis girii* Vogel & Van Rooijen, 2011 from the Western Ghats, *Dasia johnsinghi* Harikrishnan *et al.*, 2012 from Tamil Nadu, *Coryphophylax brevicaudus* Harikrishnan *et al.*, 2012 from the Andaman Islands and *Calliophis costoe* Smith *et al.*, 2012 from the Western Ghats. Of the 522 species of reptiles documented within the Indian boundary, 41% are endemic and are presently known only from India (Table-1 & 2; Fig.1 & 2). A total of 214 species of reptiles are endemic which includes 3 species of turtles belonging to 3 families and 3 genera, 107 species of lizards belonging to 6 families and 33 genera and 104 species of snakes belonging to 7 families and 32 genera. This makes a total of 68 genera of endemic reptiles recorded from India. The detailed groupwise systematic account is given below.

## Chelonia (Turtles and Tortoises)

There are 34 species of chelonians (turtles & tortoises) belonging to 5 families reported from India. Of these, 3 species are endemic to the geographical boundary of India

(8.8%). Among them, the Cochin Cane Turtle (*Vijayachelys silvatica*) and the Travancore Tortoise (*Indotestudo forstenii*) are endemic to Western Ghats. Both the endemics are known only from the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The Leith's Softshell Turtle (*Nilssonia leithii*) is reported only from a very few rivers in Western Ghats and is endemic to Peninsular India. Freshwater turtle species are being heavily exploited for their flesh and eggs and for their supposedly medical properties. All the three endemic species are listed in the higher categories of IUCN Redlist and protected under various schedules of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

## Sauria (Lizards)

Altogether 204 species of lizards belonging to 6 families have been recorded from the country, of which 107 are endemic to the region (52.4%). The most dominant family is Gekkonidae (Geckos) represented with 50 species followed by Scincidae (Skinks) with 32 species and Agamidae (Forest lizards/calotes) with 20 species. 6 genera of lizards which include *Coryphophylax*, *Psammophilus*, *Salea*, *Barkudia*, *Ristella* and *Kaestlea* are entirely endemic to the country. Two species of lizards have been discovered through recent studies, *Dasia johnsinghi* Harikrishnan *et al.*, 2012 from Tamil Nadu, *Coryphophylax brevicaudus* Harikrishnan *et. al* 2012 from the Andaman Islands. The Genus *Cnemaspis*, commonly called Dwarf Day Geckoes, contain maximum number of species endemic to the region. Of the 22 species of Day Geckos known from India, 16 are endemic to the Western Ghats. Among them, *Cnemaspis sisparensis* is considered critically endangered (Sarkar, 2011). Very little is known of these small forest geckoes which are largely tree-dwelling. Recently, a taxonomic review of the distribution of Indian lizards was published by Venugopal (2010). Based on this review, *Cnemaspis kandiana* (Kelaart, 1852), *Cnemaspis anaikattiensis* (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2005) and *Chalcides pentadactylus* Beddome (1870) are not included in the present work. Unfortunately, none of the endemic lizards are listed in the any of the schedules of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972.

## Serpentes (Snakes)

Of the 281 species of snakes belonging to 8 families are recorded from India, 104 species are endemic to the

Ghats (37%). Many of the endemics are from the family Uropeltidae, a group of burrowing snakes, represented by 35 species. It is however, cryptic and its diversity is not well understood. Most of them are known only from their type localities. The only comprehensive study available on uropeltid snakes in the recent past is that of Rajendran (1985). He emphasized the need for conservation of this unique family which is vanishing due to habitat destruction and land use changes in the Western Ghats. Much of their habitats in the Western Ghats have been replaced by plantations of tea, wattle, pine and eucalyptus.

The most diverse snake family in the Western Ghats is Colubridae, represented with 42 species followed by Uropeltidae with 35 species. Five genera of Snakes which includes *Melanophidium*, *Teretrurus*, *Brachyophidium*, *Plectrurus* and *Xylophis* are entirely endemic to the region. The family Viperidae is represented with 8 endemic species of Pit vipers from India. The Hutton's Pit Viper (*Tropidolaemus huttoni*) is extremely rare and known only from the

two specimens collected from High wavy Mountains of Tamil Nadu in southern Western Ghats (David and Vogel, 1998). In the recent past, 2 new species of snakes were also described from the country - *Dendrelaphis girii* Vogel & Van Rooijen, 2011 and *Calliophis costoe* Smith *et al.*, 2012 from the Western Ghats.

The systematic account presented below is based on the works of Boulenger (1890), Smith, (1931, 1935 & 1943); Tiwari & Biswas (1973), Sharma (1977, 1978, 1981, 1998, 2002, 2007), Murthy (1985, 1994, 2010), Das (1991, 1994, 1996, 1997, 2003), Tikedar & Sharma (1992), Das & Bauer (2000), Das & Sengupta (2000), Daniel (2002), Whitaker and Captain (2004), Sharma (2007), Thrope *et al.* (2007), Mukherjee and Bhupathy (2007), Gower and Winkler (2007), Manamendra-Arachchi *et al.* (2007), Das and Vijayakumar (2009), Giri (2008), Giri & Bauer (2008), Giri *et al.* (2009a), Giri *et al.* (2009b), Zambre *et al.* (2009), Haralu (2010), Pook *et al.* (2009), Van Rooijen and Vogel (2009), Mahony (2009, 2010), Vijayakumar (2009) and Venugopal (2010).

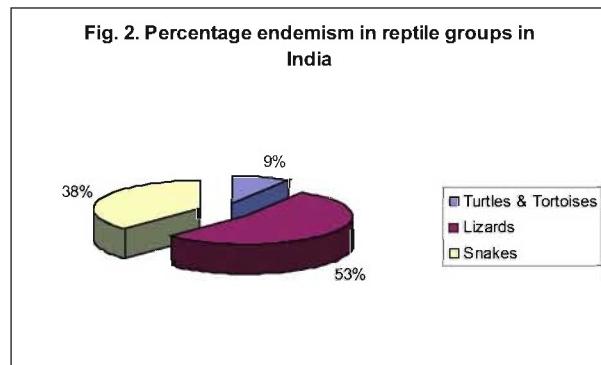
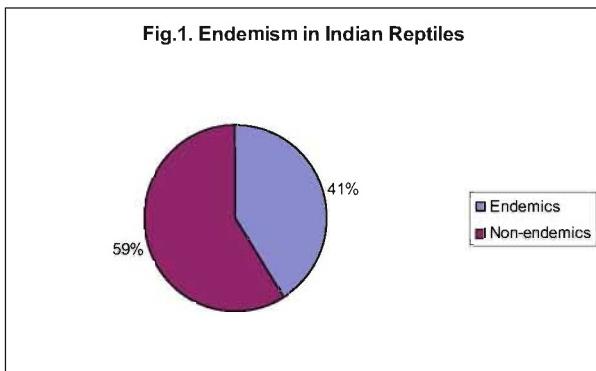
**Table: 1.** Species composition and endemism in reptiles of India

Reptile Groups	Number of Species in India	Endemic species in India	% Endemism
Crocodiles	03	—	—
Turtles & Tortoises	34	3	8.8%
Lizards	204	107	52.4%
Snakes	281	104	37%
Total	522	214	41%

**Table: 2.** Endemism among the families of reptiles in India.

Sl. No.	Family	Species
SubOrder Cryptodira: Turtles & Tortoises		
01	Geoemydidae	01
02	Testudinidae	01
03	Trionychidae	01
SubOrder Sauria: Lizards		
04	Agamidae	20
05	Dibamidae	01
06	Eublepharidae	01
07	Gekkonidae	50

08	Lacertidae	03
09	Scincidae	32
SubOrder Serpentes: Snakes		
10	Typhlopidae	07
11	Gerrhopilidae	04
12	Uropeltidae	35
13	Boidae	01
14	Xenodermatidae	01
15	Colubridae	42
16	Elapidae	06
17	Viperidae	08



Phylum Chordata  
Class Reptilia  
Order Testudines  
Suborder Cryptodira  
Family GEOEMYDIDAE

#### 1. *Vijayachelys silvatica* (Henderson, 1912)

##### Original Reference:

Henderson, J.R. 1912. Preliminary note on a new tortoise from South India. *Records of the Indian Museum*, 7(21): 217-218.

**Common Name:** Cochin Forest Cane Turtle

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats. Confined to Kerala, Karnataka and western Tamil Nadu States.

**Type locality:** "Near Kavalai in the Cochin State Forests, inhabiting dense forest, at an elevation of about 1500 feet above sea level"

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Endangered; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Sch.I; CITES: Appendix I

#### Family TESTUDINIDAE

#### 2. *Indotestudo travancorica* (Boulenger, 1907)

##### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1907. A new tortoise from Travancore. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 17: 560-564.

**Common Name:** Travancore Tortoise

**Distribution:** Restricted to southern Western Ghats, in the states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** near Trivandrum, Travancore Hills.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Vulnerable; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Sch.IV; CITES: Appendix- II

#### Family TRIONYCHIDAE

#### 3. *Nilssonia leithii* (Gray, 1872)

##### Original Reference:

Ernst, C.H. and Barbour, R.W. 1989. *Turtles of the World*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. - London

**Common Name:** Leith's Softshell Turtle

**Distribution:** Peninsular India. Major rivers in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and also in some rivers of Maharashtra and Orissa.

**Type locality:** "Poonah," India.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN: Vulnerable; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Sch.IV; CITES: Appendix- II

Order SQUAMATA  
SubOrder SAURIA  
Family AGAMIDAE

#### 4. *Bronchocela danieli* (Tiwari & Biswas, 1973)

##### Original Reference:

Tiwari, K.K. & S. Biswas. 1973. Two new reptiles from the Great Nicobar Islands. *J. Zool. Soc. India*, 25: 57-63  
Moody, S.M. 1980. Phylogenetic and historical biogeographical relationships of the genera in the family Agamidae (Reptilia: Lacertilia). PhD thesis, Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, 373 pp.

**Common Name:** Daniel's Forest Lizard

**Distribution:** Great Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar Island, India.

**Conservation Status:** None

5. *Calotes andamanensis* Boulenger, 1891

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1891. On new or little known Indian and Malayan reptiles and batrachians. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) 8: 288-292.

**Common Name:** Green crestless forest lizard

**Distribution:** Andaman & Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** Andaman Islands

**Conservation Status:** None.

6. *Calotes aurantolabium* Krishnan, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Krishnan, S. 2008. New Species of *Calotes* (Reptilia: Squamata: Agamidae) from the Southern Western Ghats, India. *Journal of Herpetology*, 42: 530-535.

**Common Name:** Orange-lipped forest lizard

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu part of Western Ghats.

**Type locality:** Kakachi in Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve Tamil Nadu, India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

7. *Calotes grandisquamis* Günther, 1875

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1875. Second report on collections of Indian Reptiles obtained by the British Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1875: 224-234.

**Common Name:** Large scaled forest lizard

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Anaimalai, Bramagherry Hills, Travancore)

**Type locality:** at the foot of the Canoot Ghat, near Manantoddy, Bramagherry Hills.

**Conservation Status:** None.

8. *Calotes maria* Gray, 1845

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J. E. 1845. *Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum*. Trustees of the British Museum/Edward Newman, London: xxvii + 289 pp.

**Common Name:** Khasi hills forest lizard

**Distribution:** India (Khasi Hills in Assam)

**Type locality:** Khasi Hills

**Conservation Status:** None.

9. *Calotes nemoricola* Jerdon, 1853

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1854. Catalogue of the Reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. Part 1. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, xxii [1853]: 462-479.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri forest lizard

**Distribution:** S.India (Nilgiri Hills, S Western Ghats)

**Type locality:** "Foot of Coonoor Ghat, Nilgherries"

**Conservation Status:** None.

10. *Calotes ellioti* Günther, 1864

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1864. *The Reptiles of British India*. London (Taylor & Francis), xxvii + 452 pp.

**Common Name:** Elliot's forest lizard

**Distribution:** India (Western Ghats)

**Type locality:** Southern India.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

11. *Calotes rouxii* Duméril & Bibron, 1837

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A. M. C. and G. Bibron. 1837. *Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complete des Reptiles*. Vol. 4. *Libr. Encyclopédique Roret*, Paris, 570 pp.

**Common Name:** Roux's forest lizard

**Distribution:** Confined to the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and western part of Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** "Indes orientales; restricted to India by Smith 1935".

**Conservation Status:** None

12. *Coryphophylax subcristatus* (Blyth, 1860)

**Original Reference:**

Blyth, E. 1860. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 29: 23.  
Boulenger, G.A. 1885. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) I. Geckonidae, Eublepharidae, Uroplatidae, Pygopodidae, Agamidae*. London: 450 pp.

**Common Name:** Bay Islands Forest Lizard

**Distribution:** India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

**Type locality:** Port Blair, Andaman Islands

**Conservation Status:** None

13. *Coryphophylax brevicaudus* Harikrishnan et al., 2012

**Original Reference:**

Harikrishnan, S., Vasudevan, K., Chandramouli, S. R., Choudhury, B.C., Dutta, S.K. and I. Das. 2012. A new species of *Coryphophylax* Fitzinger in: Steindachner, 1867 (Sauria: Iguania: Agamidae) from the Andaman Islands, India. *Zootaxa*, 3451: 31-45.

**Common name:** Not available

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands

**Type Locality:** Southern Andaman

**Conservation Status:** None

14. *Draco dussumieri* Duméril & Bibron, 1837

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A. M. C. and G. Bibron. 1837. Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complete des Reptiles. Vol. 4. *Libr. Encyclopédique Roret*, Paris, 570 pp.

**Common Name:** South Indian flying lizard

**Distribution:** Western Ghats and some part of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh.

**Type locality:** "Bengale et cote de Malabar", restricted to Malabar by Smith 1935.

**Conservation Status:** None.

15. *Draco norvilli* Alcock 1895

**Original Reference:**

Alcock, A. 1895. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **64**(1): 14. Smith, M.A. 1935. *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptiles and Amphibia*, Vol. II. Sauria. Taylor and Francis, London, 440 pp.

**Common Name:** Norvill's Flying Lizard.

**Distribution:** North East India (Assam: Naga Hills, Doom Dooma; Arunachal Pradesh)

**Type locality:** "Assam", with no further information.

**Conservation Status:** None

16. *Japalura otai* Mahony, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mahony, Stephen 2009. A new species of *Japalura* (Reptilia: Agamidae) from northeast India with a discussion of the similar species *Japalura sagittifera* Smith, 1940 and *Japalura planidorsata* Jerdon, 1870. *Zootaxa*, **2212**: 41–61.

**Common Name:** Ota's mountain Lizard

**Distribution:** NE India (Mizoram)

**Type locality:** "Sairep, Lunglet District, Mizoram" (= Sairep (22°49'0 N, 92°49'0 E), Lunglei District, central Mizoram, northeast India).

**Conservation Status:** None

17. *Laudakia dayana* (Stoliczka, 1871)

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1871. Notes on new or little-known Indian lizards. *Proc. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, (Calcutta) **1871**: 192–195.

**Common Name:** Haridwar Agama

**Distribuiton:** North west India (Haridwar, Uttranchal, Ladakh, Kashmir), elevation up to 3000 m.

**Type locality:** Hurdwar (= Hardwar, fide Smith 1935)

**Conservation Status:** None

18. *Otocryptis beddomii* Boulenger, 1885

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1885. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) I. Geckonidae, Eublepharidae, Uroplatidae, Pygopodidae, Agamidae*. London: 450 pp.

**Common Name:** Indian kangaroo lizard

**Distribuiton:** Confined to southern most part of the Western Ghats, in Kerala and south-western Tamil Nadu States.

**Type locality:** Sivagiri Ghat, South India.

**Conservation Status:** None

19. *Psammophilus blanfordianus* (Stoliczka, 1871)

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1871. Notes on new or little-known Indian lizards. *Proc. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, (Calcutta) **1871**: 192–195.

**Common Name:** Blanford's rock Agama

**Distribution:** India (Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, Eastern Ghats, Travancore south to Trivandrum, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala)

**Type locality:** India (= Central India fide Smith 1935).

**Conservation Status:** None.

20. *Psammophilus dorsalis* (Griffith & Pidgeon, 1831)

**Original Reference:**

Smith, M.A. 1935. *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptiles and Amphibia*, Vol. II. Sauria. Taylor and Francis, London, 440 pp.

**Common Name:** South Indian rock agama

**Distribution:** Wide spread in the states of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

**Type locality:** India.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

21. *Pseudocalotes austeniana* (Annandale, 1908)

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, N. 1908. Description of a new Species of Lizard of the Genus Salea from Assam. *Records of the Indian Museum*, **2**: 97 (37–38).

**Common Name:** Abor hills agama

**Distribution:** North east India (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh)

**Type locality:** Hills near Harmatti (= Dafla Hills, Assam, fide Smith 1935).

**Conservation Status:** None

22. *Salea anamallayana* (Beddome, 1878)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Description of a new genus of tree-lizard from the higher ranges of the Anamallays. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1877: 153.

**Common Name:** Anaimalai spiny lizard

**Distribution:** Known only from Anamalai and Palni hills of Kerala and Tamil Nadu states, elevation up to 7000 feet.

**Type locality:** Anamalai Mountains, elevation 6000 feet.

**Conservation Status:** None

23. *Salea horsfieldii* Gray, 1845

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J. E. 1845. *Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum*. Trustees of die British Museum/Edward Newman, London: xxvii + 289 pp.

**Common Name:** Horsfield's spiny lizard

**Distribution:** Restricted to Nilgiri and Palni hills of Kerala and Tamil Nadu States.

**Type locality:** "India, Afghanistan"; restricted to "India" by Smith 1935 (fide Wermuth 1967).

**Conservation Status:** None

#### Family DIBAMIDAE

24. *Dibamus nicobaricus* (Fitzinger in Steindachner, 1867)

**Original Reference:**

Steindachner, F. 1867. In: *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859 unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair (Zoologie)*, Vol. 1, part 3 (Reptilien p.1-98). K. Gerold's Sohn/Kaiserlich-Königl. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, Wien [1869 on title page].

**Common Name:** Nicobarese worm lizard

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands (Great Nicobar Island, probably Little Nicobar Islands.)

**Type locality:** Nicobar Islands

**Conservation Status:** None

#### Family EUBLEPHARIDAE

25. *Eublepharis fuscus* (Börner, 1981)

**Original Reference:**

Börner, A. R. 1981. Third contribution to the systematics of the southwest Asian lizards of the geckonid genus *Eublepharis* Gray 1827: Further materials from the Indian subcontinent. *Saurologica* (3): 1-7.

**Common Name:** Leopard Gecko

**Distribution:** Western India (northern Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat)

**Type locality:** 60 km north of Bombay (= Mumbai)

**Conservation Status:** None.

#### Family GEKKONIDAE

26. *Calodactylodes aureus* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 1: 30-35.

**Common Name:** Indian golden gecko

**Distribution:** Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh.

**Type locality:** "Tripatty Hills in North Arcot" = Tiruppattur Hills = Tirupati Hills, Eastern Ghats (fide M.A. Smith 1935).

**Conservation Status:** None

27. *Cnemaspis assamensis* Das & Sengupta, 2000

**Common Name:** Assamese Day Gecko

**Distribution:** North east India (Assam)

**Type locality:** Mayeng Reserve Forest of Kamrup district, Assam.

**Conservation Status:** None.

28. *Cnemaspis australis* Manamendra-Arachchi et al., 2007

**Original Reference:**

Manamendra-Arachchi, Kelum; Batuwita, Sudesh & Pethiyagoda, Rohan 2007. A taxonomic revision of the Sri Lankan day-geckos (Reptilia: Gekkonidae: Cnemaspis), with description of new species from Sri Lanka and southern India. *Zeylanica*, 7(1): 9-122.

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribution:** South west India (Tamil Nadu)

**Type locality:** "Tinnevelly" (= Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu State, south-western India)

**Conservation Status:** None

29. *Cnemaspis andersonii* (Annandale, 1905)

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, N. 1905. Contributions to Oriental herpetology I. The lizards of the Andamans, with the description of a new gecko and a note on the reproduced tail in *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*. *J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 73 (suppl.): 12–22.

**Common Name:** Anderson's Day Gecko

**Distribution:** Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Type locality:** "Narcondum", Andaman Archipelago (India), Bay of Bengal.

**Conservation Status:** None.

30. *Cnemaspis beddomei* (Theobald, 1876)

**Original Reference:**

Theobald, W. 1876. *Descriptive catalogue of the reptiles of British India*. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta: xiii + 238 pp.

**Common Name:** Beddome's day gecko

**Distribution:** Southern India.

**Type locality:** Tinnevelly and Travancore Hills (3000–5000 ft. elevation)

**Conservation status:** None.

31. *Cnemaspis boei* (Gray, 1842)

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J. E. 1842. Description of some new species of Reptiles, chiefly from the British Museum collection. *The Zoological Miscellany*: 57–59.

**Common Name:** Boie's day gecko

**Distribution:** India

**Type locality:** India, no precise place on type locality

**Conservation Status:** None

32. *Cnemaspis goaensis* Sharma, 1976

**Original Reference:**

Sharma, R. C. 1976. Records of the reptiles of Goa. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, 71(1975): 149–167.

**Common Name:** Goan day gecko

**Distribution:** Western Ghats part of Goa.

**Type locality:** "ca. 3 km S. of Forest Rest House, Canacona (Poinguinim), Goa" (south-western India).

**Conservation status:** None.

33. *Cnemaspis gracilis* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 1: 30–35.

**Common Name:** Slender day gecko

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Type locality:** "Palghat Hills" (Kerala State, India) [lectotype]

**Conservation status:** None

34. *Cnemaspis heteropholis* Bauer, 2002

**Original Reference:**

Bauer, A.M. 2002. Two new species of *Cnemaspis* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Gund, Uttara Kannada, India. *Mitt. Hamburg. Zool. Mus. Inst.*, 99: 155–167.

**Common Name:** Heteropholis gecko

**Distribution:** Karnataka (Gund, Uttara Kannada)

**Type locality:** North Kanara, Karnataka State

**Conservation status:** None.

35. *Cnemaspis indica* Gray, 1846

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J. E. 1846. Descriptions of some new species of Indian Lizards. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (1) 18: 429–430.

**Common Name:** Indian day gecko

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

**Type locality:** Madras Presidency, India

**Conservation status:** None

36. *Cnemaspis indraneildasii* Bauer, 2002

**Original Reference:**

Bauer, A.M. 2002. Two new species of *Cnemaspis* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Gund, Uttara Kannada, India. *Mitt. Hamburg. Zool. Mus. Inst.*, 99: 155–167.

**Common Name:** Indraneil's day gecko

**Distribution:** Karnataka (Gund, Uttara Kannada)

**Type locality:** North Kanara, Karnataka State.

**Conservation status:** None.

37. *Cnemaspis jerdonii* (Theobald, 1868)

**Original Reference:**

Theobald, William 1868. Catalogue of reptiles in the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, Calcutta, 37 (extra number 146): (2), vi, 7–88.

**Common Name:** Jerdon's Day Gecko

**Distribution:** India

**Type locality:** unknown

**Conservation Status:** None

38. *Cnemaspis kolhapurensis* Giri et al., 2009**Original Reference:**

Giri, V.B.; Bauer, A.M. & Gaikwad, K.S. 2009. A new ground-dwelling species of *Cnemaspis* Strauch (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from the northern Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India. *Zootaxa*, **2164**: 49–60.

**Common Name:** Kolhapur day gecko

**Distribution:** Kolhapur district, Maharashtra.

**Type locality:** under a rock near Dajipur, Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, India (16°22'17" N, 73°51'52" E; 647 m elevation).

**Conservation Status:** None.

39. *Cnemaspis littoralis* (Jerdon, 1854)**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1854. Catalogue of the Reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. Part 1. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **xxii** [1853]: 462–479.

**Common Name:** Coastal day gecko

**Distribution:** Both coastal and hilly areas of western sides of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** coast of Malabar.

**Conservation Status:** None

40. *Cnemaspis mysoriensis* (Jerdon, 1854)**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of the Reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. Part 1. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **xxii** [1853]: 462–479.

**Common Name:** Mysore day gecko

**Distribution:** Karnataka. Type locality: “Bangalore, Karnataka, India”

**Conservation Status:** None

41. *Cnemaspis monticola* Manamendra-Arachchi et al., 2007**Original Reference:**

Manamendra-Arachchi, Kelum; Batuwita, Sudesh & Pethiyagoda, Rohan 2007. A taxonomic revision of the Sri Lankan day-geckos (Reptilia: Gekkonidae: Cnemaspis), with description of new species from Sri Lanka and southern India. *Zeylanica*, **7**(1): 9–122.

**Common Name:** Not available.

**Distribuiton:** Kerala. Type locality: “Wynaad” (Kerala State, south-western India)

**Conservation Status:** None.

42. *Cnemaspis nairi* Inger Marx & Koshy, 1984**Original Reference:**

Inger R F; Marx H; Koshy M 1984. An undescribed species of gekkonid lizard (Cnemaspis) from India with comments on the status of *C. tropidogaster*. *Herpetologica*, **40**(2): 149–154.

**Common Name:** Ponmudi day gecko

**Distribution:** Forested tracts of southern Kerala. Type locality: Ponmudi, Trivandrum District, Kerala State.

**Conservation Status:** None.

43. *Cnemaspis nilagirica* Manamendra-Arachchi et al., 2007**Original Reference:**

Manamendra-Arachchi, Kelum; Batuwita, Sudesh & Pethiyagoda, Rohan 2007. A taxonomic revision of the Sri Lankan day-geckos (Reptilia: Gekkonidae: Cnemaspis), with description of new species from Sri Lanka and southern India. *Zeylanica*, **7**(1): 9–122.

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribuiton:** Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** “Nilgiris” (Nilgiri District, Tamil Nadu State, south-western India)

**Conservation Status:** None.

44. *Cnemaspis ornata* (Beddome, 1870)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.* 1: 30–35.

**Common Name:** Ornate day gecko

**Distribuiton:** Southern Western Ghats in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** South Tinnevelly Hills.

**Conservation Status:** None

45. *Cnemaspis otai* Das & Bauer, 2000**Original Reference:**

Das, I & A. M. Bauer 2000. Two new species of *Cnemaspis* (Sauria: Gekkonidae) from Tamil Nadu, southern India. *Russ. J. Herpetol.*, **7**(1): 17–28.

**Common Name:** Otai's day gecko

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu

**Type locality:** Vellore Fort, Vellore (12°56'N, 79°09'E), North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu State.

**Conservation Status:** None.

46. *Cnemaspis sisparensis* (Theobald, 1876)**Original Reference:**

Theobald, W. 1876. *Descriptive catalogue of the reptiles of British India*. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta: xiii + 238 pp.

**Common Name:** Sispara day gecko

**Distribution:** Higher reaches of southern Western Ghats, in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** Sholakal, near the bottom of the Sispara Ghat, Nilgiri Hills (fide Wermuth 1965)

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Critically endangered.

47. *Cnemaspis wynadensis* (Beddome, 1870)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 1: 30–35.

**Common Name:** Wynad day gecko

**Distribution:** Wayanad Hills, Kerala.

**Type locality:** Wynnaad, India.

**Conservation Status:** None

48. *Cnemaspis yercaudensis* Das & Bauer, 2000**Original Reference:**

Das, I & A. M. Bauer 2000. Two new species of *Cnemaspis* (Sauria: Gekkonidae) from Tamil Nadu, southern India. *Russ. J. Herpetol.*, 7(1): 17–28.

**Common Name:** Yercaud day gecko

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** Yercaud Town (11°48'N; 78°14'E), in the Shevaroyan (Shevroy) Range, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, SW India, 1515 m elevation.

**Conservaiton Status:** None.

49. *Cyrtodactylus adleri* Das, 1997**Original Reference:**

Das, I. 1997. A new species of *Cyrtodactylus* from the Nicobar Island, India. *Journal of Herpetology*, 31(3): 375–382.

**Common Name:** Alder's bow-fingered gecko

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands.

**Type Locality:** Nicobar Islands

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

50. *Cyrtodactylus fasciolatus* (Blyth, 1860)**Original Reference:**

Blyth, E. 1860. Proceedings of the Society. Report of the Curator. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* xxix [1860]: 87–115

Smith, M.A. 1935. *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptiles and Amphibia*, Vol. II. *Sauria*. Taylor and Francis, London, 440 pp.

**Common Name:** Banded bent-toed gecko

**Distribution:** North West India (western Himalaya, Subathu/Simla, Garhwal Hills, Almora, Kumaon)

**Type locality:** Subathu, Simla District.

**Conservation Status:** None.

51. *Cyrtodactylus gubernatoris* (Annandale, 1913)**Original Reference:**

Annandale, N. 1913. The Indian geckos of the genus *Gymnodactylus*. *Records of the Indian Museum*, 9: 309–326.

**Common Name:** Sikkimese bent-toed gecko

**Distribution:** Darjeeling district, West Bengal.

**Type locality:** Sikkim, Himalayas, Darjeeling District (elevation: 1000–3000 feet)

**Conservation Status:** None.

52. *Cyrtodactylus lawderanum* (Stoliczka, 1871)**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1871. Notes on new or little-known Indian lizards. *Proc. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, (Calcutta) 1871: 192–195.

**Common Name:** Lawder's bent-toed gecko

**Distribution:** North west India (W Himalaya, Kumaon)

**Type locality:** Kumaon (Almora; fide Smith 1935).

**Conservation Status:** None.

53. *Cyrtodactylus malcomsmithi* (Constable, 1949)**Original Reference:**

Constable, John D. 1949. Reptiles from the Indian Peninsula in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard*, 103: 59–160.

**Common Name:** Smith's bent-toed gecko

**Distribution:** Punjab.

**Type locality:** Beas River Basin, Punjab, India

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least conceren.

54. *Cyrtodactylus mansarulus* Duda & Sahi, 1978**Original Reference:**

Duda P L; Sahi D N 1978. *Cyrtodactylus mansarulus* n. sp. from Jammu. *Indian science congress proceedings*, 65(3)(C) 1978: 211.

**Common Name:** Jammu bent-toed gecko

**Distribution:** Jammu Kashmir.

**Conservation Status:** None

55. *Cyrtopodion aravallensis* (Gill, 1997)

**Original Reference:**

Gill, E.V.S (1997). *Cyrtodactylus aravallensis* a new Gekkonidae from the Delhi ridge. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **94**(1): 122–123 + II plates.

**Common Name:** Delhi rock gecko

**Distribution:** North west India (W Himalaya, Kumaon)

**Type locality:** Kumaon (Almora; fide Smith 1935).

**Conservation Status:** None.

56. *Geckoella albofasciatus* (Boulenger, 1885)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1885. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) I. Geckonidae, Eublepharidae, Uroplatidae, Pygopodidae, Agamidae.* London: 450 pp.

**Common Name:** Boulenger's Indian Gecko

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Karnataka and Goa.

**Type locality:** "South Canara"

**Conservation Status:** None.

57. *Geckoella deccanensis* (Günther, 1864)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1864. *The Reptiles of British India.* London (Taylor & Francis), xxvii + 452 pp.

**Common Name:** Deccan ground gecko

**Distribution:** Northern Western Ghats in Maharashtra.

**Type locality:** "Deccan", Bombay Presidency

**Conservation Status:** None.

58. *Geckoella jeyaporensis* (Beddome, 1878)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1877: 685–686.

**Common Name:** Jaipore ground gecko

**Distribution:** India (Jeyapore, Patinghe Hills)

**Type locality:** Patinghe Hills (elevation: 4200 feet), Jeyapore, Madras Presidency.

**Conservation Status:** None.

59. *Geckoella nebulosus* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R. H. 1870. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, **2**: 169–176 [Reprint.: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci., London*, **1**(10): 327–334, 1940].

**Common Name:** Clouded ground gecko

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

**Type locality:** Golcondah Hills near Vizagapatam.

**Conservation Status:** None.

60. *Gekko verreauxi* Tytler, 1865

**Original Reference:**

Tytler, R. C. 1865. Observations on a few species of geckos alive in the possession of the author. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **33** [1864]: 535–548.

**Common Name:** Andaman giant gecko

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands

**Type locality:** Andaman Islands.

**Conservation Status:** None.

61. *Hemidactylus aaronbaueri* Giri, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Giri, V.B. 2008. A new rock dwelling Hemidactylus (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Maharashtra, India. *Hamadryad*, **32**: 25–33.

**Distribution:** Confined to the state of Maharashtra.

**Type locality:** On the rock cliffs near Ghatghar, Taluka Junnar, District Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Conservation Status:** None.

62. *Hemidactylus albofasciatus* Grandison & Soman, 1963

**Original Reference:**

Grandison, A.G.C., and P.W. Soman. 1963. Description of a new gekkonid lizard from Maharashtra, India. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **60**: 322–325.

**Common Name:** White-banded broad-tailed gecko

**Distribution:** Restricted to Maharashtra.

**Type locality:** Dorle Village, Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.

**Conservation Status:** None.

63. *Hemidactylus anamallensis* (Günther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1875. Second report on collections of Indian Reptiles obtained by the British Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1875**: 224–234.

**Common Name:** Anaimalai gecko

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats. Restricted to higher reaches of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** Anamalay Hills, Southern India.

**Conservation:** Status: None.

64. *Hemidactylus giganteus* Stoliczka, 1871

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1871. Notes on new or little-known Indian lizards. *Proc. asiat. Soc. Bengal, (Calcutta)* **1871**: 192–195.

**Common Name:** Giant south Indian gecko

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh (Badrachalam/Godavari)

**Type locality:** near Badrachalam, Godavari Valley

**Conservation Status:** None.

65. *Hemidactylus gracilis* Blanford, 1870

**Original Reference:**

Blanford, W.T. 1870. Notes on some Reptilia and Amphibia from Central India. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, **39**: 335–376.

**Common Name:** Slender day gecko

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh

**Type locality:** southeastern Berar and Reipur, Central Provinces.

**Conservation Status:** None.

66. *Hemidactylus gujaratensis* Giri, Bauer, Vyas & Patil, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Giri, Varad B.; Aaron M. Bauer, Raju Vyas, and Sunny Patil 2009. New Species of Rock-dwelling *Hemidactylus* (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Gujarat, India. *Journal of Herpetology*, **43**(3): 385–393.

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribution:** Gujarat, Maharashtra)

**Type locality:** Vagheshwari Mata Temple, Junagadh City, Junagadh District, Saurashtra Peninsula, Gujarat, 179 m elevation.

**Conservation Status:** None.

67. *Hemidactylus graniticolus* Agarwal et al., 2011

**Original Reference:**

Agarwal, Ishan; Varad B. Giri & Aaron A. Bauer 2011. A new cryptic rock-dwelling *Hemidactylus* (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from south India. *Zootaxa*, **2765**: 21–37.

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribution:** Found in southern Karnataka, northern Tamil Nadu and southern part of Andhra Pradesh

**Type locality:** hills near Harohalli, Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka, India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

68. *Hemidactylus porbandarensis* Sharma, 1981

**Original Reference:**

Sharma R C 1981. *Hemidactylus porbandarensis*, a new gekkonid lizard from Gujarat, India. *Bulletin of the Zoological Survey of India*, **4**(1) 1981: 1–2.

**Common Name:** Porbandar gecko

**Distribution:** Porbandar, Gujarat

**Type Locality:** Porbandar, Gujarat.

**Conservation Status:** None.

69. *Hemidactylus prashadi* Smith, 1935

**Original Reference:**

Smith, M.A. 1935. *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptiles and Amphibia*, Vol. II. *Sauria*. Taylor and Francis, London, 440 pp.

**Common Name:** Prashad's gecko

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Karnataka and some part of northern Kerala.

**Type locality:** Surroundings of Jog, northern Kanara District, Bombay Presidency, India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

70. *Hemidactylus reticulatus* Beddome, 1870

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, **1**: 30–35.

**Common Name:** Reticulated gecko

**Distribution:** Known from Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

**Type locality:** Kollegal, Karnataka State.

**Conservation Status:** None.

71. *Hemidactylus sataraensis* Giri & Bauer, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Giri, Varad B.; Bauer, Aaron M. 2008. A new ground-dwelling *Hemidactylus* (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Maharashtra, with a key to the *Hemidactylus* of India. *Zootaxa*, **1700**: 21–34.

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribution:** Western Ghat part of Maharashtra.

**Type locality:** under a rock near Chalakewadi, Satara District, Maharashtra, India .

**Conservation Status:** None.

72. *Hemidactylus treutleri* Mahony, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mahony, Stephen 2009. A New Species of Gecko of the Genus *Hemidactylus* (Reptilia: Gekkonidae) from Andhra Pradesh, India. *Russian Journal of Herpetology*, 16 (1).

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh.

**Type locality:** Outer stone wall of Golconda Fort, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

73. *Hemiphyllodactylus aurantiacus*  
(Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 1: 30–35.

**Common Name:** Western Ghats worm gecko

**Distribution:** Reported from Shevaroy hills, Anaimalai of Tamil Nadu, Bangalore in Karnataka and in some part of Andhra Pradesh.

**Type locality:** “Shevaroys, under stones about Yercaud and elsewhere, at an elevation of 4,000 feet”.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

74. *Phelsuma andamanense* Blyth, 1861 (1860)

**Original Reference:**

Blyth, E. 1861. Proceedings of the Society. Report of the Curator. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, xxix [1860]: 87–115.

**Common Name:** Andaman day gecko

**Distribution:** Restricted to Andaman Islands.

**Type locality:** Andaman Islands

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

75. *Ptychozoon nicobarensis* Das &  
Vijayakumar, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Das, I. & Vijayakumar, S.P. 2009. New species of *Ptychozoon* (Sauria: Gekkonidae) from the Nicobar Archipelago, Indian Ocean. *Zootaxa*, 2095: 8–20.

**Common Name:** Nicobar gliding gecko

**Distribution:** Restricted to Nicobar Islands.

**Type locality:** “Nicobars” (= islands of the Nicobar Archipelago, Bay of Bengal, India)

**Conservation Status:** None.

Family LACERTIDAE

76. *Ophisops beddomei* (Jerdon, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1870. Notes on Indian Herpetology. P. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal* March, 1870: 66–85.

**Common Name:** Beddome's lacerta

**Distribution:** Found in Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa.

**Type locality:** Bramagherry Hills, Wynad

**Conservation Status:** None.

77. *Ophisops microlepis* Blanford, 1870

**Original Reference:**

Blanford, W.T. 1870. Notes on some Reptilia and Amphibia from Central India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 39: 335–376.

**Common Name:** Small-scaled lacerta

**Distribution:** Fouond in the states of Gujarat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

78. *Takydromus sikkimensis* Günther, 1888

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1888. On a collection of reptiles from China. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) 1: 165–172.

**Common Name:** Sikkim Grass Lizard

**Distribution:** Sikkim.

**Type locality:** Dalep village, nearby Singtam, South Sikkim, India, 27°14'N, 88°28'E, 550 m elevation.

**Conservation Status:** None.

Family SCINCIDAE

79. *Barkudia insularis* Annandale, 1917

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, N. 1917. *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, 13: 20.

**Common Name:** Madras spotted skink

**Distribution:** Restricted to Barkuda Island, Orissa.

**Type locality:** Barkuda I., Chilka Lake, Madras Presidency.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient.

**Remarks:** Limbless. Extremely rare, has only been found once since its decription in 1917.

80. *Barkudia melanosticta* (Schneider, 1801)**Original Reference:**

Schneider, Johann Gottlob 1801. *Historiae Amphibiorum naturalis et literariae. Fasciculus secundus continens Crocodilos, Scincos, Chamaesauras, Boas. Pseudoboas, Elapes, Angues. Amphisbaenas et Caecilias.* Frommann, Jena., 374 pp.

**Common Name:** Barkuda limbless skink

**Distribution:** Found in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, near Visakhapatnam

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient.

81. *Dasia johnsinghi* Harikrishnan et al., 2012**Original Reference:**

Harikrishnan, S.; Karthikeyan Vasudevan, Anslem De Silva, V. Deepak, Niladri Bhushan Kar, Rohit Naniwala 2012. Phylogeography of *Dasia* Gray, 1830 (Reptilia: Scincidae), with the description of a new species from southern India. *Zootaxa*, **3233**: 37–51.

**Common Name:** Barred Tree Skink.

**Distribution:** Found in Mundanthurai Kalakkad WLS, Tamil nadu.

**Type locality:** Servalar, Kani Kudi (latitude N 8.65354°, longitude E 77.31387°; WGS 84 datum) in a riverine forest habitat, Mundanthurai plateau, Tamil Nadu, India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

82. *Dasia nicobarensis* Biswas & Sanyal, 1977**Original Reference:**

Biswas, S. & D. P. Sanyal 1977. A new species of skink of the genus *Dasia* Gray 1889 from Car Nicobar Isl. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **74**: 133–136.

**Common Name:** Nicobar tree skink

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands

**Conservation Status:** None.

83. *Dasia subcaeruleum* (Boulenger, 1891)**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1891. On new or little known Indian and Malayan reptiles and batrachians. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) **8**: 288–292.

**Common Name:** Blue-bellied tree skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Madurai District at an elevation of 1,100–5,900 ft.

**Type locality:** Bodanaikanur, Travancore (= Bodinaikanur, Madurai District, India), elevation 335 m.

**Conservation Status:** None.

84. *Eurylepis poonaensis* (Sharma, 1970)**Original Reference:**

Sharma, R. C. 1970. A new lizard, *Eumeces poonaensis* (Scincidae) from India. *Rec. zool. Survey India*, **62**: 239–241.

**Common Name:** Poona skink

**Distribution:** Found in certain localities in Maharashtra.

**Conservation Status:** None.

85. *Eutropis andamanensis* (Smith, 1935)**Original Reference:**

Smith, M.A. 1935. *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptiles and Amphibia*, Vol. II. *Sauria*. Taylor and Francis, London, 440 pp.

**Common Name:** Andaman Islands grass skink

**Distribution:** Andaman Island.

**Conservation Status:** None.

86. *Eutropis allapallensis* (Schmidt, 1926)**Original Reference:**

Schmidt, K.P. 1926. Amphibians and Reptiles of the James Simpson-Roosevelt Asiatic Expedition. *Field Mus. nat. Hist., Zool. Ser.*, **12**: 167–173.

**Common Name:** Allapalli grass skink

**Distribution:** Peninsular India

**Type locality:** Allapalli Forest, nr. Chanda, Central Provinces.

**Conservation Status:** None.

87. *Eutropis clivicola* (Inger, Shaffer, Koshy & Bakde, 1984)**Original Reference:**

Inger, Robert F.; Shaffer, H. Bradley; Koshy, Mammen; Bakde, Ramesh 1984. A report on a collection of amphibians and reptiles from the Ponmudi, Kerala, South India. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **81**(3): 551–570.

**Common Name:** Mountain skink

**Distribution:** Found restricted to the state of Kerala.

**Conservation Status:** None.

88. *Eutropis gansi* (Das, 1991)**Original Reference:**

Das I. 1991. A new species of *Mabuya* from Tamil Nadu State, Southern India (Squamata: Scincidae). *Journal of Herpetology*, **25**(3): 342–344.

**Common Name:** Gansgrass skink

**Distribution:** Restricted to the forests of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** 2 km NW of Muthalar Road Cross off Sengaltheri-Thalayanai road (towards Moolakasam), Kalkkad Tiger Reserve, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu State, India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

89. *Eutropis innotata* (Blanford, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Blanford, W.T. 1870. Notes on some Reptilia and Amphibia from Central India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **39**: 335–376.

**Common Name:** Blanford's grass skink

**Distribution:** Southern and Central India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

90. *Eutropis nagarjuni* (Sharma, 1969)

**Original Reference:**

Sharma, R.C. 1969. Two new lizards of the genera *Mabuya* Fitzinger and *Riopa* Gray (Scincidae) from India. *Bull. Systematic Zool.*, (Calcutta) **1**(2): 71–75.

**Common Name:** Nagarjunasagar grass skink

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh.

**Type locality:** "Vijaypuri South, near right-bank of R. Krishna, lat. 16°35'N., long. 79°28'E., elevation 500 ft." (in Andhra Pradesh, south-eastern India).

**Conservation Status:** None.

91. *Eutropis trivittata* (Hardwicke & Gray, 1827)

**Original Reference:**

Hardwicke, Thomas & Gray, J.E. 1827. A synopsis of the species of saurian reptiles, collected in India by Major-General Hardwicke. *Zool. J. London* **3**: 214–229  
Mausfeld, Patrick & Andreas Schmitz 2003. Molecular phylogeography, intraspecific variation and speciation of the Asian scincid lizard genus *Eutropis* Fitzinger, 1843 (Squamata: Reptilia: Scincidae): taxonomic and biogeographic implications. *Org. Divers. Evol.*, **3**: 161–171.

**Common Name:** Three-lined grass skink

**Distribution:** Central and Western India (Bombay district, Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Northern Karnataka)

**Conservation Status:** None.

92. *Eutropis tytlerii* (Tytler in Theobald, 1868)

**Original Reference:**

Tytler 1868. in Theobald, *Cat. Rept. Asiat. Soc. Mus.*, **1868**: 23.

**Common Name:** Tytler's grass skink

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Conservation Status:** None.

93. *Lipinia macrotympanum* (Stoliczka, 1873)

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1873. Notes on some Andamese and Nicobarese Reptiles, with the descriptions of three new species of lizards. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **42**: 162–169.

**Common Name:** Big-eared lipinia

**Distribution:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** "South Andaman [...] Sandy beach in Macpherson's Strait".

**Conservation Status:** None.

94. *Lygosoma ashwamedhi* (Sharma, 1969)

**Original Reference:**

Sharma, R.C. 1969. Two new lizards of the genera *Mabuya* Fitzinger and *Riopa* Gray (Scincidae) from India. *Bull. Systematic Zool.*, (Calcutta) **1**(2): 71–75.

**Common Name:** Ashwamedha supple skink

**Distribution:** India.

**Conservation Status:** None.

95. *Lygosoma goaensis* (Sharma, 1976)

**Original Reference:**

Sharma, R. C. 1976. Records of the reptiles of Goa. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **71**(1975): 149–167.

**Common Name:** Goan supple skink

**Distribution:** India

**Conservation Status:** None.

96. *Lygosoma guentheri* (Peters, 1879)

**Original Reference:**

Peters, Wilhem Carl Hartwig 1879. Neue oder Weniger bekannte Eidechsenarten aus der Familie der Scinciden (Eumeces guntheri, Euprepes notabilis, Ablepharus rutilus). *Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin*, **1879**(3): 35–37.

**Common Name:** Günthe's supple skink

**Distribution:** Peninsular India (Bombay Presidency, Matheran, Sholapur, Kurduwadi, Belgaum, N. Kanara, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra)

**Conservation Status:** None.

**97. *Lygosoma lineata* (Gray, 1839)**

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J.E. 1839. Catalogue of the slender-tongued saurians, with descriptions of many new genera and species. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (1) 2: 331–337 (287–293) [1838].

**Common Name:** Lined supple skink

**Distribution:** Found in Karnataka and Maharashtra, between Poona and N Kanara

**Type locality:** India

**Conservation Status:** None.

**98. *Lygosoma pruthi* (Sharma, 1977)**

**Original Reference:**

Sharma R C 1977. A new lizard of the genus *Riopa* Gray (Scincidae) from Tamil Nadu, India. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, 73(1–4) 1977: 41–42.

**Common Name:** Pruth's supple skink

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu

**Conservation Status:** None.

**99. *Ristella beddomii* Boulenger, 1887**

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G. A. 1887. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) III. Lacertidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Anelytropsidae, Dibamidae, Chamaeleontidae*. London: 575pp.

**Common Name:** Beddome's cat skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats part in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karanataka (Tenmalai, Parambikulam Travancore, Sharavati River, N Kanara district)

**Conservation Status:** None.

**100. *Ristella guentheri* Boulenger, 1887**

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G. A. 1887. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) III. Lacertidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Anelytropsidae, Dibamidae, Chamaeleontidae*. London: 575pp.

**Common Name:** Günther's cat skink

**Distribution:** High ranges of Souothern Western Ghats in Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Madura district, Tenmalai, Travancore, Anaimalai Hills)

**Type locality:** Sirimallai Hills, Madura district

**Conservation Status:** None.

**101. *Ristella rurkii* Gray, 1839**

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J.E. 1839. Catalogue of the slender-tongued saurians,

with descriptions of many new genera and species. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (1) 2: 331–337 (287–293) [1838].

**Common Name:** Rurk's cat skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anaimalai Hills, Travancore and Palni Hills

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Vulnerable.

**102. *Ristella travancoricus* (Beddome, 1870)**

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 1: 30–35

**Common Name:** Travancore cat skink

**Distribution:** Foound restricted to the higher reaches of Southern most Western Ghats in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

**Conservation Status:** None.

**103. *Kaestlea beddomii* (Boulenger, 1887)**

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G. A. 1887. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) III. Lacertidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Anelytropsidae, Dibamidae, Chamaeleontidae*. London: 575pp.

**Common Name:** Beddome's ground skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Nilgiri Hills and Travancore Hills)

**Type locality:** “Travancore Hills”, S Western Ghats, south of Palghat, Kerala, SW India

**Conservation Status:** None.

**104. *Kaestlea bilineata* ( Gray, 1846)**

**Original Reference:**

Gray, J. E. 1846. Descriptions of some new species of Indian Lizards. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (1) 18: 429–430.

**Common Name:** Two-lined ground skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Nilgiri Hills, Travancore Hills)

**Type locality:** “Madras”, at present Chennai, Tamil Nadu, SE India (13°5'N, 80°17'E); restricted to “Summit of the Nilgiris” by Eremchenko & Das 2004.

**Conservation Status:** None.

**105. *Kaestlea laterimaculata* (Boulenger, 1887)**

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G. A. 1887. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) III. Lacertidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Anelytropsidae, Dibamidae, Chamaeleontidae*. London: 575pp.

**Common Name:** Side-spotted ground skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Kerala and Tamil Nadu).

**Conservation Status:** None.

106. *Kaestlea palnica* (Boettger, 1892)

**Original Reference:**

Boettger, O. 1892. Listen von Kriechtieren und Lurchen aus dem tropischen Asien und aus Papuasien. Ber. Tät. Offenb. Ver. Nat., Offenbach, 29–32: 65–164.

**Common Name:** Palni hills ground skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Palni Hills, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu); elevation up to 2134 m.

**Type locality:** "Kodaikanal in den Palni Hills", Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, SW India (10°14'N, 77°29'E).

**Conservation Status:** None.

107. *Kaestlea travancorica* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of some new lizards from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 1: 30–35.

**Common name:** Travancore ground skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Travancore, Anaimalai and Palni Hills, up to 1525 m elevation.

**Type locality:** Travancore Hills, palnica: Type locality: "Kodai-Kanal, Palni Hills, S-Indien";

**Conservation Status:** None.

108. *Scincella macrotis* (Steindachner, 1867)

**Original Reference:**

Steindachner, F. 1867. In: *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859 unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair (Zoologie)*, Vol. 1, part 3 (Reptilien p.1–98). K. Gerold's Sohn/Kaiserlich-Königl. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, Wien [1869 on title page].

**Common Name:** Large-eared Groound Skink

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** Nicobar Islands

**Conservation Status:** None.

109. *Sphaenomorphus dussumieri* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839)

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A. M. C. and G. Bibron. 1839. *Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles*.

Vol.5. Roret/Fain et Thunot, Paris, 871 pp.

**Common Name:** Dussumier's Litter Skink

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Type loclality:** Malabar

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern.

110. *Sepsophis punctatus* Beddome, 1870

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R. H. 1870. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med.*, 2: 169–176 [Reprint.: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci.*, London, 1(10): 327–334, 1940].

**Distribution:** India

**Type locality:** Darakondah, Golconda Hills, Madras Presidency.

**Conservation Status:** None.

Suborder SERPENTES

Family TYPHLOPIDAE

111. *Typhlops pammeces* Günther, 1864

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1864. *The Reptiles of British India*. London (Taylor & Francis), xxvii + 452 pp.

**Common Name:** Günther's worm snake

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu (Ramnad)

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

112. *Typhlops thurstoni* Boettger, 1890

**Original Reference:**

Boettger, O. 1890. *Neue Schlange aus Ostindien. Ber. senckenb. naturf. Ges.*, Frankfurt am Main, 1890: 297–298.

**Common Name:** Thurston's worm snake

**Distribution:** South India, some part of Kerala (Thrissur) and Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris).

**Type locality:** "Nilgiri Hills, Brit. Ostindien" [South India].

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

113. *Typhlops tenuicollis* (Peters, 1864)

**Original Reference:**

Peters, W. 1864. Über neue Amphibien (Typhloscincus, Typhlops, Asthenodipsas, Ogomodon). Mber. k. preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin: 271–276.

**Common Name:** Slender-necked Worm Snake

**Distribuiton:** Eastern Himalayas (Naga Hills, Assam)  
**Type locality:** "angeblich aus dem Himalaya"  
**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient.  
 Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.  
**Remarks:** Extremely rare snake and is known by few examples.

114. *Typhlops exiguum* Jan, 1864

**Original Reference:**

Jan, G. 1864. *Iconographie générale des ophidiens.*, 3. Livraison. J.B. Baillière et Fils, Paris.

**Common Name:** Belgaum Worm Snake

**Distribution:** South Western India (Belgaum, Karnataka State)

**Type locality:** "East Indies" ["Indes Orientales"]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

115. *Typhlops loveridgei* Constable, 1949

**Original Reference:**

Constable, John D. 1949. Reptiles from the Indian Peninsula in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard*, 103: 59–160.

**Common Name:** Loveridge's Worm Snake

**Distribution:** North India

**Type locality:** "probably from north India"

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

116. *Typhlops meszoelyi* Wallach, 1999

**Original Reference:**

Wallach, Van 1999. *Typhlops meszoelyi*, A new species of blind snake from northeastern India (Serpentes: Typhlopidae). *Herpetologica*, 55(2): 185–191.

**Common Name:** Darjeeling worm snake

**Distribution:** India (Darjeeling)

**Type locality:** Darjeeling, 27°02'N, 88°16'E, 2285 m, West Bengal Province, India

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

117. *Letheobia acutus* (Duméril & Bibron, 1844)

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A.M.C. & Bibron, G 1844. *Erpetologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complete des Reptiles*. Vol.6. Libr. Encyclopédique Roret, Paris.

**Common Name:** Beaked worm snake

**Distribuiton:** Found in Peninsular India south of the

Ganges and south of Rajasthan, extends from Baroda in west and Kolkata in east.

**Type Locallity:** The type locality given is "inconnue" (French for unknown).

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

Family GERRHOPILIDAE

118. *Gerrhopilus tindalli* Smith, 1943

**Original Reference:**

Smith MA. 1943. *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Sub-Region. Reptilia and Amphibia*, 3 (Serpentes). Taylor and Francis, London, 583 pp.

**Common Name:** Tindall's worm snake

**Distribution:** Found in India in the Nilgiri Hills (Tamil Nadu) and Nilambur (Kerala)

**Type Locality:** "Nilambur, Malabar district" [India].

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

119. *Gerrhopilus beddomii* Boulenger, 1890

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, GA. 1890. *The Fauna of British India, Including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia and Batrachia*. Taylor & Francis, London, xviii, 541 pp.

**Common Name:** Beddome's worm snake

**Distribution:** Found in southern India in the Western Ghats and in the Kimeddy Hills near Vizagapatam in eastern India. Available between 2000–5000ft.

**Type Locality:** The type locality given is "Hills of the Indian Peninsula ... Kimeddy Hills, (Vizagapatnam district) and in the Anaimalai and Tranvancore Hills between 2000 and 5000 feet."

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

120. *Gerrhopilus oligolepis* Wall, 1909

**Original Reference:**

Wall F. 1909. Notes on snakes from the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 19: 337–357.

**Common Name:** Wall's worm snake

**Distribution:** Found in the eastern Himalayas up to 5000ft, in the area of Sikkim and Darjiling district.

**Type Locality:** The type locality given is "Nagri Valley below Darjeeling [India] at an altitude of about 5000 feet."

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

**Remarks:** Known only from three type specimens.

121. *Gerrhopilus andamanensis* Stoliczka, 1871

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka F. 1871. Notes on some Indian and Burmese Ophidians. *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Calcutta, **40**: 421–445.

**Common Name:** Andaman worm snake

**Distribution:** Found in the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

**Type Locality:** The type locality given is “Andaman Islands.”

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

**Remarks:** Extremely rare. Known only from type specimens.

Family UROPELTIDAE

122. *Melanophidium punctatum* Beddome, 1871

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1871. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, **4**: 401–404 [Reprint: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci.*, London, **1**(10): 324–326, 1940].

**Common Name:** Pied-belly shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, known from hilly areas of Kerala, Tamil Nadu (Anamalai Hills) and Goa (Telewady).

**Type locality:** “Travancore, [...] under a stone in the Muti-Kuli Vayal, a little valley on the Asamboo range (4,500 feet elevation)”

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

123. *Melanophidium bilineatum* Beddome, 1870

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R. H. 1870. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, **2**: 169–176 [Reprint: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci.*, London, **1**(10): 327–334, 1940].

**Common Name:** Yellow-striped shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats. Hilly areas between Coorg and Nilgiri Hills (Peria and Tirrhiot Peaks, West Mananthavady).

**Type locality:** near the summit of the Peria peak in the Wynaud, elevation 5,000 feet, and also at a similar elevation on the Tirrhiot peak” [= west of Manatoddy, fide Smith 1943]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

**Remarks:** After Gans 1969, this species is known from the three types only.

124. *Melanophidium wynaudense* (Beddome, 1863)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, Richard Henry 1863. Further notes upon the snakes of the Madras Presidency; with some descriptions of new species. *Madras Quart. J. Med. Sci.*, **6**: 41–48 [Reprint: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci.*, London, **1**(10): 306–314, 1940].

**Common Name:** Wynad shieldtail

**Distribution:** Sothern Western Ghats, known from Wayanad and Coorg hills (3000–5000ft)

**Type locality:** Cherambady in the Wynaud, S India

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

125. *Platyplectrurus trilineatus* (Beddome, 1867)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1867. Descriptions and figures of five new snakes from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Quart. J. Med. Sci.*, **11**: 14–16. [Reprint: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci.*, London, **1**(10): 315–317, 1940].

**Common Name:** Three-lined shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Anamalais in Tamail Nadu and higher reaches of Kerala.

**Type locality:** “Anamally forests; elevation 4,000 feet” [Beddome, 1867]

**Type locality:** “Madura Hills”, S India. [Beddome 1886]

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

126. *Platyplectrurus madurensis* Beddome, 1877

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1877. Descriptions of three new snakes of the family Uropeltidae from Southern India. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1877**: 167–168.

**Common Name:** Madurai shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Palni hillis and high ranges of Kerala, 4000–6000ft.

**Type locality:** „About Kodiukarnal on the Pulney Mountains (Madura district), 6000 feet elevation” [Beddome, 1877]

**Type locality:** Südindien (Pulney Hills, Madura) [Werner, 1925], [Deraniyagala, 1954]

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

127. *Teretrurus sanguineus* (Beddome, 1867)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1867. Descriptions and figures of five new snakes from the Madras Presidency. Madras Quart. J. Med. Sci., 11: 14–16. [Reprint: J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci., London, 1(10): 315–317, 1940].

**Common Name:** Western shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Wynad, Anaimalai hills, Nilgiri, Coorg, between 3,000—7,400 feet.

**Type locality:** “Anamallay forests; 4,000 feet elevation (“above Ponachi” in B. M. catalogue) [1867 *Plectrurus sanguineus* Beddome]; “Manantoddy, in the Wynad, elevation 2,700 feet” [*Platyplectrurus hewstoni* Beddome 1876]; “Anamallays, S India [*Plectrurus scabrida* Treobald]; “Monntains between Travancore and Tinnerelli, above Paupanassum, 3000 to 5000 leet elevation”, S India [*Teretrurus travancoricus* Beddome]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

128. *Brachyophidium rhodogaster* Wall, 1921**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1921. A new snake of the family Uropeltidae. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 28: 41–42.

**Common Name:** Wall's shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, mainly found in Palni Hills (Shembaganur, Kodaikanal and Palni)

**Type locality:** “Palnai Hills”, S India (probably vicinity of Shembanagur).

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

129. *Plectrurus aureus* Beddome, 1880**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1880. Description of a new snake of the genus *Plectrurus* from Malabar. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880: 182.

**Common name:** Golden shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Wayanad hills of Kerala.

**Type locality:** “Chambra mountain in Wynad, near Kalpatty—one under an old rotten log at 6,000 feet elevation, the other under a large stone at 4,500 feet, both in heavy evergreen forest”

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

**Rare:** Known only from very few specimens.

130. *Plectrurus canaricus* (Beddome, 1870)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R. H. 1870. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci., 2: 169–176 [Reprint: J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci., London, 1(10): 327–334, 1940].

**Common Name:** Kanara shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in the state of Karnataka in south Kanara and Mysore.

**Type locality:** “South Canara, [...] on the top of the Kudra Mukh, a mountain 6000 feet high” (elevation)

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

131. *Plectrurus guentheri* Beddome, 1863**Original Reference:**

Beddome, Richard Henry 1863. Descriptions of new species of the family Uropeltidae from Southern India, with notes on other little-known species. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863: 225–229.

**Common Name:** Purple shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in higher reaches of Nilgiris.

**Type locality:** “Walaghat on the Western slopes of the Neilgherries” (= Nilgiri Hills)

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

132. *Plectrurus perroteti* Dum.Bibr. & Duméril, 1854**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A.M.C., G. Bibron & A.H.A. Dumeril 1854. Erpétologie générale ou Histoire Naturelle complète des Reptiles. Vol. 7 (partie 1). Paris, xvi + 780 S.

**Common Name:** Perrotet's shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Anaimalais and Nilgiri hills.

**Type locality:** “dans le Nilgerrhy (Indes-Orientales); “Anamallay hills, 4,700 feet elevation”, S India [Beddome, 1886].

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

133. *Uropeltis bicaudata* (Günther, 1864)**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1864. The Reptiles of British India. London (Taylor & Francis), xxvii + 452 pp.

**Common Name:** Bicatenate shieldtail

**Distribution:** S India (Maharashtra, Pune District)

**Type locality:** "Wynad, Malabar, 3500 feet elevation", S India [incorrect fide Mcdiarmid et al. 1999]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 134. *Uropeltis ellioti* (Gray, 1858)

##### Original Reference:

Gray, J.E. 1858. On a new genus and several new species of Uropeltidae in the collection of the British Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1858**: 260–265.

**Common Name:** Elliot's shieldtail

**Distribution:** Hilly areas of Gujarat (Dang district), Western Ghats, part of Eastern Ghats (Andhra Pradesh).

**Type locality:** "Madras", India; "Pulney hills, Goleondah hills. [Silybura punctata Günther]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 135. *Uropeltis nitidus* (Beddome, 1878)

##### Original Reference:

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Descriptions of new Uropeltidae from Southern India, with remarks on some previously described species. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1878**: 154–155.

**Common Name:** Cochin shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Anaimalai Hills in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, 4000–5000 feet).

**Type locality:** "Anamallays, 4000 to 5000 feet".

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 136. *Uropeltis ocellatus* (Beddome, 1863)

##### Original Reference:

Beddome, Richard Henry 1863. Descriptions of new species of the family Uropeltidae from Southern India, with notes on other little-known species. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1863**: 225–229.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri shieldtail

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south of the Goa Gap; common in the Nilgiris and Anaimalai Hills

**Type locality:** "Walagbat on the Western slopes of the Neilgherries in the dense forests at an elevation of 3,500 feet", India; "Anamullnys, at Nelliampatty, 3000 feet, and at Ponachi, 4500 feet, and on the Bolumpatty hills, 2000 feet". [*Silybura ochracea* Beddome]; "Anamullays at Nelliampatty, 3000 feet". [*Silybura dupeni* Beddome]

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 137. *Uropeltis dindigalensis* (Beddome, 1877)

**Common Name:** Dindigul shieldtail

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu State (Sirumalai Hills, Madura district, 4,000–5,000 feet)

**Type locality:** "Heavy forest on the Sirumullay hills, near Dindigul, at 4000–5000 feet elevation".

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 138. *Uropeltis beddomii* (Günther, 1862)

##### Original Reference:

Günther, Albert 1862. On new species of snakes in the collection of the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (3) **9**: 52–67.

**Common Name:** Beddome's shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Anaimalai Hills)

**Type locality:** "Anamallay Hills".

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 139. *Uropeltis macrorhynchus* (Beddome, 1877)

##### Original Reference:

Beddome, R.H. 1877. Descriptions of three new snakes of the family Uropeltidae from Southern India. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1877**: 167–168.

**Common Name:** Anamalai shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Anaimalai Hills, 3000–4000 feet).

**Type locality:** "Anamalai Mountains, 4,000 feet elevation"

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 140. *Uropeltis woodmasoni* (Theobald, 1876)

**Common Name:** Black-bellied shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats (Anamalai and Palni Hills, Travancore, Tinnevelly hills and Nilgiri hills)

**Type locality:** "Anamalai and Travancore" [*Silybura melanogaster* Gunther]; "Palney hills", S India. [*Silybura wood-masoni* Theobald]; "Pulney Mountains, 4,000 feet elevation". [*Silybura nigra* Beddome]

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List: Least Concern; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 141. *Uropeltis macrolepis* (Peters, 1862)

**Common Name:** Large-scaled shieldtail

**Subspecies:** *Uropeltis macrolepis macrolepis* (Peters, 1862), Bombay shieldtail *Uropeltis macrolepis mahableshwarensis* Chari, 1955, Mahabaleshwar shieldtail

**Distribution:** Northern Western Ghats from Gujarat (Dangs) to Maharashtra (Phansad – near Supegaon, Mahabaleshwar, Pune, Koyna, Amboli, Lonavla)

**Type locality:** “Ceylon?” [Sri Lanka]; “Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, Bombay State”, India [*mahableshwarensis* Chari 1955]

**Conservation status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 142. *Uropeltis ceylanica* Cuvier, 1829

**Common Name:** Kerala shieldtail

**Distribution:** Western Ghats from Goa (Castle Rock) to Travancore; Shevaroys. The commonest species in its range.

**Type locality:** “Ceylan”; “Anamallay Hills”. [*Silybura brevis* Gunther]; “the Shevaroys [Shevaroy Hills], 4,500 feet elevation”, S India. [*Silybura shortii* Beddome]; “Ootacamund, Nilgherries, 7000 feet elevation”. [*Silybura nilgherriensis* Beddome]; “Wynad, Malabar, 3500 feet elevation”, S India. [*Silybura biconica* Gunther]; “The Wynad, Malabar, 3500 feet elevation”, S India. [*Silybura nilgherriensis* var. *annulata* Beddome]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 143. *Uropeltis arcticeps* (Günther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1875. Second report on collections of Indian Reptiles obtained by the British Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1875: 224–234.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south of Palakkad gap from sea level (Alleppey) to about 5,000 feet in the Travancore Hills; Tirunelveli Hills.

**Type locality:** “Tinevelly”, S India. [*Silybura arcticeps* Gunther]; “High Wavy mountain, Madura district, elevation 5500 feet, S India.” [*Silybura madurensis* Beddome]; “North Travancore near Peermede, . . . on coffee estate at an elevation between 3000 and 4000 feet”, S India. [*Silybura nilgherriensis* var. *picta* Beddome]

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List - Least Concern, Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 144. *Uropeltis rubromaculatus* Beddome, 1867

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1867. Descriptions and figures of five new snakes from the Madras Presidency. Madras Quart. J. Med. Sci., 11: 14–16. [Reprint: *J. Soc. Bibliogr.*

*Nat. Sci., London*, 1(10): 315–317, 1940.]

**Common Name:** Red-spotted shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anaimalai and Nilgiri hills. 4,000–5,000 feet).

**Type locality:** “Anamallay forests; 4,000 feet elevation”, S India

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List - Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 145. *Uropeltis rubrolineatus* (Günther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1875. Second report on collections of Indian Reptiles obtained by the British Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1875: 224–234.

**Common Name:** Red-lined shieldtail

**Distribution:** Western Ghats from Travancore hills to Bhimshankar (Maharashtra)

**Type locality:** “Anamallays, Tinnevellys”. [*Silybura rubrolineata* Gunther]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 146. *Uropeltis phipsonii* (Mason, 1888)

**Original Reference:**

Mason, George E. 1888. Description of a new earth-snake of the genus *Silybura* from the Bombay Presidency with remarks on little known Uropeltidae. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 22: 184–186.

**Common name:** Phipson's shieldtail

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, mainly from Maharashtra state, also reported from the high ranges of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

**Type locality:** “Bombay Ghats”, India

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

#### 147. *Uropeltis myhendrae* (Beddome, 1886)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1886. An account of the earth snakes of the Peninsula of India and Ceylon. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (5) 17: 3–33.

**Common Name:** Barred shieldtail

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south of the Goa Gap; Nilgiris, Travancore; 2,000–4,000 feet)

**Type locality:** “South Travancore, on the Myhendra Mountain”, S India.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

148. *Uropeltis broughami* (Beddome, 1878)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Description of six new species of snakes of the genus *Silybura*, family Uropeltidae. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1878**: 800–802.

**Common Name:** Sirumalai shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Palni and Sirumalai Hills, Madura district; Nilgiris up to 5500 ft

**Type locality:** “Sirumallay hills (Madura district), 5500 feet elevation”; “Lower Pulney hills (Madura district), 4000 feet elevation”. [*Silybura levingii* Beddome]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

149. *Uropeltis maculatus* (Beddome, 1878)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Descriptions of new Uropeltidae from Southern India, with remarks on some previously described species. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1878**: 154–155.

**Common Name:** Red-sided shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anaimalai and Travancore Hills, 6,000—7,000 feet

**Type locality:** Not listed “Anamallays” fide Boulenger 1893: 149.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

150. *Uropeltis petersi* (Beddome, 1878)**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Descriptions of new Uropeltidae from Southern India, with remarks on some previously described species. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1878**: 154–155

Beddome, R.H. 1886. An account of the earth snakes of the Peninsula of India and Ceylon. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) 17: 3–33.

**Common Name:** Peter’s shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anaimalai Hills, 4,000—5,000 feet.

**Type locality:** “Anamallays, 4000 feet”.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List - Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

151. *Uropeltis liura* (Günther, 1875)**Common Name:** Ashambu shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anamalai, Ashambu hills, Madura, Nilgiris and Tinnevelly Hills, from 3,000—5,000 feet.

**Type locality:** “Malabar”.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

152. *Uropeltis pulneyensis* (Beddome, 1863)**Common Name:** Palni shieldtail

**Distribution:** It is found in southern Western Ghats in Palni and Travancore hills, from higher ranges of 5,000–8,000 feet.

**Type Locality:** “Pulneys at an elevation of 7,000 to 8,000 feet”.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Least Concern; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

153. *Uropeltis smithi* Gans, 1966**Common Name:** Violet shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anaimalai hills, 4,000—4,700 feet.

**Type locality:** “Anamallay forests in moist woods at 4,000 feet elevation”, S India

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List - Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

154. *Rhinophis sanguineus* Beddome, 1863**Original Reference:**

Beddome, Richard Henry 1863. Descriptions of new species of the family Uropeltidae from Southern India, with notes on other little-known species. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1863**: 225–229.

**Common Name:** Red-bellied shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Karnataka (Mysore, Koppa, Kalsa and Coorg), Kerala (Wynaad and Travancore) and Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris and Tinnevelly)

**Type locality:** “Cherambady [Cherambódy], in the Wynand (Malabar), elevation 3,500 feet”, S India [*Rhinophis sanguineus* Beddome 1863], “Mr. Minchin’s Estate in the Wynaad” (elevation 3,500 feet), S India [*Rhinophis microlepis* Beddome 1863]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

155. *Rhinophis fergusonianus* Boulenger, 1892**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G. A. 1892. Description of a new earth snake from Travancore (*Rhinophis fergusonianus*). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **10**: 236.

**Common Name:** Cardamom shieldtail

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in Cardamom Hills of Kerala.

**Type locality:** "Cardamon Hills, Travancore", S India.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Redlist: Data Deficient; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

156. *Rhinophis travancoricus* Boulenger, 1892

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1892. Description of a new earth-snake from Travancore. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 7(3): 318 [1892]

**Common Name:** Travancore shieldtail

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu states (Travancore; Trivandrum, Pirmed, Ernakulam). Found at sea level up tp 4000ft.

**Type locality:** "near Trevandrum, at the 6th milestone towards Vambayam"

**Conservation Status:** None.

Family BOIDAE

157. *Eryx whitakeri* Das, 1991

**Original Reference:**

Das I 1991. A new species of *Eryx* (Boidae: Serpentes: Squamata) from south-western India. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 88(1): 92–97.

**Common Name:** Whitaker's boa

**Distribution:** SW India (Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra) from sea level up to 2050ft.in Western Ghats.

**Type locality:** "Mangalore, Karnataka State, India"

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

Family XENODERMATIDAE

158. *Stoliczka khasiensis* Jerdon, 1870

**Original References:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1870. Notes on Indian Herpetology. *P. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1870: 66–85.

**Common Name:** Khase Red Snake

**Distribution:** Assam (Khasi Hills)

**Type locality:** Assam

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

Family COLUBRIDAE

159. *Coelognathus helena monticollaris* (Schulz, 1992)

**Common Name:** Montane Trinket Snake

**Distribution:** Endemic to Western Ghats, in states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

**Consrvation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

160. *Coluber gracilis* (Günther, 1862)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1862. On new species of snakes in the collection of the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (3) 9: 124–132.

**Common Name:** Slender Racer

**Distribution:** India (Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

161. *Coluber vittacaudatus* Blyth, 1854

**Original Reference:**

Blyth, E. 1854. Notices and descriptions of various reptiles, new or little-known. Part I. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 22 [1853]: 639–655.

**Common Name:** Darjeeling Racer

**Distribution:** West Bengal.

**Type locality:** From "vicinity of Darjiling" (= Darjeeling, 27°02'N; 88°16'E; West Bengal State, eastern India). Known only from the type locality.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

162. *Coluber bholanathi* Sharma, 1976

**Original Reference:**

Sharma, R. C. 1976. Some observations on ecology and systematics of *Coluber bholanathi*, a new species of snake from India. *Comp. Physiol. Ecol.*, 1(3): 105–107.

**Common Name:** Nagarjunasagar racer

**Distribution:** Nagarjuna Hill, Andhra Pradesh.

**Type Locality:** Nagarjuna Hill, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

163. *Gongylosoma nicobariense* (Stoliczka, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1870. Observations on some Indian and Malayan Amphibia and Reptilia. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Calcutta, 39: 134–228.

**Common Name:** Nicobar stripe-necked snake

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands.

**Type locality:** Nicobar Islands (Nancowary Haven, Camorta Island).

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

164. *Coronella brachyura* (Günther, 1866)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1866. Fifth account of new species of snakes in the collection of the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (3) **18**: 24–29.

**Common Name:** Indian smooth snake

**Distribution:** India (Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh)

**Type locality:** “Poona” [= Pune, Maharashtra]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

165. *Oligodon juglandifer* (Wall, 1909)

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1909. Notes on snakes from the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **19**: 337–357.

**Common Name:** Darjeeling kukri snake

**Distribution:** West Bengal (Darjeeling district)

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

166. *Oligodon woodmasoni* (Sclater, 1891)

**Original Reference:**

Sclater, W.L. 1891. Notes on a collection of snakes in the Indian Museum, with descriptions of several new species. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, LX: 230–250.

**Common Name:** Yellow-striped kukri snake

**Distribution:** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** Nicobar Islands

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

167. *Oligodon venustus* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of the Reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. Part 2. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, xxii: 522–534 [1853].

**Common Name:** Black-spotted kukri snake

**Distribution:** India (Western Ghats south of Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Southern Tamil Nadu)

**Type locality:** “Peninsula of India, on the West Coast”; Extended to North Canara district fide Smith, 1943: 222.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

168. *Oligodon travancoricus* Beddome, 1877

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1877. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1877: 685–686.

**Common Name:** Travancore kukri snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south of Palghat gap.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

169. *Oligodon erythrorhachis* Wall, 1910

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1910. A new snake from Assam (*Oligodon erythrorhachis*). *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **19**: 923–924.

**Common Name:** Red-striped kukri snake

**Distribution:** Assam (namsang, jaipur district) Arunachal Pradesh (Chessa – Papum Pare district)

**Type Locality:** Chessa - Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

170. *Oligodon melanurus* Wall, 1909

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1909. Notes on snakes from the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **19**: 337–357.

**Common Name:** Black kukri snake

**Distribution:** Darjeeling district, West Bengal.

**Type Locality:** Darjeeling

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

171. *Oligodon affinis* Günther 1862

**Original Reference:**

Günther, Albert 1862. On new species of snakes in the collection of the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (3) **9**: 52–67.

**Common Name:** Western kukri snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, south of the Goa gap.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

172. *Oligodon brevicaudus* (Günther, 1862)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, Albert 1862. On new species of snakes in the collection of the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (3) **9**: 52–67.

**Common Name:** Striped kukri snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, south of the Goa gap.

**Type locality:** "Cochinchina" without precise locality information.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

173. *Oligodon nikhili* Whitaker & Dattatri, 1982

**Original Reference:**

Whitaker R; Dattatri S 1982. A new species of *Oligodon* from the Palni Hills, south India (Serpentes: Colubridae). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **79**(3): 630–631.

**Common Name:** Nikhil's kukri snake

**Distribution:** Palni Hills, Tamil Nadu

**Type Loclality:** Shembaganur, Palni Hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List - Data Deficient, DD; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

174. *Dendrelaphis ashoki* Rooijen & Vogel, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Vogel, Gernot and Johan van Rooijen 2011. Contributions to a Review of the *Dendrelaphis pictus* (Gmelin, 1789) Complex (Serpentes: Colubridae)—3. The Indian Forms, with the description of a new species from the Western Ghats. *Journal of Herpetology*, **45**(1): 100–110.

**Common Name:** Ashok's bronzeback tree snake

**Distribution:** Souothern Western Ghats in Anamali hills.

**Type Locality:** Anamalais, India

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

175. *Dendrelaphis girii* Vogel & Van Rooijen, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Vogel, Gernot & Johan van Rooijen 2011. A new species of *Dendrelaphis* (Serpentes: Colubridae) from the Western Ghats, India. *Taprobanica*, **03**(02): 77–85.

**Common Name:** Painted Tree Snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Karnataka.

**Type locality:** Castle Rock, Belgaum district, Karnataka, India.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

176. *Dendrelaphis andamanensis* (Adderson, 1871)

**Original Reference:**

Anderson, J. 1871. On some Indian reptiles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **1871**: 149–211.

**Common Name:** Andaman painted bronzeback tree snake

**Distribution:** The Andaman Islands

**Type Locality:** "Andamans"

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

177. *Dendrelaphis chairecaeos* (Boie, 1827)

**Original Reference:**

Boie, F. 1827. Bemerkungen über Merrem's Versuch eines Systems der Amphibien, 1. Lieferung: *Ophidier. Isis van Oken*, **20**: 508–566.

**Common Name:** Not available

**Distribution:** Southern India

**Type locality:** Not known

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

**Remarks:** Smith 1943 and subsequent authors synonymized *Dendrelaphis chairecaeos* with *D. tristis*. Rooijen & Vogel, 2009 revalidated *D. chairecaeos*.

178. *Dendrelaphis grandoculis* (Boulenger, 1890)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, George A. 1890. *The Fauna of British India, Including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia and Batrachia*. Taylor & Francis, London, xviii, 541 pp.

**Common Name:** Large-eyed bronzeback tree snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, south of the Goa gap, Travancore and Tinenvelly, Nilgiris, Wayanad hills.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

179. *Dendrelaphis humayuni* Tiwari & Biswas, 1973

**Original Reference:**

Tiwari, K.K. & Biswas,S. 1973. Two new reptiles from the great Nicobar Islands. *J. Zool. Soc. India*, **25**: 57–63.

**Common Name:** Nicobar bronzeback tree snake

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** Great Nicobar Island

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

180. *Lycodon flavicollis* Mukherjee & Bhupathy, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Mukherjee, Debanik and S. Bhupathy 2007. A new species of wolf snake (Serpentes: Colubridae: *Lycodon*) from Anaikatti Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. *Russian Journal of Herpetology*, **14**(1): 21–26.

**Common Name:** Yellow-collared wolf snake

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Anaikatty hills, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

**Type locality:** Mangarai village located on the periphery of the Anaikatti Reserve Forest (600 m elevation; 11°05'N 76°47'E), Western Ghats, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State, southwestern India.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

181. *Lycodon flavomaculatus* (Wall, 1907)

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1907. Some new Asian snakes. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 17: 612–618.

**Common Name:** Yellow-spotted wolf snake

**Distribution:** Northern Western Ghats in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Also known from Central India.

**Type locality:** Dharwar, India.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

182. *Lycodon mackinnoni* (Wall, 1906)

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1906. A new Himalayan snake (*Lycodon mackinnoni*). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17: 29–30.

**Common Name:** Mackinnon's wolf snake

**Distribution:** Western Himalayas (Mussoorie, Almora, Muktesar near Nainital)

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

183. *Lycodon tiwarii* Biswas & Sanyal, 1965

**Original Reference:**

Biswas, S. & Sanyal, D.P. 1965. A new species of wolf-snake of the genus *Lycodon* Boie (Reptilia: Serpentes: Colubridae) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of Calcutta*, 18 (2): 137–141.

**Common Name:** Tiwari's wolf snake

**Distribution:** The Andaman & Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** North Andaman Island.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

184. *Lycodon travancoricus* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R. H. 1870. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med. Sci.*, 2: 169–176 [Reprint.: *J. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Sci.*, London, 1(10): 327–334, 1940].

**Common Name:** Travancore wolf snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, as far north as Matheran; also Known from some localities in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

185. *Dinodon gammiei* (Blanford, 1878)

**Original Reference:**

Blanford, W.T. 1878. Notes on some Reptilia from the Himalayas and Burma. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* (2) xlvi: 125–131.

**Common Name:** Sikkim false wolf snake

**Distribution:** Sikkim and Dajeeling district of West Bengal.

**Type locality:** "Cinchona plantations, [South-Eastern] British Sikkim" [= Darjeeling]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

186. *Amphiesma nicobarensense* (Sclater, 1891)

**Original Reference:**

Sclater, W.L. 1891. Notes on a collection of snakes in the Indian Museum, with descriptions of several new species. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* LX: 230–250.

**Common Name:** Nicobar keelback

**Distribution:** The Nicobar Islands

**Type locality:** "Camorta in the Nicobars" *Tropidonotus nicobariensis* Sclater, 1891: 241

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

187. *Amphiesma pealii* (Sclater, 1891)

**Original Reference:**

Sclater, W.L. 1891. Notes on a collection of snakes in the Indian Museum, with descriptions of several new species. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* LX: 230–250.

**Common Name:** Peal's keelback

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Type locality:** Sibsagar district of Assam

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

188. *Amphiesma beddomei* (Günther, 1864)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1864. *The Reptiles of British India*. London (Taylor & Francis), xxvii + 452 pp.

**Common name:** Beddome's keelback

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south to Mahabaleshwar.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

189. *Amphiesma monticola* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Common Name:** Hill keelback

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south of Goa.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

190. *Amphiesma xenura* (Wall, 1907)

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1907. Some new Asian snakes. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 17: 612–618.

**Common Name:** Wall's Keelback

**Distribution:** India (Assam)

**Type locality:** Assam (Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills).

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

191. *Xylophis captaini* Gower & Winkler, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Gower, D.J. & Winkler 2007. Taxonomy of the Indian snake *Xylophis* Beddome (Serpentes: Caenophidia), with description of a new species. *Hamadryad*, 31 (2): 315–329.

**Common Name:** Captain's wood snake

**Distribution:** India (Kerala, elevation below 300 m)

**Type locality:** Kannam, Kottayam District, Kerala

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

192. *Xylophis perroteti* (Duméril et al., 1854)

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A.M.C., G. Bibron & A.H.A. Duméril 1854. *Erpétologie générale ou Histoire Naturelle complète des Reptiles*. Vol. 7 (partie 1). Paris, xvi + 780 S.

**Common Name:** Striped narrow-headed Snake

**Distribution:** Southern western Ghats in high ranges of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, normally above 1500 m

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

193. *Xylophis stenorhynchus* (Günther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1875. Second report on collections of Indian Reptiles obtained by the British Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1875: 224–234.

**Common Name:** Günther's narrow-headed Snake

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu (Anamalai to Tirunelveli).

**Type locality:** Travancore, India. Travancore is historical political region corresponding approximately to the southern part of the current state of Kerala.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

194. *Boiga andamanensis* (Wall, 1909)

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1909. Remarks on some forms of *Dipsadomorphus*. *Records of the Indian Museum*, 3: 151–155.

**Common Name:** Andaman cat snake

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands

**Type locality:** Andaman Islands

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

195. *Boiga dightoni* (Boulenger, 1894)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1894. Description of a new snake found in Travancore, by Mr. S. Dighton. *Pirmaad. J. Bombay nat. hist. Soc.*, viii: 528.

**Common Name:** Travancore cat snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Kerala (Travancore Hills).

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

**Remarks:** Extremely rare. Known from only a few examples.

196. *Boiga wallachi* Das, 1997

**Original Reference:**

Das, I. 1997. A new species of *Boiga* (Serpentes: Colubridae) from the Nicobar Archipelago. *Journal of South Asian natural History*, 3 (1): 59.

**Common name:** Nicobar cat snake

**Distribution:** Little and Great Nicobar Islands.

**Type locality:** Kopen Heat (= Dakoank), 06°48' N; 93°41' E, Great Nicobar Island (= Sambelong), Bay of Bengal, India

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

197. *Psammophis longifrons* Boulenger, 1896

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1896. *Catalogue of the snakes in the British Museum*, Vol. 3. London (Taylor & Francis), xiv + 727 pp.

**Common Name:** Stout sand snake

**Distribution:** Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

198. *Ahaetulla perroteti* (Duméril et al., 1854)

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A. M. C., Bibron, G. & Duméril, A. H. A., 1854. Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles. Tome septième. Deuxième partie, comprenant l'histoire des serpents venimeux. Paris, *Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret*: i-xii + 781–1536.

**Common Name:** Bronze-headed vine snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Kerala and Karnataka.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

199. *Ahaetulla dispar* (Günther, 1864)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1864. *The Reptiles of British India*. London (Taylor & Francis), xxvii + 452 pp.

**Common Name:** Günther's vine snake

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Nilgiris to Travancore hills, recorded up to 8000ft.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

200. *Enhydris dussumieri* (Duméril et al., 1854)

**Original Reference:**

Duméril, A. M. C., Bibron, G. & Dumereil, A. H. A., 1854. Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles. Tome septième. Deuxième partie, comprenant l'histoire des serpents venimeux. Paris, *Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret*: i-xii + 781–1536.

**Common Name:** Dussumier's smooth scale water snake.

**Distribution:** South and Central Kerala.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

### Family ELAPIDAE

201. *Bungarus andamanensis* Biswas & Sanyal, 1978

**Original Reference:**

Biswas S.; Sanyal D. P. 1978. A new species of krait of the genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 (Serpentes: Elapidae) from the Andaman Island. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 75 (1): 179–183.

**Common Name:** Andaman krait

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

202. *Calliophis nigrescens* (Günther, 1862)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1862. On new species of snakes in the collection of the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (3) 9: 124–132.

**Common Name:** Striped coral snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, in the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat (Dangs district) and Tamil Nadu, found up to 6560 ft.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

203. *Calliophis bivroni* (Jan, 1858)

**Original Reference:**

Jan, G. 1858. Plan d'une iconographie descriptive des ophidiens et description sommaire de nouvelles espèces des serpents. *Rev. Mag. Zool. Paris*, (2) 10: 438–449, 514–527.

**Common Name:** Bibron's coral snake

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats, in the states of Karnataka, Kerala and the north west Tamil Nadu

**Type locality:** "Western Ghats"

**Conservation Status:** IUCN Red List - Least Concern, LC; Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

204. *Calliophis beddomei* Smith, 1943

**Original Reference:**

Smith, M.A. 1943. *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Sub-Region. Reptilia and Amphibia. 3 (Serpentes)*. Taylor and Francis, London, 583 pp.

**Common Name:** Beddome's coral snake

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

205. *Calliophis castoe* Smith et al., 2012

**Original Reference:**

Smith, E. N, Ogale, Deepak, V and Giri, V.B. 2012. , A new species of coralsnake of the genus *Calliophis* (Squamata: Elapidae) from the west coast of peninsular India. *Zootaxa*, 3437- 51–68.

**Common Name:** Castoe's Coral Snake

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra

**Type Locality:** Goa

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

206. *Naja sagittifera* Wall, 1913

**Original Reference:**

Wall, F. 1913. A popular treatise on the common Indian snakes (part 2). *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 22: 243–259.

**Common Name:** Andaman cobra

**Distribuiton:** Andaman Islands

**Conservtion Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- II.

Family VIPERIDAE

207. *Trimeresurus macrolepis* Beddome, 1862

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1862. Notes upon the land and freshwater snakes of the Madras Presidency. Madras Quart. J. Med. Sci., 5: 1–31.

**Common Name:** Large-scaled green pit viper

**Distribution:** Westrn Ghats, south of the Palakkad gap, at an altitude ranging from 2000- 7000ft.

**Type locality:** Anamallay Mountains at 6000 feet elevation and Pulney Hills at 4000 ft elevation [= Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu, and Palni Hills, Kerala].

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

208. *Trimeresurus malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1854)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1854. Catalogue of the Reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. Part 2. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, xxii: 522–534 [1853].

**Common Name:** Malabar pit viper

**Distribution:** Westrn Ghats from Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu, altitude varying from 2000 to 7000 ft.

**Type locality:** “all the forests of the West coast” [= Western Ghats, SW India]

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

209. *Trimeresurus strigatus* Gray, 1842

**Common Name:** Horseshoe pit viper

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats in Nilgiri Hills, Anamalai Hills, Palni Hills, Shevaroy Hills and Ponmudi

hills. Found between an altitude of 3000– 7870ft.

**Type locality:** “Cape of GoodHope?” and “Madras?”, restricted to “Madras Presidency” by Boulenger 1896: 550.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

210. *Trimeresurus gramineus* (Shaw, 1802)

**Original Reference:**

Shaw, G. 1802. *General Zoology or Systematic Natural History*. Vol.3, part 2. G. Kearsley, Thomas Davison, London: 313–615.

**Common Name:** Bamboo pit viper

**Distribution:** Western Ghats from Dangs in Gujarat to Tamil Nadu. Also reported from Eastern Ghats.

**Type locality:** Vizagapatam, India (based on Russell 1796)

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

211. *Trimeresurus cantori* (Blyth, 1846)

**Original Reference:**

Blyth, E. 1846. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, 15: 377.

**Common Name:** Cantor's pit viper

**Distribution:** Central Nicobar group of Islands.

**Type locality:** Nicobar Islands.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

212. *Trimeresurus andersoni* Theobald, 1868

**Original Reference:**

Theobald, William 1868. Catalogue of reptiles in the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, Calcutta, 37 (extra number 146): (2), vi, 7–88.

**Common Name:** Andaman pit viper

**Distribution:** The Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Type locality:** given as “Andaman Islands” by Theobald 1876: 224.

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

213. *Trimeresurus labialis* Fitzinger, 1867

**Original Reference:**

Steindachner, F. 1867. In: *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859 unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair (Zoologie)*, Vol. 1, part 3 (Reptilien p.1–98). K. Gerold's Sohn/Kaiserlich-Königl. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, Wien [1869 on title page].

**Common Name:** Nicobar pit viper

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands.

**Type locality:** "Nikobaren"

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

214. *Tropidolaemus huttoni* (Smith, 1949)

**Original Reference:**

Smith, M.A. 1949. A new species of pit viper from

South India: *Trimeresurus huttoni* sp. nov. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **48** (3): 596.

**Common Name:** Hutton's pit viper

**Distribution:** Western Ghats (Varushanad Hills, District of Madurai, State of Tamil Nadu)

**Type locality:** "The High Wavy Mountains, Madura District, South India; elevation 5200 feet"

**Conservation Status:** Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972: Schedule- IV.

## THREATS

The principal threat to the reptilian population in India is due to habitat destruction caused by anthropogenic activities. Forest fire, burning of ground vegetation for agricultural practices and over-grazing of cattle and uncontrolled use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides also disturb the habitats preferred by reptiles. Yet another threat is the increasing demand for skin of reptiles and body parts for alleged medicinal

properties and commercial purposes. Water pollution, damming of rivers, channelization and sand mining, illegal methods of fishing are known to affect river turtle populations. Rapid urbanisation and developmental activities in the Ghats also poses threat to the fauna in general. Road kills and habitat fragmentation adds significantly to the loss of reptiles from the fragile forest ecosystems in the Western Ghats.

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- south India. *Amphibia-Reptilia*, **8**: 189–202.
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*Cnemaspis indica* Gray, 1846

Photo: Umesh



*Cnemaspis wynadensis* (Beddome, 1870)

Photo: Vivek Philip



*Otocryptis beddomii* Boulenger, 1885



*Salea horsfieldii* Gray, 1845



*Cyrtodactylus malcomsmithi* (Constable, 1949)



*Geckoella deccanensis* (Günther, 1864)



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*Hemidactylus reticulatus* Beddome, 1870



*Hemidactylus prashadi* Smith, 1935



*Calotes grandisquamis* Günther, 1875



*Kaestlea laterimaculata* (Boulenger, 1887)



*Kaestlea bilineata* (Boulenger, 1887)

Photo: Umesh



*Kaestlea laterimaculata* (Boulenger, 1887)



*Calliophis bibroni* (Jan, 1858)



*Dendrelaphis girii* Vogel & Van Rooijen, 2011



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*Xylophis captaini* Gower & Winkler, 2007



*Lycodon travancoricus* (Beddome, 1870)



*Xylophis perroteti* (Duméril et al., 1854)



*Brachyophidium rhodogaster* Wall, 1921

Photo: Vivek Philip



*Ahaetulla dispar* (Günther, 1864)



*Dendrelaphis humayuni* Tiwari & Biswas, 1973



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*Trimeresurus malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1854)



*Trimeresurus strigatus* Gray, 1842

# AMPHIBIA

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## Introduction

Of the 342 species of Amphibians known from India, 230 species are considered endemic (67.25%). Amphibians have the highest endemism of all vertebrate groups in India. The main hotspots of amphibian endemism are the Western Ghats with 162 species and North-eastern India with 54 species. Besides there are a few endemic species in the Himalayas, Central India and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Of the 19 species of endemic Bufonids in India, 8 are endemic to North-eastern India and 11 to the Western Ghats. Of the 28 species of endemic Dicroidiidae in India, 6 are endemic to North-eastern India, 4 to Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 1 to Central India and 17 to the Western Ghats. All the 7 species of endemic Megophryids are endemic to North-eastern India. All the 11 species of Micrixalidae are endemic to Western Ghats. Of the 9 species of endemic Microhylids, 1 is endemic to North-eastern India, 1 to Andaman Islands and 7 to the Western Ghats. The single species of Nasikabatrachidae is endemic to the Western Ghats. All the 26 species of Nyctibatrachidae are endemic to the Western Ghats. Of the 10 species of endemic Ranidae, 6 are endemic to North-eastern India, 2 to the Himalayas and 2 to the Western Ghats. All the 10 species of Ranixalidae are endemic to the Western Ghats. Of the 74 species of endemic Rhacophoridae, 17 are endemic to North-eastern India, 3 to Central India, 1 to Northern Indian plains, 1 to Great Nicobar Island and 52 to the Western Ghats. Of the 34 species of Caecilians in India, 9 are endemic to North-eastern India and 25 to the Western Ghats.

Order ANURA  
Family BUFONIDAE

1. *Bufoides meghalayanus* (Yazdani and Chanda, 1971)

### Original Reference:

Yazdani, G.M. & Chanda, S.K. 1971. A new toad, *Ansonia meghalayana* (Family: Bufonidae) from Meghalaya (Assam), India, with observations on its breeding on *Pandanus furcatus* Roxb. (Pandanaceae). *J. Assam Sci Soc.*, **14**(1): 76–80.

**Common Name:** Khasi Hill Rock Toad.

**Type Locality:** Mawblang, East Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toads (length 37–39 mm) with prominent cranial ridges on either side which meet at the snout tip. Tympanum hidden. Parotoid glands flattened and depressed. Fingers moderately long but not webbed. Finger and toe tips spatulate. Palm and foot with grooved fleshy pad, which are thicker in males during breeding season.

**Colour:** Dorsally dark-brownish to black. Ventrally brownish with white granules of different sizes scattered all over. Bright yellow marbling on lower flanks and inguinal region in breeding male.

**Habit:** Saxicolous.

**Habitat:** Rocky plateau of Mawblang in Khasi hills of Meghalaya. Squeezes into rock crevices.

**Distribution:** Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Endangered.

2. *Duttaphrynus beddomii* (Gunther, 1875)

### Original Reference:

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 569.

**Common Name:** Beddoe's Toad.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized toad (length 46 mm). Cranial ridges absent but head covered by sharp conical spines. Parotoid glands distinct. Tympanum small. Large warts all over the dorsal surface. The first finger is equal to or slightly less than the second. Toes fully webbed.

**Colour:** Reddish-brown colour on back, legs and hands. Back is finely spotted with black and limbs marked with carmine red. Black streaks on hind limbs. Venter finely streaked with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Terrestrial, found in leaf litter on forest floor, under logs, stream sides, rocks crevices in dense evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Silent Valley and Anamalai in Kerala, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu and Kudremukh in Karnataka. From 100–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 3. *Duttaphrynus brevirostris* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 403.

**Common Name:** Kempholey Toad.

**Type Locality:** Kempholey, Hasssan, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized toad (length 100 mm). Prominent cranial ridges present. Parotoid glands which are elongated. Tympanum prominent. Cornified warts on dorsum. Feet partly webbed.

**Colour:** Reddish-brown dorsally with dark markings on the back. Limbs brown. Venter brownish with darker marbling on the throat and breast.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Terrestrial found on forest floor.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 4. *Duttaphrynus hololius* (Gunther, 1876)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 569.

**Common Name:** Malabar Toad.

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized toads. Head with prominent bony ridges. Snout short and blunt. Tympanum moderate. Toes about half-webbed. Two moderate metatarsal tubercles. Upper surfaces with irregular warts. Parotoids prominent.

**Colour:** Brown dorsally with dark markings on the back. Venter brownish with spots on the throat and breast.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Among rocks, stones, logs etc.

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 5. *Duttaphrynus kiphirensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Kiphire Toad.

**Type Locality:** Kiphire, Kiphire district, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized toad (length 73 mm). Head broader than long. Tympanum large, vertically elongate, about 70% of eye diameter. Cranial ridges prominent. Parotoid reniform. Tongue oval. Fingers long with swollen digits. Hindlimbs moderately long. Toes moderately long and two-third webbed. Body fully covered with various sizes of warts and tubercles, some with pointed spines, mostly on posterior side and on limbs. Four pairs of roundish vertebral warts anteriorly.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown all over, warts and cranial ridges of same colour as the body. Ventrally paler. Palmer and metatarsal tubercles light brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Found near human habitation.

**Distribution:** Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 6. *Duttaphrynus mamilensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Mamit Toad.

**Type Locality:** Mausen, Mamit district, Mizoram.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized toad (length 90 mm). Head broader than long. Tympanum large and rounded, about 81% of eye diameter. Cranial ridges prominent. Snout tip between ridges tuberculated. Forelimbs and hindlimbs moderately long. Toes moderately long and webbed. Warts on body moderate, round or conical and of various sizes. Four pairs of roundish vertebral warts anteriorly. Flanks and limbs with smaller warts.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown. Colour of ridges and warts concolourous to the body. Ventrally paler. Chest with dark round blotches at shoulder level.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Found near human habitation and forest edges.

**Distribution:** Mizoram.

**Status:** Data deficient.

7. *Duttaphrynus manipurensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Manipur Toad.

**Type Locality:** Penthakhuwphuw village, Chandel district, Manipur.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad (length 45–47 mm). Body short and stumpy. Head broader than long. Cranial ridges prominent but narrow. Snout pointed, shorter than eye diameter. Snout tip between ridges with few tubercles. Tympanum small, vertically oval, about 42% of eye diameter. Parotoid glands elongated. Forelimb moderately short. Fingers free. Finger tips blunt. Hindlimbs short. Toes moderately long and webbed. Three pairs of vertebral warts anteriorly. Dorsum with round and conical tubercles and warts of various sizes. Warts on limbs smaller, some of them spiny.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown with black tipped warts. Jaws and limbs barred.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Found near human habitation.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Status:** Data deficient.

8. *Duttaphrynus microtympanum* (Boulenger 1882)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 307.

**Common Name:** Small-eared Toad.

**Type Locality:** ‘Malabar’.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized toads (length 77 mm). Head with prominent bony ridges. Snout short and blunt. Tympanum very small, less than half of eye diameter. First finger longer than second. Toes about half-webbed with simple subarticular tubercles. Two moderate metatarsal tubercles. Upper surfaces with irregular, distinctly porous warts. Parotoids prominent and elliptical. Males with sub-gular vocal sacs.

**Colour:** Olive-brown above, yellowish on the head and upper back. Yellow venter marbled with brown. Limbs and sides are dark grey-black.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter on forest floor.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

9. *Duttaphrynus mizoramensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Mizoram Toad.

**Type Locality:** Rekdekon village, Kolasib district, Mizoram.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad (length 58 mm). Head broader than long. Cranial ridges prominent. Snout longer than eye diameter. Snout tip thickened with smooth warts. Tympanum moderately large, vertically elongated, about 67% of eye diameter. Fingers slender with swollen tips. Hindlimbs moderately long. Toes long and one-third webbed. Body sparsely tuberculated. Anteriorly four pairs of vertebral warts of moderate size. Elsewhere the warts are of different sizes, round, conical and spinous with the smaller ones on the flanks and limbs. Ventrally granulated.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown. Colour of ridges and warts concolourous to the body. Ventrally paler. Chest with dark round blotches at shoulder level.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Found near human habitation.

**Distribution:** Mizoram.

**Status:** Data deficient.

10. *Duttaphrynus nagalandensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Nagaland Toad.

**Type Locality:** Wokha, Wokha district, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad (length 48 mm). Head broader than long. Cranial ridges prominent. Snout shorter than eye diameter. Tympanum small, vertically elongated, about 53% of eye diameter. Upper eyelid warty. Parotoid glands elongate. Forelimb moderately long. Fingers free. Hindlimbs moderately long.. Toes webbed. Dorsum with various sizes of warts and tubercles. Some warts and tubercles with pointed spines mainly on posterior side of body and limbs.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown. Ventrally paler. Cranial ridges white. Warts, tubercles and tips of digits not black tipped.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Found near human habitation.

**Distribution:** Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

11. *Duttaphrynus parietalis* (Boulenger, 1882)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 312.

**Common Name:** Ridged Toad.

**Type Locality:** ‘Malabar’.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized toad (length 100 mm). Prominent cranial ridges that incurve at the parotoid glands which are elongated and bordered with black. Tympanum prominent. Cornified warts on dorsum, finger and toe tips. Feet partly webbed.

**Colour:** Reddish-brown dorsally with dark markings on the back. Limbs are strongly marked with brown. Sides are distinctly darker especially around tympanum and parotoids. Venter brownish with darker marbling on the throat and breast.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Among leaf litter on forest floor, under logs, in rock crevices, under water tanks, in moist places and stream sides.

**Distribution:** Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Ponmudi, Neyar, Silent Valley National Park in Kerala, Indira Gandhi National Park in Tamil Nadu. Up to 1800 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Near threatened.

12. *Duttaphrynus silentvalleyensis* (Pillai, 1982)

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. 1982. Bull Zool Surv Ind., **3**: 156.

**Common Name:** Silent Valley Toad.

**Type Locality:** Valiaparai Thodu, Silent Valley NP, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Mediumsized toads. Head with prominent bony ridges. Snout short and blunt. Tympanum small. First finger longer than second. Toes about half-webbed. Parotoids prominent and elliptical. Males with sub-gular vocal sacs.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish-black. Ventrally creamish-yellow.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter on forest floor.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

13. *Duttaphrynus wokhaensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Wokha Toad.

**Type Locality:** Wokha, Wokha district, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized toad (length 92 mm). Body stout. Head depressed, much broader than long. Tympanum large, vertically oval, about 65% of eye diameter. Parotoid glands elongated and perforated. Forelimb moderately long. Hindlimbs short. Toes webbed. Dorsum fully covered with warts and tubercles of various sizes. Eight pairs of large, round vertebral row of warts from parotoid region to groin.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown. Cranial ridges white. Tympanum brown. Ventrally lighter. Throat and chest speckled with brown. Jaws white. Palmar tubercles white.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Found near human habitation.

**Distribution:** Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 14. *Ghatophryne ornata* (Gunther, 1876)

##### Original Reference:

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society*, London., "1875" 4: 568.

**Common Name:** Malabar Torrent Toad.

**Type Locality:** Brahmagiri hills, Coorg, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium sized frog (SVL 45.0 mm), body rather elongate. Head slightly longer than wide, tympanum rather indistinct; supratympanic fold rather indistinct; parotoid glands absent; parietal ridges absent; tongue elongate. Forearm shorter than hand, tip of fingers enlarged, rounded, without distinct grooves, without lateral dermal fringe, webbing absent; Hind limbs moderately long, shank longer than thigh. Tips of toes enlarged, rounded, webbing. Reduced. Skin of snout, between eyes, and upper eyelids shagreened to sparsely granular, side of head, back, flanks and dorsal part of limbs sparsely granular.

**Colour:** Bright yellow-orange patches on abdomen. Ventral side light brown with white irregular spots.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Moss laden boulders along streams in evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Suganthagiri hills, Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary and Silent Valley National Park in Kerala; Kudremukh National Park, Kottigehara, Agumbe and Neria in Karnataka. Between 600–1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### 15. *Ghatophryne rubigina* (Pillai and Pattabiraman, 1981)

##### Original Reference:

Pillai, R.S. & Pattabiraman, R. 1981. A new species of torrent toad (Genus: *Ansonia*) from Silent Valley, S. India. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. (Animal Science.)*, 90(2): 203–208.

**Common Name:** Red Torrent Toad.

**Type Locality:** Kummattan Thodu, Tributary of River Kunthi, Silent Valley, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad (length 36–40 mm) without cranial ridges or parotoid glands. Eyes with circular pupil, its diameter more than double that of the tympanum. Tympanum distinct and smooth. Fore limbs slender. Fingers free of webbing but with swollen tips. Two nuptial pads on palm. Hind limbs slender. Feet almost fully webbed, only the two distal phalanges of the fourth toe is free. Tips of toes are swollen. Dorsal skin, flanks and upper side of limbs distinctly tuberculated all over. Ventral skin rough with spine-tipped tubercles on throat and chest. Belly and underside of limbs with flattened tubercles.

**Colour:** Dorsum beautiful brick-red in colour. Venter brownish-black with vermiciform patterns. Bright orange on throat with spots of same colour on chest, belly and underside of thighs. Flanks brownish but not spotted.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Wet rocks on tree-shaded streams inside moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** River Kunthi and its tributaries in Silent Valley, Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 16. *Pedostibes kempfi* (Boulenger, 1919)

##### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1919. Descriptions of three new batrachians from the Garo hills, Assam. *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, 16: 207–208.

**Common Name:** Garo Hills Tree Toad.

**Type Locality:** Above Tura, Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad-like frog (length 34 mm). Head moderately large, broader than long, flat above, distinct. Snout short, truncate at the end. A rather prominent, elliptic parotoid gland. Tympanum hidden. Fingers moderately elongate, much depressed, with feebly dilated, truncate tips, one-third webbed. Hind limb short. Toes three-fourth webbed, the tips broadly rounded but not dilated. Upper parts rough with granules and small round tubercles. Lower parts granulate.

**Colour:** Blackish brown above, dark brown beneath. Lower surface of forelimb and thigh yellowish. A large round yellowish spot on each side of the breast, at the base of the arm.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Probably rocks but breed in trees.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

17. *Pedostibes tuberculosus* (Gunther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 576.

**Common Name:** Malabar Tree Toad.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad (length 40 mm). Tympanum present but not very distinct. Parotoid glands distinct. Warts on the back are enlarged and thickened in the form of two rows along the sides. Truncated finger and toe tips.

**Colour:** Grey brown with darker sides. Golden iris interspersed with black lines. Flanks with white stripe. White with black patches on the underside.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On trees along streams 1–3 meters above the ground in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi, Silent Valley, Anamalais in Kerala ; Kudremukh, Charmudi, Agumbe, Kathalekan, Anshi in Karnataka ; Cotigao in Goa ; Koyna in Maharashtra. Between 300–1800 meters.

**Status:** Endangered.

18. *Xanthophryne koynayensis* (Soman, 1963)

**Original Reference:**

Soman, P.W. 1963. *J. Biol Sci, Bombay.*, 6: 73.

**Common Name:** Koyna Toad.

**Type Locality:** Shivaji Sagar lake, Koyna, Satara, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad. Head length more than head width. Tympanum distinct; supratympanic fold present; parotoid glands present, rounded. Forearm shorter than hand, tip of fingers enlarged, rounded, webbing absent; nuptial pads present. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank longer than thigh, tips of toes enlarged, rounded, webbing absent; Skin of snout, between eyes, upper eyelids, side of head, and back have granular projections with horny spinules; dorsal part of limbs granular with horny spinules; throat shagreened to granular; chest, belly, and posterior surface of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish yellow, ventrum creamish-white.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Grassy patches on lake-side.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Status :** Endangered.

19. *Xanthophryne tigerinus* Biju, Bocxlaer, Giri, Loader and Bossuyt, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Giri, V.B., Loader, S.P. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Two new endemic genera and a new species of toad (Anura: Bufonidae) from the Western Ghats of India. *BMC Research Notes.*, 2: 241.

**Common Name:** Yellow Tiger Toad.

**Type Locality:** Amboli, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized toad (length 33 mm in males and 35 mm in females). Body rather elongate. Head length subequal to head width. Tympanum rather indistinct; supratympanic fold absent; parotoid glands present, rounded; tongue entire, oval. Forearm shorter than hand, tip of fingers enlarged, rounded, without distinct grooves, without lateral dermal fringe, webbing absent; nuptial pads present. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank longer than thigh, tips of toes enlarged, rounded, webbing absent; Skin of snout, between eyes, upper eyelids, side of head, and back have granular projections with horny spinules; dorsal part of limbs granular with horny spinules; throat shagreened to granular; chest, belly, and posterior surface of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum golden yellow, lateral region brown with light yellow stripes extending from dorsum; fingers I and II, and toes I and II whitish; ventral side light grey with dark greyish brown irregular spots, lower jaw margins white.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Laterite rock crevices and holes on dry scrubland, grassland and agricultural areas. Breeds in temporary puddles during the monsoons.

**Distribution:** Amboli and surroundings in Maharashtra. Altitude 720 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

Family DICROGLOSSIDAE Anderson

20. *Euphlyctis mudigere* Joshy, Alam, Kurabayashi, Sumida and Kuramoto, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Joshy, S.H., Alam, M.S., Kurabayasi, A., Sumida, M & Kutamoto, M. 2009. Two new species of the genus *Euphlyctis* (Anura, Ranidae) from Southern India revealed by molecular and morphological comparisons. *Alytes.*, 26(1–4): 97–116.

**Common Name:** Mudigere Skittering Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mudigere, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Head small, wider than long. Snout slightly pointed. Nostril closer to eye than snout tip. Tympanum large about 85% eye diameter. Fingers free, gradually tapering to pointed tip. Distal part of thigh thick. Toe tip small, slightly pointed. Web large, nearly reaching toe tip. Dorsum with small tubercles, supratympanic fold present but not distinct. Ventrum smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown with indistinct small patches. Irregular markings on upper side of hind limb. A conspicuous white band on posterior side of thigh. No mid-dorsal stripe. Vocal sacs light grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Small water bodies.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

21. *Euphlyctis aloysii* Joshy, Alam, Kurabayashi,  
Sumida and Kuramoto, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Joshy, S.H., Alam, M.S., Kurabayasi, A., Sumida, M & Kutamoto, M. 2009. Two new species of the genus *Euphlyctis* (Anura, Ranidae) from Southern India revealed by molecular and morphological comparisons. *Alytes.*, **26**(1–4): 97–116.

**Common Name:** Aloysius Skittering Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bajpe, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 31 mm in males and 40 mm in females). Tympanum large. Dorsum shagreened. Webbing full.

**Colour:** A pair of green elliptical patches behind eyes. Green patches also on upper jaw and behind eye to shoulder. Dorsum brown coloured. Flanks with two cream-white stripes, interspersed with brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Stagnant water bodies, ponds, tanks in deciduous forest, plantation and human settlements.

**Distribution:** Bajpe, Adyar, Mangalore, Kachigebail, Dandeli in Karnataka. Between 30–700 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

22. *Euphlyctis ghoshi* (Chanda, 1990)

**Original Reference:**

Chanda, S.K. 1990. A new frog of the genus *Rana*

(Ranidae: Anura) from Manipur, north-eastern India. *Hamadryad.*, **15**(1): 16–17.

**Common Name:** Ghosh's Skittering Frog.

**Type Locality:** Khugairk Reserve Forest, Manipur.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 60 mm). Head depressed, broader than long. Snout rounded. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum half the eye diameter. Lower jaw with two tooth-like bony processes that fit in grooves on the upper jaw. Forelimb moderately long and stout. Fingers free with rounded tips. Hindlimbs short. Toes with rounded tip, fully webbed. Dorsal skin rough with small tubercles. A glandular dorso-lateral fold extends from eyes to posterior region of the body. Ventrally smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsally light brown with dark irregular blotches. A dark stripe extends from posterior of eyes to shoulder. Ventrally pale.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Water bodies inside forests.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Status:** Data deficient.

23. *Fejervarya andamanensis* (Stoliczka, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1870. *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **39**: 139.

**Common Name:** Andaman Fejervarya Frog.

**Type Locality:** Port Blair, Andaman.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized. Dorsum wrinkled with numerous folded. Tympanum conspicuous, half diameter of eye. Nostril nearer to snout tip than eye. Long hindlimbs and toes. Finger and toe tips swollen. Rudimentary webbing on toes.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish-grey, ventrum creamish-white.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Stagnant pools inside forests.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Status :** Least Concern.

24. *Fejervarya brevipalmata* (Peters, 1871)

**Original Reference:**

Peters. 1871. *Monatsber. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin.*, **1871**: 646.

**Common Name:** Short-webbed Frog.

**Type Locality:** Southern India.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized (length 48–54 mm). Dorsum wrinkled and folded. Tympanum conspicuous, less than half diameter of eye. Nostril equidistant between eye and snout tip. Long hindlimbs and very long toes. No discs on fingers and toes. Rudimentary webbing on toes.

**Colour:** Pale vertebral stripe and a rufous-brown oval spot on the back. Venter white, portion around groin yellow.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Forest floors and grassy marshes.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

25. *Fejervarya caperata* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Kuramoto, M., Hareesh Joshy, S., Kurabayashi, A & Sumida, M. 2007. The Genus *Fejervarya* (Anura: Ranidae) in Central Western Ghats, India, with descriptions of four new cryptic species. *Current Herpetology*, **26**(2): 81–105.

**Common Name:** Wrinkled Fejervarya frog.

**Type Locality:** Karnoor, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 35 mm). Snout pointed. Four longitudinal ridges on back. No dilation in finger and toe tips.

**Colour:** Presence of Fejervaryan line on the sides of abdomen. Three distinct cross bars on thigh.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Along the edges of pools, puddles, inundated agriculture fields and other water bodies including stream sides besides on grasslands and forest clearings.

**Distribution:** Bajpe, Talagini, Madikeri, Shimoga, Jog and Dandeli in Karnataka. Appears to be widespread. Altitude up to 1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

26. *Fejervarya granosa* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Kuramoto, M., Hareesh Joshy, S., Kurabayashi, A & Sumida, M. 2007. The Genus *Fejervarya* (Anura: Ranidae) in Central Western Ghats, India, with descriptions of four new cryptic species. *Current Herpetology*, **26**(2): 81–105.

**Common Name:** Granular Fejervarya Frog.

**Type Locality:** Madikeri, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Head wider than long, snout moderately pointed, nostril nearer to snout tip than eye, tympanum distinct about 55% of eye diameter. Finger tips rounded Hind limb moderately long, tibia longer than femur, dermal fold on outer edge of fifth toe. Dorsum covered with large, round or elliptical ridges. Lateral sides with a few granules.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown with irregular blotches, a narrow mid-dorsal stripe. Irregular black stripe on latero-ventral side. Irregular cross-bands on fore and hind limbs.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Paddy fields and small ditches around habitations.

**Distribution:** Chikmagalur and Madikeri, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

27. *Fejervarya keralensis* (Dubois, 1980)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1875. *Proc Zool Soc Lond.*, **1875**: 567.

**Common Name:** Kerala Warty frog.

**Type Locality:** ‘Malabar’.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 60 mm). Numerous ridges on back. Spinular projections on hind limb. Finger tips not dilated into discs.

**Colour:** Yellowish brown to almost black. Golden-brown spot on mid-back. Pale vertebral stripe. Barred upper and lower lip. Upper side of limbs with a number of spots and bands. Back of thigh and groin with yellow mottling. Venter white.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Along stream sides, puddles, pools covered with shrubs, grass, rock crevices along stream beds in open forest.

**Distribution:** Kanyakumari, Anamalai, Coimbatore, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu; Thiruvanthapuram, Silent Valley, Ponmudi and Pamba in Kerala; Kudremukh and Coorg in Karnataka. Between 100–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Least Concern.

28. *Fejervarya kudremukhensis* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Kuramoto, M., Hareesh Joshy, S., Kurabayashi, A & Sumida, M. 2007. The Genus *Fejervarya* (Anura:

Ranidae) in Central Western Ghats, India, with descriptions of four new cryptic species. *Current Herpetology*, **26**(2): 81–105.

**Common Name:** Kudremukh Fejervarya frog.

**Type Locality:** Kudremukh, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 45 mm). Snout pointed. Tympanum and supra-tympanic fold distinct. Large ridges on the back, making a 'V' at the middle.

**Colour:** Cross bars on upper and lower lips. Flank black in colour.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Along the edges of small water bodies, pools, puddles and ditches. Open forest among grasses.

**Distribution:** Kudremukh, Madikeri, Mudigere, Sagar and Dandeli in Karnataka. Altitude up to 1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

29. *Fejervarya mudduraja* Kuramoto, Joshy,  
Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Kuramoto, M., Hareesh Joshy, S., Kurabayashi , A & Sumida, M. 2007. The Genus *Fejervarya* (Anura: Ranidae) in Central Western Ghats, India, with descriptions of four new cryptic species. *Current Herpetology*, **26**(2): 81–105.

**Common Name:** Muddu Raja Fejervarya Frog.

**Type Locality:** Madikeri, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Head wider than long, snout more or less pointed, nostril nearer to snout tip than to eye. Tympanum distinct, its diameter about 60% of eye diameter. Fingers free, finger tips rounded. Hind limb not much long, tibia longer than femur. Toe tips rounded. Inner metatarsal tubercle long, outer small. Dorsum with many long and short dermal ridges.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown, Pale streak from eye to tympanum to base of forelimb. Broad dark bands connecting upper and lower jaws.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Wetlands among roadside bushes.

**Distribution:** Chikmagalur and Madikeri, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

30. *Fejervarya murthii* (Pillai, 1979)

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. 1979. A new species of *Rana* (Family

Ranidae) from Western Ghats, S. India. *Bull Zool Surv Ind.*, **2**(1): 39–42.

**Common Name:** Murthy's Fejervarya Frog.

**Type Locality:** Naduvattom, 18 km from Gudallur, Andhra Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frogs (length 27–35 mm). Tympanum fairly distinct. Forelimbs short and robust. Fingers and toes without discs. Feet half-webbed. A small inner metatarsal tubercle and a small nodule-like outer metatarsal tubercle present. Skin on dorsum with interrupted folds and tubercles but on head smooth. Males with external vocal sacs. Anterior part of lower jaw and two triangular patches on breast beset with small pearl-like papillae.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brownish with irregular markings. A transverse dark band across the hind margin of eye. An inverted V mark on dorsum near shoulder. A yellowish vertebral stripe present. Hind aspects of thigh variegated. Limbs with incomplete transverse markings. Venter sepia brown.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Under stones in a small stream in dense forest.

**Distribution:** Naduvattom, Andhra Pradesh.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

31. *Fejervarya mysorensis* (Rao, 1922)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1922. *J.Bombay nat Hist Soc.*, **28**: 439–447.

**Common Name:** Mysore Fejervarya Frog.

**Type Locality:** Shimoga, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frogs with interrupted longitudinal folds on dorsum, smooth venter. Finger and toe tips rounded, slightly swollen. Hind limbs moderately long. Webbing of fourth toe extends more than half way between distal and penultimate subarticular tubercles.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown or grey with a vertebral band which may be narrow or wide. Limbs with complete dark cross bars.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Small ponds and ditches.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

32. *Fejervarya nicobariensis* (Stoliczka, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Stoliczka, F. 1870. *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **39**: 144.

**Common Name:** Nicobar Fejervarya Frog.

**Type Locality:** Nicobar.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized. Dorsum with numerous folded. Tympanum conspicuous, half diameter of eye. Nostril nearer to snout tip than eye. Long hindlimbs and toes. Finger and toe tips swollen. Rudimentary webbing on toes.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish-grey, ventrum white.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Road side ditches in forest.

**Distribution:** Nicobar Islands.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 33. *Fejervarya nilagirica* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 522–534.

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Frog.

**Type Locality:** Wynnaad, Nilgiri, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog. Snout blunt. Tympanum distinct, more than half diameter of eye. Eyes large. Strong supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Numerous ridges on the back. Large inner metatarsal tubercles present.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown with brick red markings. Lips and limbs are cross-banded.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Ponds, poolsm canals and ditches.

**Distribution:** Nilgiris, Kerala.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 34. *Fejervarya orissaensis* (Dutta, 1997)

**Original Reference:**

Dutta, S.K. 1997. A new species of *Limnonectes* (Anura: Ranidae) from Orissa, India. *Hamadryad*, **22**(1): 1–8.

**Common Name:** Orissa Paddy-field Frog.

**Type Locality:** Sainik School area, Bhubaneshwar, Khurda district, Orissa.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frogs (length 36–47 mm in males and 34–53 mm in females) with interrupted longitudinal folds on dorsum, smooth venter, wider inner metatarsal tubercle and a relatively more pointed snout than closely related *Fejervarya* species. Finger and toe tips rounded, slightly swollen. Hind limbs moderately

long. Webbing of fourth toe extends less than half way between distal and penultimate subarticular tubercles.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown, grey or brick red; a V-shaped marking between eyes which is interrupted with a vertebral band which may be narrow or wide. Limbs with complete or incomplete dark cross bars.

**Habit:** Terrestrial and semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Paddy fields and open meadows.

**Distribution:** Orissa.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 35. *Fejervarya parambikulamana* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 391.

**Common Name:** Parambikulum Frog.

**Type Locality:** Parambikulum, Palakkad, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized. Dorsum with many wrinkles and folds. Tympanum conspicuous, half diameter of eye. Eyes large. Nostril nearer to snout tip than eye. Long hindlimbs and toes. Finger and toe tips swollen. Rudimentary webbing on toes.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown with red markings. Lips and limbs are cross-banded.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Ponds and pools in rain forest.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 36. *Fejervarya rufescens* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 534.

**Common Name:** Reddish Burrowing frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar coast.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 45 mm). Snout blunt. Tympanum distinct, more than half diameter of eye. Strong supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Large ridges on the back. Large inner metatarsal tubercles present.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown with black and red markings. Lips and limbs are cross-banded.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Laterite rock crevices along streams and water bodies and on forest floor.

**Distribution:** Widespread along Western Ghats and the west coast. Up to 1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 37. *Fejervarya sauriceps* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 396.

**Common Name:** Mysore Wart Frog.

**Type Locality:** Wattekole, Coorg, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized. Dorsum with many wrinkles. Tympanum conspicuous, more than half diameter of eye. Eyes large. Nostril nearer to snout tip than eye. Long hindlimbs and toes. Finger and toe tips swollen. Rudimentary webbing on toes.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish-grey, ventrum white.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Small stagnant water bodies.

**Distribution:** Coorg, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 38. *Ingerana charlesdarwini* (Das, 1998)

**Original Reference:**

Das, I. 1998. A remarkable new species of Ranid (Anura: Ranidae) with phytotelmonous larvae from Mount Harriet, Andaman Island. *Hamadryad.*, **23**: 41–49.

**Common Name:** Darwin's Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mount Harriet NP, South Andaman.

**Brief Description:** Small size (length 26 mm), slender body with narrow waist. Snout flattened, obtusely pointed. Nostrils closer to snout tip than eye. Tympanum large, oval, supra-tympanic fold present. Fingers short, tips swollen. Tibia short, toes relatively long. Tips of toes swollen. Webbing moderate. Tarsal fold weak. Body shagreened but lacking tubercles.

**Colour:** Dorsum Mars brown, forehead chestnut, canthal region buff. Upper surface of thighs Mars brown with vandyke brown bars, lips barred with dark brownish-olive. Iris warm buff, pupil black. Ventrum cream.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Water-filled holes of trees.

**Distribution:** South Andaman.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### 39. *Limnonectes khasianus* (Anderson, 1871)

**Original Reference:**

Anderson, J. 1871. A list of reptilian accession to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from 1865 to 1870, with description of some new species. *J. Asiatic Soc Beng.*, **40**: 12–39.

**Common Name:** Khasi Hills Frog.

**Type Locality:** Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog. Body short and thick, legs of moderate length. Head short and broad. Snout short and rounded. Nostrils directed upwards and backwards, almost on the dorsal surface and in between snout tip and eyes. Eyes rather large and prominent. Tympanum small, faintly visible and half of eye diameter. Tongue rather small, chordate and notched behind. Fingers quite free. The first and second fingers of nearly equal length, about half as long as the third. The fourth finger about one-third as long as the third. Thighs rather short. Tarsus and foot almost as long as the thigh. A small shovel-shaped metatarsal tubercle. Skin smooth throughout, no trace of tubercles.

**Colour:** Uniform brown above, faintly barred on the thigh. Spotted with brown on the sides, chin, thorax and under-surface of the limbs.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Not known.

**Distribution:** Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 40. *Limnonectes mawlyndipi* (Chanda, 1990)

**Original Reference:**

Chanda, S.K. 1990. *Rana mawlyndipi*, a new frog (Ranidae) from Khasi hills, Meghalaya, India. *J. Beng nat. Hist. Soc., N.S.* **9**(1): 44–48.

**Common Name:** Mawlyndip Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mawlyndip, Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 83 mm). Head broader than long. Snout slightly pointed, projecting beyond lower jaw. Nostril equidistant between eye and snout tip. Tympanum small but prominent, less than half of eye diameter. Fingers long and free of webbing. Finger tips dilated into small discs. Hind limbs long. Toes long more than two-

third webbed. Toe tips dilated into prominent discs which are equal to those on finger tips. Skin smooth. A prominent fold extends from posterior corner of eyes above the tympanum to fore-limbs. Ventral surface smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsally deep brown to blackish with black canthal and temporal bands. Throat and ventral side of limbs spotted or marbled with black to brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Streams.

**Distribution:** Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 41. *Limnonectes shomponorum* Das, 1996

##### Original Reference:

Das, I. 1996. *Limnonectes shomponorum*, a new species of ranid frog of the *Rana macrodon* complex from Great Nicobar, India. *J. South Asian nat Hist.*, 2: 127–134.

**Common Name:** Shompen Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kopen Heat, Great Nicobar.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 71–79 mm). Robust body. Head large, longer than wide. Snout projecting, slightly rounded. Nostrils slit-like. Eyes large. Tympanum large and oval. Fore limbs robust. Fingers unwebbed. Hind limbs long. Inner metatarsal tubercles elongated, outer absent. Skin smooth dorsally, rugose with small warts laterally. Largest warts on the upper eyelids. Ventral skin with transverse wrinkles.

**Colour:** Dorsum of head and trunk burnt umber. Supra-tympanic fold, canthal ridge and upper and lower lips barred with fuscous. Dusky brown band across inter-orbital region between upper eyelids. Throat dark brownish.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Forest path in evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Great Nicobar Island.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 42. *Minervarya chilapata* Ohler, Deuti, Grosjean, Paul, Ayyaswamy, Ahmed and Dutta, 2009

##### Original Reference:

Ohler, A., Deuti, K., Grosjean, S., Paul, S., Ayyaswamy, A.K., Ahmed, M.F. & Dutta, S.K. 2009. Small sized Dicroidioides in India with the description of a new species from West Bengal, India. *Zootaxa.*, 2209: 43–56.

**Common Name:** Chilapata rain-pool Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mendabari Beat, Chilapata Reserve Forest, Jalpaiguri district, northern West Bengal.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frogs (length 18–21 mm in males and 23–25 mm in females). Body slender. Head longer than wide and convex. Snout pointed and protruding. Nostrils round. Tympanum rounded. Arm short, rather strong. Fingers short and thin. Tips of fingers bluntly rounded, not enlarged. Fingers without dermal fringe, webbing absent. Toes long, thin. Tips of toes rounded, not enlarged. Webbing less. Snout between eyes, side of head, anterior part of back and flanks smooth. Posterior part of back with indistinct, glandular warts. “Fejervaryan” line present. Supratympanic fold distinct, from eye to above shoulder. Forelimbs and tarsus smooth, shank with flat glandular warts. Throat with small, dense glandular warts. Rictal gland present.

**Colour:** Head and body greyish beige with light orange mid-dorsal line. Tympanum dark greyish brown with fine black stripe along tympanic fold. Upper lip golden white. Throat light grey with some golden spots. Dorsal part of shank and foot beige with grey brown bands. Ventral part of thigh greyish.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf-litter on forest floor in Chilapata Reserve Forest.

**Distribution:** Jalpaiguri district, northern West Bengal.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 43. *Minervarya sahyadris* Dubois, Ohler and Biju, 2001

##### Original Reference:

Dubois, A., Ohler, A. & Biju, S.D. 2001. *Alytes.*, 19: 58.

**Common Name:** Sahyadri rain-pool Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gundia, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 22 mm). Snout pointed. Rictal gland present. Supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Webbing very less in feet.

**Colour:** Mid-dorsum colour reddish-brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Pools, puddles, leaf litter on stream sides, water inundated agricultural fields and open forest. Between 100–1000 meters above sea level.

**Distribution:** Calicut in Kerala; Gundia, Chikmagalur Baba Budan hill ranges, Sagar, Jog, Dandeli and Castle rock in Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**44. *Nanorana gammii* (Anderson, 1871)**

**Original Reference:**

Anderson, J. 1871. A list of reptilian accession to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from 1865 to 1870, with description of some new species. *J. Asiatic Soc Beng.*, **40**: 12–39.

**Common Name:** Gammii Frog.

**Type Locality:** Darjeeling, West Bengal.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 68 mm). Snout short, moderately pointed and rounded. Tympanum indistinct, half of eye diameter. Hind limb of moderate length. Tips of fingers and toes are slightly swollen. A lateral fold along the first and fifth toes. Toes completely and broadly webbed, the web reaching the tips of all the toes. Skin generally smooth but with very few small tubercles on the sides. A fold joining the posterior angle of the eyelids. A supra-tympanic fold from the eye to the shoulder. A dorso-lateral fold from the eye to the groin.

**Colour:** Olive-grey above, marbled on the back with blackish-brown. A black band between the eye and the snout and another from the posterior angle of the eye to near the shoulder. A black band between the eyes. The posterior part of the lateral glandular fold is yellowish. Forelimbs and fingers black spotted. Legs barred and marbled with brownish. Toes barred with black and marbled with paler.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Besides hill-streams.

**Distribution:** Darjeeling hills, West Bengal.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**45. *Nanorana mokokchungensis* (Das and Chanda, 2000)**

**Original Reference:**

Das, I & Chanda, S.K. 2000. A new species of *Scutiger* (Anura: Megophryidae) from Nagaland, north-eastern India. *Herp Jour.*, **10**: 69–72.

**Common Name:** Mokokchung Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mokokchung, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 87 mm). Body robust, with a relatively narrow waist. Head broader than long. Snout flattened and rounded, projecting beyond mandible. Nostril equidistant between eye and snout tip. Eyes large. Supratympanic fold glandular, from back of eye to little over the fore limb. Tympanum absent. Vocal sac single, median and subgular. Forearm robust. Finger tips swollen but not dilated into discs. Fingers free of webbing. Thigh muscular. Tibia long

and robust. Toe tips weakly swollen but not disc-like. Toes moderately webbed. Dorsum with large scattered conical tubercles. Upper surface of thighs with tubercles arranged in linear series. Tubercles around cloaca. Throat smooth. Lower part of venter smooth. Ventral part of thighs smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsally unpatterned grey. Thighs with diffused bands. Upper eyelids yellowish-grey. Mandible light grey. Ventrum, including throat, pectoral region and abdomen cream with greyish variegations. Subarticular tubercles dark grey.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Hill-streams in Mokokchung district between altitudes of 1000–1400 meters.

**Distribution:** Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**46. *Sphaerotheca dobsonii* (Boulenger, 1882)**

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 32.

**Common Name:** Dobson's Burrowing Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mangalore, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (60 mm). Stout toad-like. Snout short. Nostril equidistant between eye and snout tip. Tympanum prominent, two-third diameter of eye. Back smooth with few glandular folds. Strong supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Belly and lower surface of thigh are coarse. Limbs short.

**Colour:** Gray above indistinctly marked with dark brown. Fine yellow vertebral line. Black stripe from snout through ear-drum till shoulder. Groin black speckled with yellow. Limbs cross barred. Upper part of thigh black spotted. Ventrum white, throat spotted with brown.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Near water bodies in dry forest, plantations, scrub land and agriculture fields. Altitude up to 1000 meters above sea level.

**Distribution:** Mangalore, Jog, Kulgi in Karnataka. Pune in Maharashtra. Orissa.

**Status:** Least Concern.

**47. *Sphaerotheca leucorhynchus* (Rao, 1937)**

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 392.

**Common Name:** Rao's Burrowing Frog.

**Type Locality:** Wattakole, Coorg, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog. Stout toad-like body. Snout short and rounded. Nostril equidistant between eye and snout tip. Tympanum prominent, half diameter of eye. Back smooth with few glandular folds. Supra-tympanic fold present. Belly and lower surface of thigh granular. Limbs short with enlarged metatarsal tubercles.

**Colour:** Gray above indistinctly marked with dark brown. Fine yellow vertebral line. Black stripe from snout through ear-drum till shoulder. Groin black speckled with yellow. Limbs cross barred. Upper part of thigh black spotted. Ventrum white, throat spotted with brown.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Near water bodies in breeding season. Other times remains mostly underground.

**Distribution:** Coorg, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### Family: MEGOPHYRIDAE

##### 48. *Leptobrachium bompu* Sondhi & Ohler, 2011

#### Original Reference:

Sondhi, S & Ohler, A. 2011. A blue-eyed *Leptobrachium* (Anura: Megophryidae) from Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Zootaxa.*, **2912**: 28–36.

**Common Name:** Blue-eyed Megophryid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bompu, Eaglenest Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 47 mm). Body rounded. Head large, flat and wider than long. Snout rounded, not protruding. nostrils rounded, slightly closer to eye than to snout tip. Pupil oval and vertical. Tympanum indistinct. Tongue large and emarginate. Supratympanic fold prominent from eye to forelimb. Arm long and thin, fore-arm about as long as hand. Tips of fingers and toes rounded, slightly enlarged, without grooves. Fingers with thick dermal fringes, webbing absent. Toes short and thin. Snout, sides of head, back and flank covered with fine ridges. Dorsal parts of limbs covered with longitudinal folds. Ventral parts of head, body and limbs covered with dense, small glandular warts, coarser on throat. Small white femoral gland, on posterior shank. Spines on upper lip absent in adult males.

**Colour:** Dorsum and head greyish-brown getting lighter on flanks. Sides of head and body with brownish

shine. Upper and lower lip whitish. Dorsal side of fore-arms and legs grey with darker transverse bands. Ventral surface of belly and legs dark purple with small white spots on glandular warts. Iris greyish-blue with vertical black pupil.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Hill-streams.

**Distribution:** Eaglenest Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

##### 49. *Leptolalax nokrekensis* Mathew and Sen, 2009

#### Original Reference:

Mathew, R & Sen, N. 2009. Description of a new species of *Leptobrachium* Tschudi, 1838 (Amphibia: Anura: Megophryidae) from Meghalaya, India. *Rec. Zool. Surv. Ind.*, **109**(3): 91–107.

**Common Name:** Nokrek Megophryid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Didari Kchibama, Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, East Garo hills district, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 26–35 mm). Head broader than long but narrower than body. Tympanum sunk, vertically oval, reduced and less than half the eye diameter. A pair of tubercles present on either side of tympanum. Supratympanic fold distinct. Eyes bulging. Pupil vertical. Nostril nearer to snout tip than to eye. A pair of axillary and femoral glands. Dorsum with tubercles and a few longitudinal folds. Paired ventrolateral gland present. A prominent fold of skin overhanging the vent. Forelimbs slender and moderate. Fore-arm longer than hand. Fingers free of web. Finger tips rounded, slightly swollen but not disc-like. Hind limbs relatively long. Tibia shorter than femur but equals length of foot. Femur with tubercles of various sizes. Toes webbed at base.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish with dark irregular markings all over, powdered with white. A triangular mark between eyes followed by an inverted 'Y' shaped mark. Tympanum dark coloured. A pair of reddish tubercles anterior to tympanum. Upper jaw with black bands. Upper part of eye reddish-orange. Iris with fine dark network or reticulation. Belly creamish, laterally bordered with blackish spots and a line of white glandular tubercles. Vent below and above with a pair of reddish warts. Forelimbs with cross-bands. Hind limbs with black bands.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Stream inside reserve forest with less sunshine.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

50. *Leptolalax khasiorum* Das, Tron, Rangad and Hooroo, 2010

**Original Reference:**

Das, I., Tron, R.K.L., Rangad, D & Hooroo, R.N.K. 2010. A new species of *Leptolalax* (Anura: Megophryidae) from the sacred groves of Mawphlang, Meghalaya, north-eastern India. *Zootaxa.*, **2339**: 44–56.

**Common Name:** Khasi Hill Megophryid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mawphlang, East Khasi hills district, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 24–27 mm in males and 31–33 mm in females). Body moderately slender. Head wider than long. Eyes large. Pupil elliptical. Tympanum distinct and oval. Supratympanic fold from posterior corner of eye to forelimbs. Fore limbs short. Fingers slender, free of web. Finger tips rounded. Hind limbs moderately short. Distinct lateral fringes present on inner aspects of all toes. Toes webbed up to base. Dorsum with isolated, spinous tubercles, largest on flanks, where they are flattened. Snout smooth but upper eyelids with small tubercles. Undersurfaces of forelimbs and shanks smooth.

**Colour:** Forehead and dorsum brownish-grey, with irregular mid-brown or dark grey blotches. Flanks with blackish-grey blotches that encircle pale tubercles. Tympanum brownish-grey. Top third of iris bright orange, rest of iris yellowish-cream. Outer edges of eyes dark brown. Tubercles on dorsum and hind limbs pinkish-red. Upper surfaces of fore and hind limbs brownish-grey with dark grey bands. Fingers pale grey with dark grey crossbars.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Small stream-bed in Mawphlang sacred forest.

**Distribution:** Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

51. *Leptolalax tamdil* Sengupta, Sailo, Lalremsanga, Das, and Das, 2010

**Original Reference:**

Sengupta, S., Sailo, S., Lalremsanga, H.T., Das, A & Das, I. 2010. A new species of *Leptolalax* (Anura: Megophryidae) from Mizoram, north-eastern India. *Zootaxa.*, **2406**: 57–68.

**Common Name:** Tamdil Megophryid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Tamdil, Mizoram.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 31–32 mm). Body moderately slender, narrow at waist. Eyes large. Pupil elliptical. Tympanum distinct, oval. Supratympanic fold from eye to forelimbs. Fore limbs short. Fingers slender, free of web. Finger tips rounded. Hind limbs long. Lateral fringes present on inner aspects of all toes. Toes webbed up to base. Dorsum weakly tuberculate, with low, oval tubercles. Vocal sac indistinct. Dorsal surfaces of thigh and tibia with low tubercles. Undersurfaces of forelimbs, shanks and thighs smooth.

**Colour:** Forehead and dorsum grey, with irregular dark grey blotches. Flanks with blackish-grey blotches that partially encircle pale tubercles. Lower tympanum grey, upper three-fourths brown up to supra-tympanic fold. Dark greyish-black stripe along snout-tip. Top third of iris bright orange, rest of iris greyish-cream. Tubercles on dorsum and hind limbs pale. Upper surfaces of fore and hind limbs with dark grey bands.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Small rocks on a slow-flowing stream bed that flows from Tamdil lake.

**Distribution:** Mizoram.

**Status:** Data deficient.

52. *Xenophrys megacephala* Mahony, Sengupta, Kamei & Biju, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Mahony, S., Sengupta, S., Kamei, R.G. & Biju, S.D. 2011. A new low altitude species of *Megophrys* Kuhl & van Hasselt (Amphibia: Megophryidae) from Assam, North-east India. *Zootaxa.*, **3059**: 36–46.

**Common Name:** Large-headed Megophryid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Basistha Road, East Khasi hill district, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 45–53 mm in males and 64 mm in females). Body robust. Head large, wider than long. Eye larger than tympanum. Pupil vertical. Tympanum distinct and oval. Supratympanic fold narrow. Forelimbs moderately long and thin. Fingers long and narrow. No webbing between fingers. Finger tips slightly rounded without discs. Hind limbs short and thin, thigh slightly longer than tibia. Toes long and thin. Toe tips slightly dilated and flattened but without discs. Skin on dorsal and lateral surfaces of the head, body and dorsal thighs granular. Posterior

back and flanks scattered with numerous small to medium sized granules and tubercles. Throat, ventral surface of body and limbs smooth. A fine "V" shaped parietoscapular ridge present. On mid-dorsum an additional raised "W" shaped ridge is distinct.

**Colour:** Dorsally slightly more brown than grey. Upper surfaces of hind limbs and posterior dorsum with white asperities. "X" marking on dorsum and white or yellow upper lip stripe absent. Groin of males greyish-white.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Moist leaf litter in mature secondary forests.

**Distribution:** Assam and Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 53. *Xenophrys serchhipii* Mathew and Sen, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R & Sen, N. 2007. Description of two new species of *Xenophrys* (Amphibia: Anura: Megophryidae) from North-east India. *Cobra.*, 1(2): 18–25.

**Common Name:** Serchhip Megophryid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Serchhip, Serchhip district, Mizoram.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized toad-like frog (length 37 mm). Head broader than long. Nostril prominent, closer to snout tip than eye. Upper eyelid with two prominent warts. Tympanum large, oval, depressed, bordered above by a supra-tympanic fold. Supra-tympanic fold prominent. Head with various sizes of round warts. Forelimb moderate. Fingers long and free of webbing. Finger tips with small discs. Hind limb moderate. Toe tips with small discs. Toes free with rudiment of web between second and third toes. Dorsum below the tympanic region with longitudinal ridges and small, round and conical warts of varied sizes, these are more on the lateral side. A pair of axillary and femoral glands.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown or black, without the usual dark triangular mark between the eyes. A 'V' shaped ridge dorsally between eye and shoulder level. Jaws with white cross bars, that on lower jaw broader. Legs with dark bands. Belly and ventral side of femur and tibia whitish.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Burrow in the ground.

**Distribution:** Mizoram.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 54. *Xenophrys zunhebotoensis* Mathew and Sen, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R & Sen, N. 2007. Description of two new species of *Xenophrys* (Amphibia: Anura: Megophryidae) from North-east India. *Cobra.*, 1(2): 18–25.

**Common Name:** Zunheboto Horned Frog.

**Type Locality:** Nguti, Zunheboto, Zunheboto district, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 39 mm). Head broader than long. Snout slightly upturned, obtusely pointed. Supratympanic fold distinct. Forelimbs slender, fingers free of webbing with small swollen discs. Hind limbs slender, toes free of webbing with small swollen discs, smaller than that on fingers. Dorsum smooth with few ridges and warts. Flanks with small round tubercles. Axial and femoral glands prominent, smaller in males.

**Colour:** Dorsum slaty brown above, a dark triangular patch between the eyes. A broad incomplete 'V' shaped ridge behind the eyes, another similar inverted 'V' shaped ridge towards the posterior side thereby imparting an indistinct hour-glass pattern on the back. Two parallel lines on either side between the 'V' shaped ridges. Supratympanic fold white. Ventrally throat and chest of the same colour as the dorsum. Legs with dark bands dorsally. Abdomen, thighs and shank off white with light round blotches.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Torrential mountain stream with rocks and boulders.

**Distribution:** Zunheboto district, Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

Family: MICRIXALIDAE Dubois, Ohler and Biju

#### 55. *Micrixalus elegans* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, 6: 407.

**Common Name:** Elegant Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kempholey, Hassan, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small frog with indistinct tympanum and few dorso-lateral glandular folds. Fingers and toes with small discs bearing circum-marginal grooves. Fingers free, toes two-third webbed. Skin smooth on the

dorsum with a few scattered tubercles on the upper side of tibia. A weak supra-tympanic fold present.

**Colour:** Dorsum light gray with irregular dark markings. A dark band on either side from eye to groin. Arms and legs with darker bars dorsally. Throat and breast marbled.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Along hill streams.

**Distribution:** Hassan, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 56. *Micrixalus fuscus* (Boulenger, 1882)

##### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 96.

**Common Name:** Dusky Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Thiruvanthapuram, Anamalai, Malabar and North Canara, southern India.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 30 mm). Snout pointed, projecting beyond mouth. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Longitudinal fold from eye to vent. The extent of webbing is variable. The toes are three-fourth webbed. The fingers and toes bear disks. Thin fold of skin along the sides.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown with reticulated light gray pattern. Venter yellowish tan with or without brown reticulations. A yellowish-white band on posterior part of thigh. Webbing on feet, bluish-grey. Males have cream coloured nuptial pads.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Along hill streams, on rocks, leaf litter and stones crevices in moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Thiruvanthapuram, Sholayar Reserve Forest, Silent Valley National Park in Kerala; Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve and Indira Gandhi National Park in Tamil Nadu. Between 200–1000 meters altitude.

**Status:** Near Threatened.

#### 57. *Micrixalus gadgili* Pillai and Pattabiraman, 1990

##### Original Reference:

Pillai, R.S. & Pattabiraman, R. 1990. Amphibians from Sabarigiri Forest, Western Ghats, Kerala, including a new species of *Micrixalus*. Rec. zool Surv Ind., 86(2): 383–390.

**Common Name:** Gadgil's Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Pamba & Moozhiar forests of Sabarigiri, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small frogs (length 15–19 mm). Head as broad as long. Tympanum fairly distinct. Pupil horizontally oval. Forelimbs short, moderately slender. Fingers free, tips dilated into small discs with circular groove. Feet sparsely webbed with elongated inner and small outer metatarsal tubercle. Dorso-lateral glandular folds absent. A weak supra-tympanic fold present. Skin shagreened above with a few scattered granules on flank.

**Colour:** Dorsum light grayish to dark with irregular dark markings, occasionally spotted or marbled. A dark band on either side backwards from eye to groin. Arms and legs with darker patches and bars dorsally. Throat and breast marbled with sepia.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Damp litter of the forest floor near streams inside forests.

**Distribution:** Pamba & Moozhiar forests of Sabarigiri, Kerala.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### 58. *Micrixalus kottigeharensis* (Rao, 1937)

##### Original Reference:

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B), 6: 408.

**Common Name:** Kottigehar Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kottigehar, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small frogs. Head longer than broad. Tympanum distinct. Pupil oval. Forelimbs short, moderately slender. Fingers free, tips dilated into small discs. Feet sparsely webbed with metatarsal tubercles. Dorso-lateral glandular folds absent. A weak supra-tympanic fold present. Skin with a few scattered granules on flank.

**Colour:** Dark brown dorsum. A dark band through the eyes. Venter yellow, throat marbled. Limbs cross-barred. Inner part of thigh pinkish.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Shaded small forest brooks.

**Distribution:** Kottigehar, Karnataka.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

**59. *Micrixalus narainensis* (Rao, 1937)**

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 413.

**Common Name:** Narain's Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kottigehar, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 34 mm). Snout pointed, projecting beyond mouth. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Fingers long and slender, unwebbed. Toes are three-fourth webbed. Enlarged disc on toe tips and on finger tips.

**Colour:** Dorsum pale brown. A dark band runs through the eyes. Venter yellow. Limbs cross-barred. Groin and inner part of thighs pinkish-red.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Forest streams.

**Distribution:** Kottigehar, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**60. *Micrixalus nudis* Pillai, 1978**

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. 1978. A new frog of the genus *Micrixalus* from Wynad, S. India. *Proc Ind Acad Sci.*, **87(B6)**: 173–177.

**Common Name:** Wynad Smooth Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** 8 km north of FRH, Chedleth, Kurichiat Reserve Forest, Wynad, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small frog with indistinct tympanum, dorso-lateral glandular folds and lingual papillae absent. Fingers and toes with small discs bearing circum-marginal grooves. Fingers free, toes three-fourth webbed. Skin smooth above and below with a few scattered tubercles on the upper side of tibia. A weak supra-tympanic fold present.

**Colour:** Dorsum greyish brown without markings. A band of chocolate brown from hind eye spreading out to the flank through upper half of tympanum and arching above the arm. Arms with a few patches or bars. Legs with dark cross bars dorsally. Throat and breast mottled and marbled with brown. Rest of venter white.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Well-shaded small forest brook inside deep rainforest strewn with stones and boulders.

**Distribution:** Wynad, Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

**61. *Micrixalus phyllophilus* (Jerdon, 1853)**

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 532.

**Common Name:** Pink-thighed Stream frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Western forests among dead leaves', south India.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 30 mm). Snout pointed, projecting beyond mouth. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Longitudinal fold from eye to vent. Toes are three-fourth webbed. Enlarged disc on toe tips and on finger tips.

**Colour:** Dark brown with paler sides. A dark band runs through the eyes. Venter yellow with a series of small dark markings that are dense on the throat. Limbs cross-barred. Groin and inner part of thigh orange or pink in colour. Toe tips and finger tips pink in colour.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Near hill-streams, evergreen forest floor with leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Eravikulum National Park in Kerala; Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu. Between 300–1400 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

**62. *Micrixalus saxicola* (Jerdon, 1853)**

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 533.

**Common Name:** Small Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar and Waynad, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 46 mm). Snout pointed, projecting beyond mouth. Fold from eye to shoulder. No longitudinal fold. Hind limbs very long. Dilated toe and finger tips. Full webbing in feet.

**Colour:** Slate-brown to almost black. A number of black dots and stripes on the back. Venter white. The throat and breast are dark brownish. Blue-grey vocal sacs.

**Habit:** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** Amidst streams, waterfalls, on the rocky surfaces along stream sides in dense evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve in Kerala; Coorg, Charmadi, Kudremukh, Agumbe and Kathalekan in Karnataka. Between 400–1400 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

### 63. *Micrixalus silvaticus* (Boulenger, 1882)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 469.

**Common Name:** Forest Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Brief Description:** Small frogs with distinct tympanum. Head as long as broad. Snout sub-acute. Pupil horizontal. Dorso-lateral glandular folds present. Fingers free, tips dilated into discs. Toes half webbed with digital discs.

**Colour:** Dorsum grayish brown without markings. Dorsal sides of hind legs with brown cross bands. Venter white.

**Habit :** Terrestrial but stream-dwelling.

**Habitat:** on the rocky surfaces of streams and waterfalls.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 64. *Micrixalus swamianus* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 409.

**Common Name:** Ramaswami's Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kottigehar, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small frog with distinct tympanum and dorso-lateral glandular folds.. Fingers and toes with small discs bearing circum-marginal grooves. Fingers free, toes two-third webbed.

**Colour:** Dorsum light grayish with irregular dark markings, occasionally spotted or marbled. Arms and legs with darker patches and bars dorsally. Throat and breast marbled.

**Habit:** Stream-dwelling but terrestrial.

**Habitat:** On boulders besides streams inside rainforests.

**Distribution:** Kottigehar, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 65. *Micrixalus thampii* Pillai, 1981

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. 1981. Two new species of Amphibia from Silent Valley, S. India. *Bull Zool Surv Ind.*, **3**(3): 153–158.

**Common Name:** Thampi's Stream Frog.

**Type Locality:** Madiri Mavam Thodu, tributary of Kunthi river, Silent Valley NP, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small frogs with fairly distinct tympanum. Head as long as broad. Snout sub-acute. Pupil horizontal. Dorso-lateral glandular folds present but not complete. Fingers free, tips dilated into discs. Toes half to three-fourth webbed with digital discs bearing circum-marginal grooves. Skin smooth above with few small granules which are devoid of minute spines. Dorsal side of tibia with larger granules. Tympanic fold faint.

**Colour:** Dorsum grayish brown without much markings. Flank below the dorso-lateral fold black which encloses the darkish tympanum. Upper sides of hind legs with narrow brown cross bands. Hind surface of thigh black with a narrow whitish oblique line. Venter white.

**Habit:** Stream-dwelling but terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Well shaded streams in rainforests.

**Distribution:** Silent Valley NP, Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### Family: MICROHYLIDAE

### 66. *Kaloula assamensis* Das, Sengupta, Ahmed and Dutta, 2004

**Original Reference:**

Das, I., Sengupta, S., Ahmed, M.F & Dutta, S.K. 2004. A new species of *Kaloula* (Anura: Microhylidae) from North-eastern India. *Hamadryad*, **29**(1): 101–109.

**Common Name:** Assam Painted Frog.

**Type Locality:** Majbat, Sirajuli & Nameri WLS & Orang NP, Assam and Pakke TR, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 38 mm). Body rounded. Head small, broader than long. Snout rounded. Tympanum absent. Eyes small with rounded pupil. Supra-tympanic fold distinct. Fingers free of web. Fingers tips dilated. Toes about half-webbed. Toe tips slightly rounded. A pointed inner and a oval outer metatarsal tubercle present. Dorsum granular. Abdomen coarsely granular.

**Colour:** Brown dorsally, with a bright yellow vertebral stripe. Dark-edged, broad dark brown lateral stripes laterally. Upper surfaces of fore and hind limbs pale brown. Ventrum cream coloured.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Grasslands and Terai forests.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and northern West Bengal.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 67. *Melanobatrachus indicus* Beddome, 1878

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1878. Description of a new batrachians from southern India, belonging to the family Phryniscidae. *Proc Zool Soc London.* xviii + 541 pp.

**Common Name:** Black Microhylid Frog.

**Type Locality:** Anamalai hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 30 mm). Body slender. Pupil circular. Fingers free, toes with minimum webbing. Absence of disk on tips of fingers and toes. Skin pustular above but smooth below.

**Colour:** Black with bright scarlet patches on the underside of thighs and pectoral region. Small blue spots on the sides and belly and a few on dorsum.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Under rocks and logs near perennial streams in wet evergreen forests.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats south of 13°N latitude, Anamalai hills and Valparai in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### 68. *Microhyla chakrapanii* Pillai, 1977

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. 1977. On two frogs of the family Microhylidae from Andamans including a new species. *Proc Ind Acad Sci.,* 86(B2): 135–138.

**Common Name:** Chakrapani's narrow-mouthed frog.

**Type Locality:** Mayabunder, North Andaman.

**Brief Description:** Small frog (length 22 mm). Moderately stout body. Eyes with circular pupil. Tympanum hidden. Tongue oval and entire, free behind. Snout rounded. Fingers devoid of discs at tip but toes with distinct discs, webbed at base and with two small metatarsal tubercles, outer one round and inner elongated. Skin smooth above. Throat, chest and part of belly rough.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish grey with two dark patches on either side of the mid-dorsal line at shoulder level. Another pair of broad bracket-shaped patches behind it. A lateral band on either side extending from tip of snout almost to groin. Upper sides of fore and hind limbs with dark patches.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Beside wetlands on islands.

**Distribution:** North Andaman Island.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 69. *Microhyla sholigari* Dutta and Ray, 2000

**Original Reference:**

Dutta, S.K. & Ray, P. 2000. *Microhyla sholigari*, a new species of Microhylid frog (Anura: Microhylidae) from Karnataka, India. *Hamadryad.,* 25(1): 38–44.

**Common Name:** Sholiga's narrow-mouthed frog.

**Type Locality:** Doddasampige, Biligirirangan hills, Chamrajanagar district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 12 mm). Body elongated with narrow waist. Head broader than long. Finger and toe tips dilated with a distinct median longitudinal groove dorsally. Webbing between proximal and distal subarticular tubercles on outer and inner side of fourth toe. Two large metatarsal tubercles, inner elongated and outer rounded. Dorsum smooth. Abdomen and cloacal area tubercular. A supra-tympanic fold extends from posterior angle of eye to base of forelimb.

**Colour:** A light brown mid-dorsal marking commencing between eyes, narrowing behind occiput, widening near mid-body and narrowing towards abdomen above thigh region and broadens above cloaca.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Below leaf litter near the bank of streams and also grassland surrounded by bamboo thickets.

**Distribution:** Biligirirangan hills, Chamrajanagar district, Karnataka.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### 70. *Ramanella anamalaiensis* Rao, 1937

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 420.

**Common Name:** Anamalai Ramanella.

**Type Locality:** Anamalai hills, Coimbatore, India.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 36 mm). Snout triangular and truncated. Supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Finger tips with triangular dilations. Rudimentary webbing in feet.

**Colour:** Pale golden yellow stripe commencing from snout till groin.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Moist and damp places on forest floor and under logs.

**Distribution:** Anamalai and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. Between 100–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 71. *Ramanella minor* Rao, 1937

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 417.

**Common Name:** Small Ramanella.

**Type Locality:** Sakleshpur, Hassan, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog. Head is small and pointed. Snout rounded. Tympanum indistinct. Strong supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Finger tips with triangular dilations. Rudimentary webbing on feet. Metatarsal tubercles well developed. Skin smooth on dorsum.

**Colour:** Dorsum yellow bordered with black on the sides and along the limbs. Ventrum brownish with white spots.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Among leaf-litter on forest floor.

**Distribution:** Hassan, Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 72. *Ramanella montana* (Jerdon, 1854)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 533.

**Common Name:** Jerdon's Ramanella.

**Type Locality:** Wayanad, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 35 mm). Head is small and eyes relatively large. Snout blunt. Tympanum absent. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Fingers with wide triangular dilations. Toes webbed but do not bear discs. Inner and outer metatarsal tubercles developed.

**Colour:** Dorsum pale olive-brown to chocolate with black spots and streaks. Throat and abdomen dark brown with white spots.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Petioles of ferns, palm frond, water filled tree holes, puddles and termite mounds in tropical evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Wayanaad, Thiruvanthapuram, Palakkad in Kerala and Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Near Threatened.

#### 73. *Ramanella mormorata* Rao, 1937

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 419.

**Common Name:** Marbled Ramanella.

**Type Locality:** Sakleshpur, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 35 mm). Snout blunt. Dorsum warty. Fingers with wide triangular dilations. Reduced webbing in feet.

**Colour:** 'V' shaped marking on snout.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Pools, puddles, streams in forest, human settlements, tree holes, tree bases and termite mounds in dry deciduous to moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Kemphole, Kudremukh, Sringeri, Baba Budan hill ranges, Agumbe and Dandeli in Karnataka; Amboli and Pune in Maharashtra. Up to 1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

74. *Ramanella triangularis* (Gunther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society*, London., "1875" 4: 576.

**Common Name:** Malabar Ramanella.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 40 mm). Head is small and pointed. Snout blunt and rounded. Tympanum indistinct. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Finger tips with triangular dilations. Rudimentary webbing on feet. Metatarsal tubercles well developed. Skin smooth.

**Colour:** Golden yellow bordered with black on the sides and along the limbs. Black arrow-head mark on the back. Ventrum brownish with white spots.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Moist places on land, tree holes, tree bases, logs, stones and forest floor in moist deciduous to evergreen forest. Plantations, home gardens and human habitations. Between 300–1000 meters above sea level.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi hills in Tamil Nadu; Wayanaad and Silent Valley in Kerala; Sakleshpur and Kemphole in Karnataka. Between 300–1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

Family: NASIKABATRACHIDAE

75. *Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis* Biju and Bossuyt, 2003

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2003. New frog family from India reveals an ancient biogeographical link with the Seychelles. *Nature.*, 425: 711–714.

**Common Name:** Sahyadri pig-nosed Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kattappana, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length: males 60 mm, females 90 mm). Bloated appearance. The head is pointed and short relative to the body. Projecting nose, like snout of pig. The eyes are small with a rounded horizontal pupil. Tympanum absent. Forelimbs are short, the hands are rudimentarily webbed, finger tips rounded without discs. The hind limbs are short, feet about three-fourth webbed, the

tips of toes are rounded, without disks. A large inner metatarsal tubercle well for digging backwards.

**Colour:** Overall black dorsally and dark grey ventrally. Tip of snout white.

**Habit:** Fossorial (Burrowing).

**Habitat:** Below ground near streams of evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, cardamom, coffee and rubber plantations.

**Distribution:** Sankarankudi, Manamboli, Murikkassery, Najayappilli, Ernakulum, Manimala river side, Eruvaley, Kottayam, Karuvarakundu and Malappuram in Kerala; Anamalai, Indira Gandhi National Park and Pollachi in Tamil Nadu. Altitudes of 800–1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

Family: NYCTIBATRACHIDAE

76. *Nyctibatrachus acanthodermis* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, SD., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri V & Bossuyt F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, 3029: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Spinular Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kaikatti, Nelliampathy, Palakkad district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Large male adult size (SVL 52.9–66.2 mm,  $N = 4$ ); body robust; finger and toe discs well developed, third finger disc without groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent spinular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing medium, reaching well beyond the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform brownish-grey; limbs dorsally dark brown, forelimbs, hind limbs and fingers with dark brown cross-bands; ventral side uniform greyish, throat darker, thigh with dark grey patches, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Under the stones of flowing streams in a secondary forest patch.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

77. *Nyctibatrachus aliciae* Inger, Shaffer, Koshy and Bakde, 1984

**Original Reference:**

Inger, R.F., Shaffer, H.B., Koshy, M. and Bakde, R. 1984. A report on a collection of amphibians and reptiles from Ponmudi, Kerala, South India, *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society*, **81**: 44.

**Common Name:** Alicia's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small male adult size (SVL 20.5–25.6 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; weakly wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent granular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; and webbing medium, reaching before the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Brown dorsum with light cream coloured blotches. Tubercles white tipped.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Stream banks and rocks in middle of streams in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi and Athirimala in Kerala. Between 105 – 1425 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

78. *Nyctibatrachus anamallaiensis* (Myers, 1942)

**Original Reference:**

Myers, G.S. 1942. A new frog from the Anamalai hills, with notes on other frogs and some snakes from south India, *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, **55**: 49.

**Common Name:** Anamalai Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Puthutotam Estate [3600–3800 ft. elevation], Valparai, Anamallai Hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small male adult size (SVL 13.1–15.7 mm, N = 5); finger and toe discs weakly developed;

third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; presence of well developed dorsal glandular folds, well separated with a longitudinal skin fold on either side; lack of webbing between toes and well-developed vomerine teeth.

**Colour:** Brown dorsum with light cream coloured blotches.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** forest floor on moist dead leaves near streams.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

79. *Nyctibatrachus beddomii* (Boulenger, 1882)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia s. Ecaudata in the Collection of the British Museum, **1882**: 470.

**Common Name:** Beddome's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** small male adult size (SVL 13.3–18.0 mm); finger and toe discs weakly developed third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; dorsal skin prominently shagreened with scattered spinular projections; lack of webbing between toes; and well-developed vomerine teeth. Supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Dorsal skin shagreened with spinular projections. No webbing on feet.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown with two light brown stripes starting behind eye and coalescing into larger patch on lower back. Snout with light brown patch.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Forest floor, leaf litter, stream sides, under logs and among rock crevices in evergreen and deciduous forests. Altitude 980–1425 meters above sea level.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi and Athiramala in Kerala; Sengaltheri in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

80. *Nyctibatrachus danieli* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, SD., Bocxlaer, IV., Mahony S., Dinesh KP, Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri V & Bossuyt

F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, **3029**: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Daniel's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Humbarli village, Koyna, Satara district, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size (SVL 24.9–35.1 mm), finger and toe discs well developed third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally. Well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; and webbing medium, reaching above the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform light reddish-brown with a brown stripe between the eyes demarcating a triangular light brown patch on the snout, a pair of light brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally grey with obscure blackish cross-bands; ventral side white, thigh light grey with dark grey marbling, hand, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** found in rivulets nearby flowing streams.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Status:** Data deficient.

81. *Nyctibatrachus dattatreyaensis* Dinesh,  
Radhakrishnan and Bhatta, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Dinesh, K.P., Radhakrishnan, C. and Bhatta, G.K. 2008. A new species of *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger (Amphibia: Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) from the surroundings of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, India, *Zootaxa*, **1914**: 46.

**Common Name:** Dattatreya Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Dattatreya Peeta, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 43 mm in males and 46 mm in females). Snout rounded with prominent 'Y' mark on snout. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Dorsum with many skin folds. Three lateral skin folds along the flank. Third finger disc without terminal groove. Fourth toe disc with terminal groove. Finger disc weakly developed, fourth toe disc relatively well developed, third finger disc without dorso-terminal groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally, wrinkled dorsal skin

with faint and interrupted dorsolateral folds and glandular projections; and webbing medium, reaching just before the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Forest floor, leaf litter on stream sides, logs, rock crevices in dense evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Dattatreya Peeta, Baba Budan hills, Kemmangundi in Karnataka. Between 850–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

82. *Nyctibatrachus deccanensis* Dubois, 1984

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 568.

**Common Name:** Deccan Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Anamalai hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small male adult size (SVL 18.6 ± 1.1 mm); finger and toe discs weakly developed; third finger disc without groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; dorsal skin with glandular ridges; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing reaching the second subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV. Skin of snout shagreened to granular, upper eyelids with a few prominent glandular warts, sides of head, anterior and posterior parts of back and upper and lower parts of flank with glandular ridges; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; upper surface of arms and legs with weakly developed minute granular projections; ventral side smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum blackish-brown, ventrum yellowish.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Shallow streams deep inside the forest and wet moss-covered rocks in the vicinity of water bodies.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

83. *Nyctibatrachus deveni* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, SD., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh, K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah, A., Giri, V & Bossuyt F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, **3029**: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Deven's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kaikatti, Nelliampathy, Palakkad district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small male adult size (SVL 23.5 ± 0.7 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; dorsal skin with prominent granular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'and webbing medium, reaching above the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum yellowish orange with brownish patches, a pair of light brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally yellowish orange, forelimbs, hind limbs, fingers and toes with greyish cross-bands; ventral side white, throat and limbs darker, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Wet large rocks of flowing streams in forest.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Distribution:** Data deficient.

84. *Nyctibatrachus gavi* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, SD., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri V & Bossuyt F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, **3029**: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Gavi Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gavi, Pathanamthitta district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** large adult size (male SVL 49.5–57.5

mm, female SVL 58.2–60.1 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc without groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; wrinkled dorsal skin with granular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'and webbing medium, reaching up to the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform light brown with a dark stripe between the eyes; limbs dorsally light brown with obscure blackish cross bands; ventral side mauvish with light brown patches, thigh light grey with dark grey marbling, hand, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Rivulet surrounded by cardamom plantation and from forest flowing streams.

**Distribution:** Pathanamthitta district, Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

85. *Nyctibatrachus grandis* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, **3029**: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Grand Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Thirunelly, Wayanad district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Large male adult size (SVL 62.2–76.9 mm); body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc without groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; weakly wrinkled dorsal skin with glandular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'and webbing medium, reaching just beyond the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform dark grey with light grey patches, a pair of light brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally dark grey, forelimbs, hind limbs, fingers and toes with blackish cross-bands; ventral side uniform grey, throat light reddishbrown, thigh with dark grey patches, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands reddish brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Under stones of flowing streams in secondary forest patch.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

86. *Nyctibatrachus humayuni* Bhaduri and Kripalani, 1955

**Original Reference:**

Bhaduri, J.L. and Kripalani, M. 1955. *Nyctibatrachus humayuni*, a new frog from the Western Ghats, Bombay, *Journal of Bombay Natural History*, 52: 853.

**Common Name:** Humayun's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 47 mm in males and 52 mm in females). Snout rounded. Tympanum hidden. Dorsum with dorso-lateral folds. Webbing moderate on foot. Third finger and fourth toe discs with terminal groove. Body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; wrinkled dorsal skin with dorsolateral folds and glandular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing medium, reaching the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown to brick red.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Along hill-streams and roadside streams, overhanging shrubs on streams in moist deciduous forests.

**Distribution:** Koyna, Mahabaleshwar, Khandala in Maharashtra. Between 560–1228 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

87. *Nyctibatrachus indraneili* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, 3029: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Indraneil's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Longwood shola, Kotagiri, Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Large adult size (male SVL 42.5 mm, female SVL 48.6–50.8 mm); body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs without groove; weakly wrinkled dorsal skin with out glandular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing medium, reaching just beyond the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform dark greyish-brown with yellowish patches, a pair of light brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally dark grey, forelimbs and hind limbs with faint greyish-black cross bands; ventral side uniform greyish-brown with light spots on throat and lateral side of belly, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands light brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Under stones of a flowing stream in a disturbed secondary forest patch of Longwood shola.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

88. *Nyctibatrachus jog* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, 3029: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Jog Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Jog falls, Mavingundi, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 46 mm in males and 49 mm in females). Dorsum wrinkled with skin folds along fingers. Strong supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Subocular gland prominent. Pupil horizontal. Body robust; finger and toe discs well developed. Third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; relatively

weakly wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent glandular projections and webbing medium, reaching before the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform dark greyish-brown with yellowish patches, a pair of light brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally dark grey, forelimbs and hind limbs with faint greyish-black cross bands; ventral side uniform greyish-brown with light spots on throat and lateral side of belly, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands light brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Along streams, stream edges, shrubs, rocks, boulders in evergreen to moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Jog, Kathalekan, Sirsi in Karnataka. Between 400–650 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

89. *Nyctibatrachus karnatakaensis* Dinesh,  
Radhakrishnan, Reddy and Gururaja, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Dinesh, K.P., Radhakrishnan, C., Manjunatha Reddy, A.H. and Gururaja, K.V. 2007. *Nyctibatrachus karnatakaensis* nom. nov., a replacement name for the giant wrinkled frog from the Western Ghats, *Current Science*, 93: 247.

**Common Name:** Karnataka Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Manikyadhara Betta, Kudremukh, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 68 mm in males and 85 mm in females). Rounded snout with a strong 'Y' shaped fold. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Wrinkled skin on throat. Third finger and fourth toe discs with terminal groove. Body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally, relatively weakly wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent glandular projections and webbing extensive reaching well beyond the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum rusty brown with yellow.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** In streams and rivulets below boulders, between rock crevices and tree bases in evergreen forests and adjacent plantations.

**Distribution:** Kudremukh, Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka. Between 850–900 meters.

**Status:** Endangered.

90. *Nyctibatrachus kempholeyensis* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, 6: 401.

**Common Name:** Kempholey Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kempholey, Hassan, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 24 mm in males and 27 mm in females). Y-shaped ridge on snout. Glandular fold on dorsum, giving a square appearance. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Pupil horizontal. Finger and toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally. Finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; less wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent granular projections; a ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; and webbing small, reaching above the second subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform light brownish-grey, lateral side lighter than dorsum, a dark stripe between the eyes demarcating a triangular light brown patch on snout, a pair of light reddish-brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum, glandular folds dark brown, limbs dorsally light brown with red tinge, fore limbs, hind limbs, fingers and toes with prominent blackish crossbands; ventral side white with grey spots on throat and thigh, white glandular projections on throat margin, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands dark flesh colour.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Along the edges of forest streams, shallow water below small rock, stones and pebbles in evergreen and moist deciduous forests and plantations.

**Distribution:** Banasura, Suganthagiri in Kerala; Kemmanagundi, Kempholey, Jog, Someshwar, Agumbe and Kudremukh in Karnataka. Between 250–1560 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

91. *Nyctibatrachus major* Boulenger, 1882

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia s. Ecaudata in the Collection of the British Museum, Ed. 2: 114.

**Common Name:** Malabar Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Brief Description:** medium to large adult size (male SVL 31.5–48.8 mm, female SVL 43.7–54.2 mm); body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc without groove, and fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent glandular projections; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing medium, reaching the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark greyish-brown with irregular light grey and dark brown blotches, dark grey band horizontally between upper eyelids, loreal and tympanic region dark brown, lateral abdominal area light grey with white and dark grey spots, groin and margin of thigh dark brown, limbs having faint brown cross-bands, iris dark brown; ventral side greyish-white.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** River bank near disturbed evergreen forest patches.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

92. *Nyctibatrachus minimus* Biju, Bocxlaer, Giri, Roelants, Nagaraju and Bossuyt, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Van Bocxlaer, I., Giri, V.B., Roelants, K., Nagaraju, J. and Bossuyt, F. 2007. A new nightfrog, *Nyctibatrachus minimus* sp. nov. (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae): the smallest frog from India, *Current Science*, **93**(6): 585.

**Common Name:** Miniature Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kurichiayarmala, Wayanad district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small male adult size (SVL 10.0–13.5 mm); finger and toe discs weakly developed ; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; relatively smooth dorsal skin with faint and interrupted dorsolateral folds and glandular projections; and lack of webbing between toes.

**Colour:** Dorsum light brown with black patches. Ventrum dark grey with white spots on sides.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Moist leaf litter in marshy areas in disturbed secondary forest.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

93. *Nyctibatrachus minor* Inger, Shaffer, Koshy and Bakde, 1984

**Original Reference:**

Inger, R.F., Shaffer, H.B., Koshy, M. and Bakde, R. 1984. Amphibians and reptiles from Ponmudi, Kerala, *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society*, **81**: 418.

**Common Name:** Kerala Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** small male adult size (SVL 15.4–17.9 mm); body robust; finger and toe discs weakly developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; distinct dorsolateral glandular folds separated by an 'X' pattern on anterior half of back; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; and lack of webbing between toes.

**Colour:** Breeding colour is usually reddish-brown and non-breeding colour usually ranges from greyish-brown to dark brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Secondary moist forest patches from 100 to 340 m asl. All specimens were found under dead leaves on the forest floor, near flowing streams.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Endangered.

94. *Nyctibatrachus periyar* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah, A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, **3029**: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Periyar Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Periyar TR, Idukki district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Medium adult size (male SVL 24.2–25.2 mm, female SVL 29.9 mm); finger and toe

discs well developed; third finger disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'and webbing medium, reaching just above the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform brown with light orange specks, a light brown stripe between the eyes demarcating a triangular light brown patch on the snout, a pair of light orange longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally light brown with faint grey cross bands ventral side of throat blackish-brown, belly and thigh light mauve, hand, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Moist rocks nearby rivulets of a flowing stream.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 95. *Nyctibatrachus petraeus* Das and Kunte, 2005

**Original Reference:**

Das, I. and Kunte, K. 2005. New Species of *Nyctibatrachus* (Anura: Ranidae) from Castle Rock, Karnataka State, Southwest India, *Journal of Herpetology*, 39: 465.

**Common Name:** Castle Rock Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Castle Rock, Taluk Joida, Karwar District, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium adult size (male SVL 38.3–47.6 mm, female SVL 35.1–42.8 mm); body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; wrinkled dorsal skin with glandular projections and webbing medium, reaching the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum yellowish brown with brown patches, ventrum cream white.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Perennial streams in secondary forest patches.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 96. *Nyctibatrachus pillaii* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, 3029: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Pillai's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kakachi, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small adult male size (SVL 20.0–25.4 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally (Figure 3U); (4) well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'and webbing medium, reaching beyond the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform greyish-brown with a reddish-brown stripe between the eyes, a pair of reddish-brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the level of vent. limbs dorsally lighter compared to dorsum, forelimbs and hind limbs with discontinuous black cross-bands; ventral side white, thigh light grey, hand, feet and webbing dark grayish.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Forested marshy areas and rivulets of hill streams.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 97. *Nyctibatrachus poocha* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, 3029: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Meowing Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Munnar, Idukki district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Medium adult male size (SVL 25.3–32.2 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover bifurcate distally (Figure 3V); (4) well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing medium, reaching the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform dark greyish-brown with a brown stripe between the eyes demarcating a triangular light brown patch on snout, a pair of light brown longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum (Figure 50A), lateral side light grey with green tinge; limbs dorsally light brownish-grey with brownish-black cross-bands; ventral side light grey (belly white) with heterogenous sized brownish-grey specks especially on the side of limbs; hand, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands reddish-orange.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Rivulets and marshy areas of hill streams.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 98. *Nyctibatrachus sanctipalustris* Rao, 1920

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1920. Some south Indian batrachians, *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society*, 27(1): 125.

**Common Name:** Coorg Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Coorg, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size (male SVL 33.8 mm, female 25.7–37.6 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc without groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; webbing medium, reaching the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform light brown with scattered black patches, black stripe between the eyes, demarcating a triangular light brown coloured snout; a pair of light brown bands extending from behind the eye to the middle of dorsum; lateral side light grey with green tinge, limbs dorsally light brown with black cross-bands; ventral side light grey, speckled with brownish grey especially on the side of limbs; hands, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Small hill streams.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Endangered.

99. *Nyctibatrachus shiradi* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, 3029: 1–96.

**Common Name:** Shiradi Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kottigehara, Chikkamagaluru district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** small male adult size (SVL 18.1–22.1 mm); finger discs weakly developed, fourth toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally; relatively weakly wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent granular projections; a ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; and webbing small, reaching beyond the second subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV. Skin of snout and between eyes shagreened, upper eyelids tuberculate; anterior and posterior parts of back wrinkled with scattered granular projections, a weakly developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; a glandular fold between the eyes; dorsal parts of forelimb, thigh and shank have longitudinal folds with spinules; ventral side smooth; a pair of femoral glands is present on ventral side of thighs.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform light brown with white granular projections (especially on lateral side), a dark brown stripe between the eyes demarcating a triangular light brown patch on the snout, a pair of light brown concave bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally light brown, forelimbs, hind limbs, fingers and toes with prominent black cross-bands; ventral side white with light spots throughout (especially on limbs), lower jaw margins with white discontinuous markings, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands light brown.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** wide range of habitat choice, from evergreen forest to plantations in secondary forest fringes. All

individuals were found away from running water and were collected from marshy forest floor, under leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 100. *Nyctibatrachus sylvaticus* Rao, 1937

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India, *Proceedings of Indian Academy of Science, Series B*, **6**: 399.

**Common Name:** Forest Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kempholay, Hassan district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** medium male adult size (SVL 28.6–36.2 mm); finger and toe discs well developed; third finger and fourth toe discs with dorso-terminal groove, cover rounded distally; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y'; prominently wrinkled dorsal skin with prominent granular projections (especially on limbs) and webbing medium, reaching before the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV. Skin of snout and between eyes slightly wrinkled, upper eyelids strongly tuberculate; anterior and posterior parts of back prominently wrinkled with spinular projections, dorsal parts of forelimb, thigh and shank have longitudinal folds and prominently spinular; a well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y', the bifurcated ends extend half the distance to the eye; series of longitudinal ridges on throat, belly shagreened, ventrally limbs smooth to shagreened.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform dark grey with a black stripe between the eyes, demarcating a triangular light grey patch on snout, a pair of light grey longitudinal dorsal bands extend from the back of the eyelids to the middle of dorsum; lateral side light grey, limbs dorsally grey with black cross-bands; ventral side light brownish-grey with grey speckling; hands, feet and webbing dark grey.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Under stones at the edge of forest streams.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 101. *Nyctibatrachus vasanthi* Ravichandran, 1997

**Original Reference:**

Ravichandran, M.S. 1997. A new frog of the genus *Nyctibatrachus* (Anura: Ranidae) from southern India. *Hamadryad.*, **22**(1): 9–12.

**Common Name:** Vasanth's Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Solaipalam Aru, Kakachi, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai TR, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 26–35 mm). Tympanum indistinct. Head broader than long with a blunt snout. Pupil elliptical or rhomboidal. Forelimbs short, fingers free, tips dilated into small disks that lack circum-marginal grooves. Hind limbs stout. Toe webbing reaches base of disks. Mid-dorsal region from eye to groin without wrinkles. Flanks with short folds. Skin of belly and throat smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum light tan with irregular dark brown blotches. A narrow dark brown band between eyes. Limbs with brown cross bars. Ventrally dull yellow.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Below rocks in the edges of water in streams.

**Distribution:** Kalakkad-Mundanthurai TR, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### 102. *Nyctibatrachus vrijeuni* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Bocxlaer, I.V., Mahony S., Dinesh K.P., Radhakrishnan C., Zachariah A., Giri, V & Bossuyt, F. 2011. A taxonomic review of the Night Frog genus *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882 in the Western Ghats, India (Anura: Nyctibatrachidae) with description of twelve new species. *Zootaxa*, **3029**: 1–96.

**Common Name:** VUB Night Frog.

**Type Locality:** Suganthagiri, Wayanad district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size (male SVL 38.7–43.1 mm, female SVL 37.4–42.5 mm,); body robust; finger and toe discs well developed; third finger disc without groove, fourth toe disc with dorso-terminal groove, cover notched distally; well developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y' and webbing medium, barely reaching the third subarticular tubercle on either side

of toe IV. Skin of snout and between eyes shagreened to granular, upper eyelids tuberculate; anterior and posterior parts of back wrinkled, a weakly developed ridge extending from the lip over the tip of the snout to between the nostrils, at which point it bifurcates, producing an inverted 'Y', dorsal parts of forelimb, thigh and shank have longitudinal folds with prominent glandular projections; ventral side, strong longitudinal folds on throat, chest shagreened, belly shagreened, limbs shagreened; a pair of femoral glands are present on ventral side of thighs.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform reddish-brown with a broad black band, a pair of reddish-brown longitudinal dorsolateral bands extend from the back of the eyelids almost to the middle of dorsum; limbs dorsally darker than dorsum, forelimbs, hind limbs, fingers and toes with black cross-bands; lower jaw brown with white spots on margins, feet and webbing dark grey; femoral glands reddish.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** streams in primary and secondary forests.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

Family: RANIDAE Rafinesque

103. *Amolops assamensis* Sengupta, Hussain, Choudhury, Gogoi, Ahmed and Choudhury, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Sengupta, S., Hussain, B., Choudhury, P.K., Gogoi, J., Ahmed, M.F. & Choudhury, N.K. 2007. A new species of *Amolops* (Anura: Ranidae) from Assam, North-eastern India. *Hamadryad.*, **32**(1): 5–12.

**Common Name:** Assam Torrent Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mayeng Hill Reserve Forest, Kamrup District, Assam.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 61 mm). Body stout. Head wider than long. Snout flat, obtusely pointed. Nostril oval, slightly closer to snout tip than eye. Eye large, nearly half of head length. Tympanum small, flat and rounded. Supratympanic fold distinct. Fingers tips bear large discs. Hind limbs long about three times as long as tibia. Toe tips dilated into discs that are smaller than finger discs. A dermal fringe along fifth toe. Toe webbing complete. Skin granular, with scattered tubercles on back and flank. Dorsolateral rows of minute glands and rictal glands present.

**Colour:** Dorsal ground colour olive green with rounded or irregular brown patches. Sides of head

olive green. Tympanum-reddish brown. Flanks olive green with large brown patches on the upper part. Limbs dull yellow and barred with reddish brown.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Streams.

**Distribution:** Assam and Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

104. *Amolops chakrataensis* Ray, 1992

**Original Reference:**

Ray, P. 1992. Two new hill-stream frogs of the genus *Amolops* Cope (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae) from Uttar Pradesh, India. *Indian Jour Forestry*, **15**(4): 351–352.

**Common Name:** Chakrata Torrent Frog.

**Type Locality:** Chakrata, Uttarakhand.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 55 mm). Body depressed with little slope anteriorly. Eyes relatively small. Head wider than long. Snout obtusely pointed, projecting beyond lower jaw. Supra-tympanic fold distinct. Tongue broad, without papillae. Upper arm slender but fore arm more muscular and stout. Fingers long and slender, terminating in well-developed discs. Hind limbs moderate. Toes terminating into discs smaller than that on fingers. Knee and ankle joints bear a fold of skin forming a groove.

**Colour:** Dorsum slaty brown. Lateral side below the dorso-lateral glandular fold olive to dark green. A dark brown canthal streak over tympanum bounded by white supra-tympanic fold. Margin of upper jaw golden yellow while lower jaw with brown patches. Limbs with brown cross bars on olive base. Posterior aspect of thigh dark brown mottled with irregular light spots. Ventrally speckled with brown.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Under rocks in stagnant pools near fast-flowing hill-streams in dense deodar forest.

**Distribution:** Chakrata hills, Uttarakhand.

**Status:** Data deficient.

105. *Amolops jaunsari* Ray, 1992

**Original Reference:**

Ray, P. 1992. Two new hill-stream frogs of the genus *Amolops* Cope (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae) from Uttar Pradesh, India. *Indian Jour Forestry*, **15**(4): 351–352.

**Common Name:** Jaunsar's Torrent Frog.

**Type Locality:** Amlawa river, 2 km upstream from Sahiya, Chakrata, Uttarakhand.

**Brief Description:** Smaller form of Amolops with large eyes, head wider than long, distinct tympanum and paired subgular vocal sacs. Forelimbs moderate, finger tips expanded into distinct discs having circum-marginal groove. The disc of third and fourth finger large. Hind limbs long and slender. Toes ending in discs similar to those on fingers. Skin of dorsum glandular, supra-tympanic fold present. Forearm and tibia covered with spinules, ventrum smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark olive green. Upper lips with light brown and lighter spots. Iris golden brown. A blackish band extending from posterior margin of eye to sacrum. Limbs marked with alternating light and dark brown cross bars. Throat and anterior part of breast mottled with dark brown.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Small hill-streams.

**Distribution:** Chakrata hills, Uttarakhand.

**Status:** Data deficient.

106. *Amolops kohimaensis* Biju, Mahony and Kamei 2010

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Mahony, S. & Kamei, R.G. 2010. Description of two new species of torrent frog, *Amolops* Cope (Anura: Ranidae) from a degrading forest in the north-eastern Indian state of Nagaland. *Zootaxa*, **2408**: 31–46.

**Common Name:** Kohima Spiny Torrent Frog.

**Type Locality:** Loru, Jotsoma village, Kohima district, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length male 42–48 mm). Body slender. Head longer than wide, flat above. Snout rounded and strongly protruding. Nostrils laterally positioned, slightly closer to the eye than snout tip. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum circular. Arms moderately long, thick, forearm enlarged. Finger tips dilated with wide oval disks, largest on third finger. Circum-marginal groove present on all digits of hand and feet. No webbing on fingers. Hind limbs long, shank longer than thigh and foot. Toes long and thin. Toe tips expanded with transversely oval disks. Toes moderately webbed. Dorsolateral folds present.

**Colour:** Dorsal surface of head, body and limbs primarily brown with randomly arranged patches of dark brown speckling. Dark brown stripe from snout tip, through nostril to eye. Dorsal surface of thighs with five dark brown transverse stripes, four on shank and two on tarsus. Webbing light brown, nuptial pads pale pink. Upper third of iris pale yellow, lower two

thirds dark reddish brown. Ventral surface greyish white with some brown mottling on the chest and a crescent shaped blotch on the throat.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Side pools of hill-stream in degraded forest.

**Distribution:** Kohima district, Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

107. *Amolops nidorbellus* Biju, Mahony and Kamei 2010

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Mahony, S. & Kamei, R.G. 2010. Description of two new species of torrent frog, *Amolops* Cope (Anura: Ranidae) from a degrading forest in the north-eastern Indian state of Nagaland. *Zootaxa*, **2408**: 31–46.

**Common Name:** Spotted Stinky Torrent Frog.

**Type Locality:** Loru, Jotsoma village, Kohima district, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length male 76–82 mm, female 85–98 mm). Body robust. Head wider than long, flat above. Snout rounded and slightly protruding. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum circular. Arms moderately long, thick, forearm enlarged. No webbing on fingers. Hind limbs long, shank longer than thigh and foot. Toes long and thin. Tips of all toes expanded with transversely oval disks, smaller than those of the fingers. All discs with circum-marginal grooves. Toes completely webbed. Skin on dorsal surface of head, flanks, dorsal and ventral aspect of the body, throat and limbs smooth. Posterior and ventral surface of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Dorsal portion of the head, back, limbs and digits uniform brown with irregularly arranged clusters of small cobalt green spots. Webbing yellow marbled with greyish brown. Throat, chest, abdomen and ventral surface of forelimb and thighs pale brown with small white spots. Ventral surface of the hands and all digital disks bluish grey.

**Habit:** Semi-aquatic.

**Habitat:** Hill-stream in degraded semi-evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Kohima district, Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

108. *Clinotarsus curtipes* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 532.

**Common Name:** Bicoloured frog.

**Type Locality:** ‘Malabar’.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 80 mm). Large tympanum, larger than eye. Strong supratympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Strong fold from eye to groin, along the side. Legs are slender and weak. Tips of fingers and toes dilated into small disks and toes are fully webbed.

**Colour:** Iris reddish brown. Underparts of foot and hand brown. Back oliveyellow or grey. Sides, limbs and underside brown or black. Sometimes small black spots on the back.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter on forest floor, bases of trees, under logs, besides water bodies. Shoals of tadpoles seen in shallow streams and dam backwaters.

**Distribution:** Along the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and southern Maharashtra. Altitude up to 2000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Near Threatened.

#### 109. *Hylarana garoensis* (Boulenger, 1920)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1920. A monograph of the South Asian, Papuan, Melanesian and Australian frogs of the genus *Rana*. *Rec Indian Mus.*, **20**: 1–226.

**Common Name:** Garo Hills Frog.

**Type Locality:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 40–60 mm). Head strongly depressed, as long as broad. Snout rounded, projecting little beyond lower jaw. Eye large, pupil elliptically horizontal. Tympanum distinct about half eye diameter. Forelimb fairly long. Finger tips swollen. Hindlimbs long and robust. Toes long, slightly swollen with small discs at tip, fully webbed.

**Colour:** Dorsally varying from light brown to dark brown. Two dorso-lateral stripes from eye to groin, the inner edge of which is whitish. Lateral sides darker forming a greyish or blackish band which is continued forward as a pre-orbital stripe upto the tip of the snout through the nostril. Limbs with dark cross-bars. Ventrally white, throat and breast sometimes mottled.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Forest floor on leaf-litter in sub-tropical moist forests (1500–1800 meters above sea level) in North-east India.

**Distribution:** Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 110. *Hylarana malabarica* (Tschudi, 1838)

**Original Reference:**

Tschudi. 1838. *Classif. Batr.*, **40**: 80.

**Common Name:** Fungoid frog.

**Type Locality:** ‘Malabar’.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 85 mm). Tympanum large. Longitudinal fold from eye to groin. Skin on the back is smooth. Tips of fingers and toes are enlarged into small disks and the toes are fully webbed.

**Colour:** Brick red or orange-red dorsum. Few black spots on back. Sides black or blackish brown. Hind limbs and hand with variable white marks on black background.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter on forest floor, under logs and in rock crevices in deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Throughout southern India up to Orissa. Altitude between 100–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 111. *Odorrana mawphlangensis* (Pillai and Chanda, 1977)

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. & Chanda, S.K. 1977. Two new species of frogs (Ranidae) from Khasi hills, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **74**(1): 136–140.

**Common Name:** Mawphlang Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mawphlang sacred forest, Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frogs (length 90–106 mm). Body elongated and flat. Head as long as broad. Snout a little longer than eye diameter. Eye large, pupil elliptically horizontal. Tympanum distinct, more than half the eye diameter. Limbs long and stout with warts on hind limbs. Fingers long but not webbed. Finger tips swollen into small oval discs. Toes long, tips dilated into distinct discs. Toes nearly fully webbed. Dorsum with glandular warts, more warty towards lower back. Elongated dorso-lateral glandular folds from behind eye to the groin.

**Colour:** Dorsum green to bronze-brown with circular brown spots. Lip striped yellow to bronze-brown. Iris with golden rim. Lower jaw and flanks spotted or marbled with golden. Ventrally off white.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Stream bank with rocks and gravel and areas close to streams in sub-tropical moist forests (1500–1800 meters above sea level).

**Distribution:** Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 112. *Pterorana khare* Kiyasetuo and Khare, 1986

**Original Reference:**

Kiyasetuo & Khare, M.K. 1986. A new genus of frog (Anura: Ranidae) from Nagaland at the north-eastern hills of India. *Asian. J. Expl. Sci.*, 1: 12–17.

**Common Name:** Gliding Frog.

**Type Locality:** Sanuoru and Rukhroma waterfalls, Kohima, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 45–60 mm in males and 51–65 mm in females). Body elongated. Head almost as long as wide. nostrils round and closer to snout tip than eye. Pupil round. Tympanum rounded. Supra-tympanic fold prominent, from tympanum to shoulder, continuous with lateral skin fold. Forearm shorter than hand. Tips of fingers rounded. Webbing absent. Tip of toes rounded. Webbing complete. Dorsal and lateral parts of head granular. Back and upper flank granular with loose skin. Dorsolateral folds present, prominent and narrow. Skin on thigh granular with excessive foldings. Humeral gland on upper arm, oval.

**Colour:** Dorsal and lateral parts of head and body of male slate-colored. Tympanum dark brown. Upper lip light grey. Lower surface of limb and body creamy white. Webbing dark brown. Extended flaps of skin slate colored without any markings. Dorsal surface of body of females slate to dark brown. Ventral part of body creamy white. Posterior part of thigh with dark networking.

**Habit:** Aquatic.

**Habitat:** Prefers swift flowing streams with rocky bottom.

**Distribution:** Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

Family: RANIXALIDAE

#### 113. *Indirana beddomii* (Gunther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society*, London., "1875" 4: 571.

**Common Name:** Beddome's Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar, Travancore and Anamalai.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 35–60 mm). Enlarged discs on fingers and toes. First and second fingers equal. Tympanum distinct about two-third diameter of eye. Larger in males. Small warts on the margins of jaw, throat and belly. Toes are webbed, extending upto middle of fourth toe.

**Colour:** Dorsum varies from pearly fawn to olive-black. Back with dark bands and spots. Dark band over the eyes and tympanum. Limbs dark banded. Venter white, the throat and sides mottled with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Stream banks in moist forests.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

#### 114. *Indirana brachytarsus* (Gunther, 1875)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society*, London., "1875" 4: 572.

**Common Name:** Anamalai Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Anamalai hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small to medium-sized (length 25–45 mm). Skin on the dorsum wrinkled and warty. Tympanum small, less than two-third diameter of eye. Disks on fingers and toes small. Webbing on toe moderate, upto upper half of fourth toe.

**Colour:** Shade of dark grey on dorsum with pale vertebral stripe. Dark band between eyes. Ventral side of thigh yellow.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Stream banks in evergreen and moist deciduous forests.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 115. *Indirana diplosticta* (Gunther, 1875)

#### Original Reference:

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 574.

**Common Name:** Malabar Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 35 mm). Tympanum distinct and large, more than half diameter of eye. Nostril is nearer to the tip of the snout. Longitudinal glandular folds on the dorsum. Strong supra-tympanic fold. Toe and finger tips dilated into discs. Toes are one-fourth webbed.

**Colour:** Dorsum grey-pink or reddish-brown. Snout paler, bordered by dark bar between the eyes. Brown stripe from snout till shoulder. Brown coloured spots on the groin. Venter light brown with darker spots. Limbs cross barred.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Rocks beside hill-streams, rock crevices, between stones and litters in moist evergreen forests and swamps.

**Distribution:** Srivilliputhur, Indira Gandhi National Park, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu; Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary, Ponmudi hills and Athirimala in Kerala. Between 600–1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 116. *Indirana gundia* (Dubois, 1986)

#### Original Reference:

Dubois, A. 1986. *Alytes.*, 4: 114.

**Common Name:** Gundia Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gundia, Kempholey, Sakleshpur, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small to medium-sized. Skin on the dorsum wrinkled with numerous folds. Tympanum small, less than half diameter of eye. Disks on fingers and toes small. Webbing on toe moderate.

**Colour:** Dorsum ecru beige to golden yellow with some black markings. Venter whitish.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Beside hill-streams and on leaf-litter in moist evergreen forests.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### 117. *Indirana leithii* (Boulenger, 1888)

#### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1888. *Ann Mag Nat Hist.*, 6(2): 506.

**Common Name:** Leith's Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Matheran, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized (length 32–38 mm). Skin on dorsum rough with number of folds. Strong supra-tympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Tympanum two-third diameter of eye. First finger shorter than second and toes two-third webbed. Enlarged disks on fingers and toes.

**Colour:** Brownish with many closely set black spots. Limbs are cross-barred. Venter white and throat is finely mottled with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Stream-sides in humid forests of the Western Ghats.

**Distribution:** Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

### 118. *Indirana leptodactyla* (Boulenger, 1882)

#### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 572.

**Common Name:** Boulenger's Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Head moderate, rather depressed, snout blunt with moderate canthus rostralis. Tympanum distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Tongue with a free pointed conical papilla in the middle. Vomerine teeth in two oblique oval rows. Fingers moderate, tips of fingers and toes dilated into small discs, subarticular tubercles well developed. Toes one-third webbed. A small oval inner metatarsal tubercle. Skin on back with short longitudinal glandular folds. Ventrum smooth.

**Colour:** Olive or brownish above, mottled with darker. A more or less distinct sub-triangular spot between the eyes. A light vertebral stripe. A black band along the canthus rostralis. Limbs cross-barred. Ventrum spotted with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter on the forest floor in moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 119. *Indirana longicrus* (Rao, 1937)

#### Original Reference:

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 414.

**Common Name:** Kempholey Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kempholey, Hassan, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Head moderate, snout blunt. Tympanum distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, tips of fingers and toes dilated into small discs, subarticular tubercles well developed. Toes one-third webbed. Skin on back with short longitudinal glandular folds. Ventrum smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum olive or brownish. Limbs cross-barred. Ventrum spotted with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter on the forest floor in moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 120. *Indirana phrynoderma* (Boulenger, 1882)

#### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 462.

**Common Name:** Toad-skinned frog.

**Type Locality:** Anamalai, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 45 mm). Snout rounded. Strong glandular fold from eye to shoulder. Finger and toe tips dilated into large discs. Dorsum with strong warts of varying size. Flanks and belly granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum grayish brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Moist damp places, leaf litter on the forest floor in moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Indira Gandhi National Park in Tamil

Nadu, Sholayar Reserve Forest and Anamalai in Kerala. Up to 500 meters altitude.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### 121. *Indirana semipalmata* (Boulenger, 1882)

#### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 56.

**Common Name:** Small-handed Frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized (length 27–35 mm). Snout rounded without warts. Large tympanum as large as eye. Nostril is closer to the eye. Dorsum with short longitudinal glandular folds. Flanks granular with warts. Toe and finger tips dilated into discs. Toes are half webbed and the webbing on the fourth toe does not reach the disk.

**Colour:** Brown with black line between eyes. Limbs cross-barred. Inverted U-shaped broken stripe on back. Venter white and throat marbled with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Dry stream bed, leaf litter along streams, rock crevices in moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Widespread along the Western Ghats. Between 200–1100 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 122. *Indirana tenuilingua* (Rao, 1937)

#### Original Reference:

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, **6**: 397.

**Common Name:** Rao's Indian Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kempholey Ghats, Hassan, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frogs. Skin on dorsum rough with number of folds. Strong supratympanic fold from eye to shoulder. Tympanum one-third diameter of eye. First finger shorter than second and toes two-third webbed. Moderate-sized disks on fingers and toes.

**Colour:** Brownish with many black spots. Limbs are cross-barred. Venter white and throat is finely mottled with brown.

**Habit:** Terrestrial.

**Habitat:** Stream side litter in humid forests of Western Ghats.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

Family: RHACOPHORIDAE

123. *Chiromantis cherrapunjiae* (Roonwal and Kripalani, 1966)

**Original Reference:**

Roonwal, M.L. & Kripalani, M.B. 1966. A new frog, *Philautus cherrapunjiae* (Family Ranidae) from Assam, India, with field observation on its behaviour and metamorphosis. *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, **59**: 325–333 + 2 plates.

**Common Name:** Cherrapunji Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Cherrapunji, East Garo hills district, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 12–13 mm). Body depressed, constricted at the waist. Head broader than long. Eyes prominent. Pupil round. A weak supra-tympanic fold present. Forelimbs moderately long. Fingers half-webbed, moderately long and flattened. Finger tips dilated into a subround disk, that on the third finger is the largest. Hind limbs moderately long. Toes three-fourth webbed and flattened. Toe tips dilated into a subround disk. A skin fold on outer side of fifth toe. Skin smooth above with few folds. Coarse granulations on abdomen.

**Colour:** Dorsum dirty grass green or dark grey. Eyes black. Chin and lower jaw whitish. Chest and abdomen dusky grey. Dorsal side of arms and legs dirty white with pale green tinge. Ventral side of arms and legs similar but paler.

**Habit:** Arboreal (Bush-dwelling).

**Habitat:** Stagnant and permanent pools of water with grassy vegetation around.

**Distribution:** Cherrapunji, East Khasi hills district, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

124. *Chiromantis dudhwaensis* (Ray, 1992)

**Original Reference:**

Ray, P. 1992. Description of a new Rhacophorid, *Chirixalus dudhwaensis* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from Dudhwa National Park, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh, India. *Ind. J. Forestry.*, **15**(3): 260–265.

**Common Name:** Dudhwa Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Dudhwa NP, Uttar Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized tree frog (length 29–35 mm). Head broader than long. Snout rounded. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum more than half of eye diameter. Forelimbs slender. Inner fingers with a rudiment of webbing. First and second fingers are opposable to the third and fourth. Hindlimbs are long and slender. Toes are almost fully webbed. Discs of toes are smaller than those of fingers. Skin is smooth on the dorsum but granular on throat and coarsely granular on the abdomen and under the thighs.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish to pale buff with several distinct longitudinal dark lines. Limbs pale brownish. Ventrally white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Grasses and Trees

**Distribution:** Uttar Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

125. *Chiromantis senapatiensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Senapati Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kangpokpi, Senapati district, Manipur.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 19 mm). Head as long as broad. Nostril closer to snout tip than eye. Snout longer than eye diameter. Tympanum round. Supra tympanic fold prominent. A glandular fold laterally from snout to groin along eye and tympanum. Forelimbs slender, shorter than hand. Finger tips with enlarged circum-marginally grooved discs. Discs on fingers larger than those on toes. Fingers with rudiment of web. Hind limbs moderate. Toes almost fully webbed. Dorsum smooth. Belly granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum light brown. A vertebral band present. A 'V' shaped mark below the eyes. Jaws white. Belly white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees beside streams.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Status:** Data deficient.

126. *Chiromantis shyamrups* (Chanda and Ghosh, 1989)

**Original Reference:**

Chanda, S.K. & Ghosh, A.K. 1989. A new frog of the genus *Philautus* Gistel, from the proposed Namdapha Biosphere Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh, North-east India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **86**(2): 215–217.

**Common Name:** Shyamrup's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Hornbill camp, Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 19–25 mm). Head as long as broad. Tympanum distinct, two-third eye diameter. Fore limb moderately long and slender. Fingers free of webbing with prominent rounded tips. Hind limb fairly long. Toes more than two-third webbed with two distal phalanges of the fourth toe free. Discs of toes broader than long. Skin smooth above. Chest and belly smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum grey to brown. A dorso-lateral white band on either side, extending from posterior region of eyes and ending posteriorly near the vent. Limbs dark brown to grey. Eyes blackish. Ventrum dirty white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Tree-holes and undergrowth of bushes and shrubs.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

127. *Chiromantis simus* (Annandale, 1915)

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, T.N. 1915. Herpetological notes and descriptions. *Rec Ind Mus.*, **11**: 341–347.

**Common Name:** Annandale's Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Mangaldai, Darrang district, Assam.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized tree frog (length 20–24 mm in males and 27–30 mm in females). Head broader than long. Snout rounded. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Forelimbs slender. Inner fingers with a rudiment of webbing. First and second fingers are opposable to the third and fourth. Hindlimbs are long and slender. Toes are almost fully webbed. Discs of toes are smaller than those of fingers. Skin is smooth on the dorsum but granular on throat and coarsely granular on the abdomen and under the thighs.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish to pale buff with several indistinct longitudinal dark lines and some scattered black spots. Limbs pale brownish. Ventrally white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees near wetlands, grasslands and marshes.

**Distribution:** Assam and West Bengal.

**Status:** Least Concern.

128. *Ghatixalus asterops* Biju, Roelants and Bossuyt, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Roelants, K., Bossuyt, F. 2008. Phylogenetic position of the montane treefrog *Polypedates variabilis* Jerdon, 1853 (Anura: Rhacophoridae), and description of a related species. *Organisms, Diversity & Evolution.*, **8**: 267–276.

**Common Name:** Star-eyed Ghat Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 44 mm in males and 58 mm in females). Strong fold from eye to shoulder.

**Colour:** Eyes with golden radiating iris. Dark grey with brown irregular patches on dorsum. Flank yellow with brown patches. Limbs cross-barred.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Along the streams, undergrowth, shrubs, tall grass clumps in disturbed evergreen shola forest.

**Distribution:** Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu ; Mattupetty in Kerala. Between 1700–2000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

129. *Ghatixalus variabilis* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 522–534.

**Common Name:** Variable Ghat Frog.

**Type Locality:** Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 51 mm in males and 67 mm in females). Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Webbing in feet.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish grey with irregular brown blotches. Flanks yellowish brown with dark reticulations. Iris golden brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs and other undergrowth, leaf litter, tall grass clumps along the streams in disturbed evergreen shoal forest.

**Distribution:** Udagamandalam, Naduvattam, Avalanche, Doddabetta, Pandiyar in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

130. *Polypedates assamensis* Mathew and Sen, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, **293**: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Dappled Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gerukamukh, Dhemaji district, Assam.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 45 mm). Moderately build. Head as long as broad. Snout long, protruding beyond lower jaw. Snout longer than eye diameter. Tympanum depressed, 60% of eye diameter. Tongue moderate, thick, deeply notched. Forelimbs moderate. Fingers long and free of webbing. Finger tips with well-developed discs. Hind limbs long. Tibia as long as femur. Toes two-third webbed. Dorsum smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown, strewn with irregular black spots and without hour-glass shaped mark. A dark band from snout to shoulder along nostril and eye. Upper jaw bordered with white band. Limbs banded. Thighs with cross bands dorsally and with yellowish spots on the hinder region.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Shrubs beside pools bordering forests and roads.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Status:** Data deficient.

131. *Polypedates bijui* Zachariah, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Kunhikrishnan, Palot & Vishnudas, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P., Radhakrishnan, C., Kunhikrishnan, E., Palot, M.J. & Vishnudas, C.K. 2011. A new species of *Polypedates* Tschudi (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, Kerala, India. *Biosystematica*, **5**(1): 49–53.

**Common Name:** Biju's Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kadalar Tea estate, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Adult size medium (SVL 40.11–60.85 mm), body slender; head width larger than head length; snout acutely pointed, sub equal to eye length; tympanum distinct, rounded, flanked between distinct

supratympanic fold and joint of mouth commissure, near to eye; forelimb smaller than hand, with a lateral dermal fringe; shank sub equal to thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent on hand and foot; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Dorsum yellowish buff coloured with distinct two cream coloured parallel longitudinal stripes extending from supratympanic fold to the vent region on either side of the body; iris golden brown coloured with fine black reticulations.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs in tea plantations about 2 meters above the ground.

**Distribution:** Kadalar Tea estate, Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

132. *Polypedates insularis* Das, 1995

**Original Reference:**

Das, I. 1995. A new species of tree frog (Genus *Polypedates*) from Great Nicobar, India (Anura: Rhacophoridae). *Hamadryad*, **20**: 13–20.

**Common Name:** Nicobarese Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Galathea NP, Great Nicobar Island.

**Brief Description:** A medium-sized frog (length 43 mm in males and 65 mm in females). Body slender with a narrow waist. Head long and broad. Snout slightly projecting. Eyes large. Pupil vertical. Supra-tympanic fold distinct. Tympanum distinct, less than three-fourth eye diameter. Fore limbs long, tips of fingers dilated into large, flattened, rounded disks with circum-marginal grooves. Hind limbs long with toes having large, flattened disks. Broad webbing reaches base of disks on all toes.

**Colour:** A dark hour-glass marking on dorsum. Dorsum straw-yellow with a cinnamon saddle. Limbs with cinnamon bands. Ventrum cream. Iris sulfur yellow.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Vegetation choked puddles beside forest road.

**Distribution:** Great Nicobar Island.

**Status:** Endangered.

133. *Polypedates occidentalis* Das and Dutta, 2006

**Original Reference:**

Das, I & Dutta, S.K. 2006. New species of *Polypedates* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Western Ghats, southwest India. *Jour Herp.*, **40**(2): 214–220.

**Common Name:** Western Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Chapra forest, Thrissur district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 55 mm in males). Body slender. Head relatively long. Snout obtusely pointed. Tympanum large. Strong fold from eye to shoulder. Forelimbs relatively short, tips of fingers dilated into large, flattened and rounded disks with circum-marginal grooves. Nuptial pad on first and second fingers. Hind limbs long, tips of toes dilated into flattened disks. Dorsum smooth, lacking tubercles. Abdominal regions granular with large rounded tubercles.

**Colour:** Dark brown hour glass mark on back with trident mark on posterior half. Dorsum yellowish-brown with grey-brown blotches. Posterior surface of thigh with brownish-yellow and dark brown reticulations. Venter cream except the dark brown mottling on throat.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs, reed, bamboo in evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Vazhachal, Chapra, Thrissur in Kerala; Valparai in Tamil Nadu; Charmadi, Someshwara, Agumbe, Jog, Sagar in Karnataka. Up to 1200 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

134. *Polypedates pseudocruciger* Das and Ravichandran, 1998

**Original Reference:**

Das, I & Ravichandran, M.S. 1997. *Hamadryad.*, 22: 89.

**Common Name:** False hour-glass tree frog.

**Type Locality:** Glenbeck Estate, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Medium to large sized (length 48–55 mm in males and 80 mm in females). Slender build with long limbs. Tympanum three-fourth diameter of eye. Second finger longer than first. Both fingers and toes with large discs. Discs on toes smaller than fingers. Fleshy spur on heel.

**Colour:** Bright yellowish with distinct brown hour-glass mark on back. The rear edge of the hour-glass is in the form of a blunt trident. Sides of head and face dark brown. Limbs cross barred. Ventrum white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

**Status:** Least Concern.

135. *Polypedates subansiriensis* Mathew and Sen, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, 293: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Subansiri Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Soro village, Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 45 mm). Head depressed, broader than long. Skin on head loose. Snout longer than eye diameter. Tympanum depressed, 73% of eye diameter. Supratympanic fold prominent. Forelimbs moderate. Fingers free of webbing. Hind limbs long. Tibia slightly shorter than femur. Toe discs small, not rounded. Toes three-fourth webbed. Dorsum minutely granular. Venter broadly granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum with indistinct white spots. A broad, smooth, darker band from eye to nostril. Also a black streak from nostril to shoulder along eye. Upper lip with a white bordering line. Limbs with cross bands. Thighs with round yellow spots.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

136. *Pseudophilautus amboli* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Amboli Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Amboli, Sawantwadi District, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Medium-large sized frog (length 27–34 mm in males and 37.5-mm in females). Snout pointed, snout length slightly longer than eye diameter. Tympanum distinct, supratympanic fold distinct, from posterior corner of upper eyelid to near the shoulder. Forelimb shorter than hand. Fingers without lateral

dermal fringe, webbing absent. Discs of fingertips much enlarged. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank almost as long as thigh. Webbing moderate. Skin of upper eyelids with a few granular projections and side of head is slightly granular. Throat and chest granular, belly and thigh granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform pale brown to pale grey, snout much darker, tympanic region blackish. Upper two-thirds of tympanum dark-blackish brown. Lateral side light brownish with numerous dark black spots. Iris upper half light golden-brownish, lower half dark-golden brownish. Limbs dorsally brown, forelimbs and hindlimbs with obscure brownish black cross bands, ventral side light greyish with variable size of brownish grey specks, especially on the side of limbs. Throat distinctly lemon yellow with minute blackish specks. Foot and hand grayish.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** From the ground and on shrubby vegetation about 1–2 meter high near disturbed evergreen forest patches.

**Distribution:** Amboli and Amba in Maharashtra; Charmadi, Agumbe, Sirsi, Dandeli, Castle Rock, Londa, Jog Falls, Mavingundi, and Kudremukh-Malleshwaram in Karnataka; Cotigao in Goa. Between 500–1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

### 137. *Pseudophilautus kani* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura, Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Kani Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Chathankod, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 23 mm in males and 24.5 mm in females). Body slender. Snout pointed. Tympanum distinct. Dorsum with spinular projections.

**Colour:** Throat white or grayish. Upper two-third of tympanum dark black or brown. Dark brown bands on dorsum behind eye till hind limbs. Limbs cross barred.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs about 0.5 meter above ground.

**Distribution:** Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Kiriparai in Tamil Nadu; Ashambu hills,

Chatankod, Bonacaud, Neyar, Palode, Ponmudi in Kerala.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 138. *Pseudophilautus wynaudensis* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, 22: 533.

**Common Name:** Wayanad Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Sulthanbathery, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 28 mm in males and 33 mm in females). Pointed snout. Tympanum distinct. Belly granular.

**Colour:** Triangular white spot on snout. Upper two-third of tympanum dark black. Throat light greyish yellow with minute spots. Dorsum light to dark brown with spinular projections.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs about 1–3 meters above the ground in secondary wayside vegetation, plantations and human settlements.

**Distribution:** Mettupalayam in Tamil Nadu ; Periyar, Thrissur, Palakkad, Wayanad, Kalpetta in Kerala ; Kudremukh in Karnataka. Between 50–1100 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

### 139. *Raorchestes agasthyaensis* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P., Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J. & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus Raorchestes (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Agasthyamalai Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bonacaud estate (08°40'N; 77°11'E; 600m. a.s.l), Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small adult size(SVL 18.04–21.48); head width larger than head length; snout sharply pointed, sub equal to eye length; tympanum distinct; forelimb smaller than hand, no lateral dermal fringe; shank sub equal to thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent on hand and foot; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Canthus rostralis, loreal region and region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; dorsum with distinct 'A' brown mark; iris golden.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Low bushes.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

140. *Raorchestes akroparallagi* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Extremely variable Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small frog (length 19–22 mm in males and 26–27-mm in females) with a slender body head length slightly greater than head width. Snout pointed, snout length longer than eye diameter. Forelimb shorter than hand. Fingers without lateral dermal fringe, webbing absent. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank almost equal to thigh. Webbing reduced. Flanks sparsely granular. Throat, chest, belly, and posterior surface of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniformly light green with a few scattered grey spots. Lateral side of snout, light brown to dark brown. Iris light brown, encircled by light bluish white outer ring. Lateral region light yellowish, groin light yellowish. Dorsal surface of forearm brownish. Thigh with a green line extending from near vent to knee, anterior and posterior margins of thigh light yellow, without markings.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Has a wide range of habitat choice, from evergreen forest to moist deciduous forest to plantations of tea and coffee and near secondary forest fringes. Individuals found between 1 and 2 m above the ground, on leaves of undergrowth.

**Distribution:** Agasthyamala, Athirimala, Bonakkad, Chathankod, Ponmudi, Kalpetta, Wayanad, Mananthavady and Sulthanbathery in Kerala and Kannikatti in Tamil Nadu. Between 180–2000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Least Concern.

141. *Raorchestes anili* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2006)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2006. Two new species of *Philautus* (Anura, Ranidae, Rhacophorinae) from the Western Ghats, India. *Amphibia-Reptilia*, 27: 1–9.

**Common Name:** Anil's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kalpetta, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 27 mm in males and 39 mm in females). Snout pointed. Upper eyelids with prominent granular tubercles. Tympanum and supra-tympanic fold distinct

**Colour:** Inverted 'V' shape mark behind eye that coalesces at thigh bar. Flanks and groin deep brown with light grey blotches. . Flanks and groin deep brown with light grey blotches, anterior surface of thighs and inner side of tibia light chocolate brown blotches, alternated with variable sizes of grey patches, ventral side grey and dark brown vermiculated throughout.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs and forest undergrowth 2 meters above the ground in evergreen and moist deciduous forest, plantations and roadside vegetation.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi, Wayanad, Kalpetta, Sulthanbathery, Mananthavady in Kerala. Between 800–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Least Concern.

142. *Raorchestes beddomii* (Gunther, 1876)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 568.

**Common Name:** Beddome's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Small frog (length 16–23 mm in males and 23–30 mm in females) with a slender body, head length equal to head width. Snout oval and slightly protruding. Tympanum and supra-tympanic fold indistinct. Forelimb shorter than hand. Fingers without lateral dermal fringe, webbing absent.. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank longer than thigh. Webbing reduced. Chest, belly and posterior surface of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Uniform green dorsum, loreal and tympanic regions. Iris is reddish-brown, enclosed by a blue outer ring. Lateral region is bluish-white and groin is yellowish. Dorsal green colour extends to limbs, fingers

and toes. Toes are greenish-yellow and discs are dark yellowish-brown. Throat is light yellowish-white and belly is white. Hands and feet are white or light yellow.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Moist forest patches, prefers wayside vegetation and tea plantations.

**Distribution:** Athiramala and Munnar in Kerala and Kannikatti in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Near threatened.

#### 143. *Raorchestes bobingeri* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2005)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2005. Two new *Philautus* (Anura: Ranidae Rhacophorinae) from Ponmudi Hills in the Western Ghats of India. *Copeia*, 2005: 29–37.

**Common Name:** Inger's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi hills, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 25–27 mm), rather flat body, snout oval. Absence of supratympanic fold. Finger tips oval. Uniformly granular dorsum and underparts. Feet webbed.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform leaf green without markings, lateral side red, without markings. Tympanic regions leaf green, iris golden brown with dark-brown spots, encircled by a thin bluish black outer ring. Lower arm leaf green, upper arm yellowish, hand yellowish red, finger tips light red, thigh with a leaf-green line extending from dorsum to knee. Forelimbs and hindlimbs without cross bands. Throat white or slightly light yellow, hands and feet light yellow.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Seen on leaves, about 5 m high in shrubs and small trees from evergreen forest patches.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram, Agasthyamala in Kerala; Kakachi and Sengaltheri in Tamil Nadu. Up to 1100 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 144. *Raorchestes bombayensis* (Annandale, 1919)

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, T.N. 1913. *Rec Ind Mus.*, 16: 124.

**Common Name:** Maharashtra Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Castle Rock, North Kannara district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized (length 30 mm). Skin on dorsum with many small warts and pimple-like structures. Skin on belly coarse. Snout rounded, nostril close to snout tip. Eyes large and prominent. Tympanum small and hidden. Supra-tympanic fold present. Discs on fingers and toes of moderate size. Toes one-third webbed. Males with large external vocal sac.

**Colour:** Dark brown or grey, spotted with black on back. Large brown-pinkish mark on back. Sides dark and spotted. Large black and yellow mark on the groin. Limbs pale grey and cross-banded with black.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes beside streams.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Maharashtra.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 145. *Raorchestes chalazodes* (Gunther, 1876)

**Original Reference:**

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 568.

**Common Name:** Granular Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Travancore, South India.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 25 mm in males and 28 mm in females). Snout rounded. Dorsum with tubercles. Granular belly.

**Colour:** Uniform green dorsum. Light brown finger and toe discs. Iris with golden yellow patches or in two semi-circles.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Reed brakes and understory 1–2 meters above the ground in evergreen to moist deciduous forest and disturbed secondary forest.

**Distribution:** Upper Kodeyar, Udagamandalam in Tamil Nadu; Parambikulum in Kerala. Between 400–2250 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

#### 146. *Raorchestes charius* (Rao, 1937)

**Original Reference:**

Rao, C.R.N. 1937. On some new forms of Batrachia from S. India. *Proceedings of Indian Academy Science (B)*, 6: 387–426.

**Common Name:** Rao's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Hills around Chikmagalur, Chikmagalur district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Medium-size frogs (length 27–31 mm), head short, snout shorter than or equal to the eye diameter. Dorsum with small horny spinules. Relatively short hindlimbs.

**Colour:** Dorsum usually light brown with various numbers of deep-brown irregular patches, a brown stripe between the eyes demarcates a triangular grey snout, tympanic regions light brown with black spots, a pair of greyish brown concave bands extending from below the level of the eye to the groin. Iris light brown, encircled with thin greyish outer ring. Dorsal side of limbs with dark-grey cross bands.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Mostly seen on the stems of shrubs about 0.5 to 1.5-m above the ground.

**Distribution:** Chikmagalur, Muthodi, Mercara, and Kottigehara in Karnataka.

**Status:** Endangered.

#### 147. *Raorchestes chlorosomma* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

##### Original Reference:

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Green-eyed Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Munnar, Idukki district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size (SVL  $26.8 \pm 0.8$  mm); body slender, head length shorter than width, supra-tympanic fold distinct, tympanum distinct. Fingers with dermal fringe on both edges, webbing absent. Hind limbs moderately long, shank longer than thigh; absence of supernumerary tubercle on hand and foot; webbing rudimentary reaching just above the third subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV.

**Colour:** Dorsum light grey to brown with irregular spots, a pair of light black discontinuous parallel lines extending from behind the eye to the level of the groin; groins and posterior surface of thighs light grey to brown, lateral side brown with light-grey spots; loreal and tympanic regions dark brownish black; iris greyish green with brown discontinuous lines, encircled by a lightblue ring; limbs brownish grey dorsally; forelimbs

and hindlimbs with light-brown cross bands; ventral side whitish, throat light grey with minute greyish spots; ventral surface of hands and feet fleshy white, with small grey spots.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Shola vegetation near tea and eucalyptus plants.

**Distribution:** Munnar, Kerala.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

#### 148. *Raorchestes chotta* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

##### Original Reference:

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Small Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** small adult size (SVL  $16.7 \pm 0.4$  mm, male; SVL 20.5 mm, female); snout in dorsal view sharply pointed; prominent tubercles on upper eyelid; dark spot on either side towards the vent; vermiculated posterior surface of the shanks; very long hindlimbs, strongly overlapping when folded at right angles.

**Colour:** Dorsum yellowish grey with various numbers of light-brown, tan, and brown markings, a pair of dark lines between eyes, filled with light brown, an hourglass-shaped area that is slightly darker than the dorsum, a dark spot towards the hindlimb, forming a continuation of the largest leg bar when limbs are flexed into normal sitting posture, lateral abdominal area light brown, tinged with bronze, tympanic region light brown; iris light-grey–brown with dark-brown cross band, encircled with light golden ring; forelimbs and hindlimbs light brown, with dark-brown cross bands, finger tips grey, anterior and posterior margins of thigh light brown; ventral side off white, with various numbers of brown, light-grey and pale-yellow spots forming a vermiculated pattern, throat darkbrownish yellow, margins with dark bands interrupted with white bands, foot and hand light grey.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaves of tea plants.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi, Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

149. *Raorchestes chromasynchysi* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Confusing coloured Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kurichiayarmala, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 28 mm in males, 30 mm in females). Snout pointed. Tympanum distinct. Anterior part of back with granular spinules. Flanks granular. Less webbing in feet.

**Colour:** dorsum uniform dark green, completely extended to lateral side of snout, and loreal and tympanic regions, groin light yellow with brown blotches, posterior surface of thighs dark brown, and anterior surface of thighs and groins dark brown with yellow blotches, lateral side light yellowish green, iris dark golden brown, encircled by a thin bluish green outer ring, dorsal green colour completely extended to the limbs, forelimbs and hindlimbs with faint cross bands, fingers and toes light blackish green; ventral side light yellow, hands and feet greyish brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Shrubs, roadside vegetation 1 meter above the ground in evergreen to moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Kurichiayarmala, Wayanad in Kerala; Baba Budan hill ranges in Karnataka. Between 800–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

150. *Raorchestes coonoorensis* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Coonoor Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Coonoor, Sims Park, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 22 mm), with a slender to slightly elongate body. Head length almost equal to width, snout oval, snout length longer than eye diameter. Canthus rostralis rounded,

loreal region acutely flat. Tympanum rather distinct, rounded. Supratympanic fold distinct from back of eye to shoulder. Lingual papilla absent. Forelimb shorter than hand. All fingers with lateral dermal fringe on both edges, webbing absent. Subarticular tubercles prominent and rounded. Prepollex rather distinct and oval. Single palmar tubercle, oval and distinct. Supernumerary tubercles present on fingers III and IV. Nuptial pad absent. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank longer than femur. Webbing reduced, reaching just above the third subarticular tubercle on the inside, and reaching the second subarticular tubercle on the outside of fourth toe. Dermal fringe along fifth toe present. Subarticular tubercles rather prominent, rounded. Supernumerary tubercles present on toes II–V. Anterior and posterior parts of back with horny spinules. Upper and lower part of flank with some granular projections. Dorsal part of forelimb, femur, shank and tarsus with granular projections. Throat, chest, belly and posterior surface of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum light-reddish brown. A light black stripe between the eyes forming a triangular grey-coloured snout with blackish spots. A light-brown inverted triangular marking between the eyes. Upper eyelids grey, tympanic regions dark-brownish black. Lateral side of abdomen with dark-brown blotches alternated with light-grey patches. Iris light brown, encircled by a thin bluish grey outer ring. Forelimbs and hindlimbs with dark-brownish cross bands. Fingers and toes with dark cross bands. Posterior surface of thighs with light chocolate-brown blotches, alternated with grey patches, ventral side grey with dark-brown specks.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On leaves during rain in the late evening, between 1- and 1.5-m above the ground, near an abandoned eucalyptus plantation adjacent to Coonoor Sims Park.

**Distribution:** Coonoor, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

151. *Raorchestes crustai* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P., Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J. & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus *Raorchestes* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Tree-bark Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bonacaud estate ( $08^{\circ} 40'N$   $77^{\circ} 11'E$ ; Alt. 600m a.s.l), Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** adult size medium (SVL 25.35–31.52); head width larger than head length; snout acutely pointed, longer than eye length; tympanum moderate; forelimb smaller than hand; shank sub equal to thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent, in forelimbs and hind limbs; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Canthus rostralis, loreal region and region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; dorsum, varying admixture of brown and green with brown blotches; iris golden brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 152. *Raorchestes dubois* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2006)

**Original Reference:**

Biju SD & Bossuyt F. 2006. Two new *Philautus* (Anura: Ranidae, Rhacophorinae) from the Western Ghats, India. *Amphibia-Reptilia*, 27: 1–9.

**Common Name:** Dubois's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small frog (length 19–22 mm in males and 25 mm in females). Body rather robust, dorsal and lateral side prominently granular, ventral side of fore-limb coarsely granular.

**Colour:** Highly variable in dorsal colour, dorsally grayish-white, light green, yellowish-green, dark cobalt green, dark orange-reddish, brown, reddish-brown or brownish-green. Dorsal markings are either an inverted 'V' or a pair of lateral concave lines or scattered spots extending from the posterior border of eyes to the vent. Thigh and shank coffee-brown and intermingled with light grey or yellow blotches.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaves of shrubs, one meter above the ground. Hibernate under stones or crevices.

**Distribution:** Kodaikanal and Konalar in Tamil Nadu and Eravikulam in Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 153. *Raorchestes flaviventris* (Boulenger, 1882)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 105.

**Common Name:** Yellow-bellied Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size (SVL 29.8 mm); snout oval; absence of nuptial pad.

**Colour:** Flank and groin deep brown with light-grey blotches; ventral side grey and dark-brown vermiculated throughout.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 154. *Raorchestes garo* (Boulenger, 1919)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1919. Descriptions of three new batrachians from the Garo hills, Assam. *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, 16: 207–208.

**Common Name:** Garo Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Above Tura, Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 13 mm). Head broader than long. Snout truncate, scarcely projecting, a little shorter than the diameter of the orbit. Tympanum distinct, one-third the diameter of the eye. Fingers short, free. Toes short, webbed at the base. Discs of fingers and toes large, quite as large as the tympanum. Tibia half the length of head and body. Skin smooth above, a glandular fold from the eye to the shoulder. Throat smooth. Belly granular.

**Colour:** Greyish above, with a large sharply defined dark brown hourglass-shaped blotch covering the head from between the eyes. Limbs with cross-bands. Lower parts grayish, dotted with white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Meghalaya and Assam.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**155. *Raorchestes glandulosus* (Jerdon, 1853)**

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, **22**: 532.

**Common Name:** Beautiful Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Manantavadi, Wynnaad, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized (length 38 mm). Skin on back bears a number of closely placed fine pimples. Sides and underparts coarse. Nostril equidistant between eye and snout tip. Tympanum hidden. Toes webbed only at base.

**Colour:** Dark purplish with fine markings. Grey-brown with symmetrical darker or paler markings. Venter white with small brown spots.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Wynnaad, Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

**156. *Raorchestes graminirupes* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2005)**

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2005. Two new *Philautus* (Anura: Ranidae Rhacophorinae) from Ponmudi Hills in the Western Ghats of India. *Copeia*, **2005**: 29–37.

**Common Name:** Ponmudi Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 22–23 mm in males and 27–29 mm in female). Snout pointed. Between the eyes a horny ridge from the snout to the middle of the body. Dorsum with a few granular projections. Hindlimbs long.

**Colour:** Dorsum greyish brown with various numbers of irregular black patches. A brownish black band between the eyes. Both lips with between three and five narrow light bands. Iris silvery brown with dark-brown horizontal bands. Anterior surface of thighs vermiculated with brown-yellow, tinted with bluish green, posterior surface of thighs light-chocolate brown, vermiculated with bluish green.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaf blades in grassland near evergreen forest patches.

**Distribution:** Ponmudi in Kerala.

**Status:** Vulnerable.

**157. *Raorchestes griet* (Bossuyt, 2002)**

**Original Reference:**

Bossuyt, F. 2002. A new species of *Philautus* (Anura: Ranidae) from the Western Ghats of India. *J. Herp.*, **36**(4): 656–661.

**Common Name:** Griet Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Munnar, Idukki district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 21 mm). Head broader than long, snout rounded. Pupil rounded, tympanum indistinct, small and rounded. Forelimb shorter than hand. Tips of fingers with well-developed disks with circum-marginal groove. Webbing absent on fingers. Hindlimbs moderately long, webbing on toes rudimentary. Skin on snout with small horny spines. Horny ridges between eyes arranged in a triangle. Lower part of flanks granular. Dorsal part of forelimbs and thighs smooth. Throat, chest and belly granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum brown, dorsal part of head with off-white stripe between eyes. Triangular ridge on head dark brown. Dark brown mark on back. Flanks light brown, tympanum dark brown. Upper lip with faint light and dark brown bands. Forelimbs light brown with dark brown spots. Dorsal part of thighs with two dark brown transverse bars. Chest, belly and underside of thighs off-white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

**158. *Raorchestes jayarami* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)**

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **155**: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Jayaram's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size; slender body, rather indistinct supra-tympanic fold; pointed snout; subarticular tubercles double in fingers III and IV; elongated granulation on the ventral side. Forelimb shorter than hand; fingers without lateral dermal fringe, webbing absent; nuptial pad weakly developed. Hindlimbs moderately long, webbing

moderate; reaching almost up to first subarticular tubercle on either side of toe IV; dermal fringe along toe V present.

**Colour:** Lateral region and thigh margin white, occasionally with bluish black spots.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes and shrubs.

**Distribution:** Valparai, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 159. *Raorchestes jerdonii* (Gunther, 1876)

##### Original Reference:

Günther, A. 1876 "1875". Third report on collections of Indian reptiles obtained by the British Museum, *Proceedings of Zoological Society, London.*, "1875" 4: 571.

**Common Name:** Jerdon's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Darjeeling, West Bengal.

**Brief Description:** A medium-sized frog from the middle altitudes of the Darjeeling hills. Body slender with long limbs. Eyes large. Tympanum prominent. Fingers and toes with small but well-developed discs. Fingers minutely webbed but toes moderately webbed. Skin smooth with a strong supra-tympanic fold. No dermal finges on fingers and toes.

**Colour:** Dorsum brownish without much markings. Ventrum creamish white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Probably bushes as well as trees in *Cryptomeria* forests.

**Distribution:** Darjeeling, West Bengal.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 160. *Raorchestes johnceei* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

##### Original Reference:

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P, Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus Raorchestes (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica.*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Johncei's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bonacuad estate (08° 40'N 77°11'E; Alt. 600m a.s.l.), Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** medium adult size (SVL 31.30–33.89); head width larger than head length; snout sharply pointed, sub equal to eye length; tympanum distinct; forelimb sub-equal to hand, no lateral dermal fringe; shank sub equal to thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent, in forelimbs and hind limbs; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Canthus rostralis, loreal region and region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; dorsum bicoloured with two lateral orange yellow stripes with a middle black stripe from back of orbit to vent; iris golden brown coloured.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter below the fallen logs and stones.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 161. *Raorchestes kadalarensis* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

##### Original Reference:

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P, Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus Raorchestes (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica.*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Kadalar Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kadalar Tea Estate, Idukki district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** small adult size (SVL 16.36–17.29); head width sub equal to head length; snout acutely pointed, sub equal to eye length; tympanum indistinct; forelimb sub equal to hand, no lateral dermal fringe; shank larger than thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent in forelimbs and hind limbs, disc well developed.

**Colour:** Canthus rostralis and upper region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; hind region of the fore arm with brown patch; dorsum with hour-glass shaped mark in occipital region; lower end of the hour-glass shaped mark extending as two lateral brown stripes to groin region; iris golden brown in colour.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**162. *Raorchestes kaikatti*** (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **155**: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Kaikatti Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kaikatti, Palakkad district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Medium male adult size (SVL 24.9 ± 1.4 mm); snout oval in dorsal view; canthus rostral rounded; tympanum rather indistinct; posterior part of thighs prominently granular.

**Colour:** Lateral side with light grey spots. Posterior part of thighs and groin brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Palakkad, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

**163. *Raorchestes kakachi*** Seshadri, Gururaja & Arvind, 2012

**Original Reference:**

Seshadri, K.S., Gururaja, K.V. & Aravind, N.A. 2012. A new species of *Raorchestes* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from mid-elevation evergreen forests of the southern Western Ghats, India. *Zootaxa*, **3410**: 19–34.

**Common Name:** Kakachi Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kakachi Tea Estate, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai TR, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Flat head; snout oval, tympanum indistinct; supra-tympanic fold distinct; head wider than long; skin granular on throat, chest, belly, flanks, vent and lower parts of thigh; tuberculate projections on dorsum, upper eye lids, snout, tympanic region, fore limbs and hind limbs, fingers and toes with well developed discs, circummarginal grooves. Moderate webbing in hind limbs.

**Colour:** Dorsum varying from ivory to brown, blotches of dark brown on flanks, brown mottling on throat reducing towards vent; Distinct dark brown horizontal band on inner and outer surface of thigh, inner surface of shank and inner surface of tarsus extending up to first three toes on upper surface and iris colour brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**164. *Raorchestes kempiae*** (Boulenger, 1919)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1919. Descriptions of three new batrachians from the Garo hills, Assam. *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, **16**: 207–208.

**Common Name:** Kemp's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Above Tura, Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 17 mm). Head broader than long. Snout rounded, scarcely projecting, a little shorter than the diameter of the orbit. Tympanum hidden. Fingers short, free. Toes short, webbed at the base. Discs of fingers and toes large with distinct discs. Upper parts with small warts. Throat smooth, belly granular.

**Colour:** Greyish above, with small blackish spots. A blackish cross-band between the eyes and a X-shaped marking on the back. Limbs with irregular blackish cross-bands. Upper lip with vertical dark bars. Throat and belly whitish, spotted and marbled with brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Probably bushes.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**165. *Raorchestes luteolus*** (Kuramoto and Joshy, 2003)

**Original Reference:**

Kuramoto, M & Joshy, S.H. 2003. Two new species of *Philautus* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Western Ghats, southwestern India. *Current Herp.*, **22**(2): 51–60.

**Common Name:** Yellow Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kirundadu, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 30 mm in males and 34 mm in females). Snout pointed. Tympanum indistinct. Flank and belly granular.

**Colour:** Iris golden yellow, surrounded by blue ring. Yellow to pale brown dorsum with minute brown specks.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs and understory of evergreen to moist deciduous forest. Roadside vegetation as well as interior of forest and plantations of tea and coffee, 2–4 meters above the ground.

**Distribution:** Coorg, Kempholey, Kudremukh, Charmadi, Jog, Kathalekan in Karnataka. Between 530–1120 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

166. *Raorchestes manipurensis* (Mathew and Sen, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, 293: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Manipur Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Tumzane river-bed, Leimatak, Churachandpur district, Manipur.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 25 mm). Head broader than long. Snout obtusely pointed, slightly projecting beyond lower jaw. Tympanum fairly distinct, depressed, 67% of eye diameter. Forelimbs short. Fingers moderate with rudiment of web. Finger tips with well-developed discs. Hind limbs moderately long. Toes almost two-third webbed. Toe tips with distinct discs which are smaller than that of fingers.

**Colour:** A chocolate brown mark starting from the eyes and continue as a band towards the groin. Head from snout to the beginning of eyes yellowish. Flanks yellowish with irregular brown patches. Ventrally dirty white speckled all over with brown, particularly on throat and chest. Discs on fingers and toes white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Under pebbles and dried leaves beside uprooted tree on dried river bed.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Status:** Data deficient.

167. *Raorchestes marki* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Mark's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kaikatti, Palakkad, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** small male adult snout–vent length (SVL  $22.2 \pm 0.7$  mm); snout pointed in dorsal

view; snout longer than the horizontal diameter of the eye; skin of dorsum with small horny spinules; horny ridges between the eyes, arranged in a triangle directed posteriorly.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark grey, with a brownish concave stripe running from behind the eye, a brownish stripe between the eyes, upper eyelids light grey, loreal and tympanic regions light greyish brown; groin light grey, minutely marbled with white; iris golden brown; limbs light brown with light-brown cross bands, both elbows brownish; posterior surface of thighs light grey; ventral side light grey.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes in disturbed evergreen forest patches.

**Distribution:** Palakkad, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

168. *Raorchestes manohari* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P., Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J. & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus Raorchestes (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Manohar's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bonacaud, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Very small-sized frog (length 18 mm). Snout acutely pointed. Tympanum indistinct. Finger and toes with large discs.

**Colour:** Yellow dorsum with brown spots. Belly white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On reeds and shrubs about 3 meters above the ground in evergreen to moist deciduous forest.

**Distribution:** Pondimotta, Bonacaud in Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

169. *Raorchestes microdiscus* (Annandale, 1912)

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, T.N. 1912. Zoological Results of the Abor expedition – Batrachia. *Rec Ind Mus.*, 8: 7–36 + 4 plates.

**Common Name:** Micro-disc Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kobo, foot of Abor hills (400 ft), Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 29 mm). Head large, flat, broadly ovoid. Snout rounded. Tympanum distinct, close to eye, its diameter about one-third of eye. Limbs slender but short. Fingers with a slight rudiment of web. Discs on fingers tips very small. Discs on toes like that on fingers. Feet less than half webbed. Skin on dorsum, throat and chest smooth. No dorso-lateral fold, an indistinct supratympanic fold. Skin of belly separated into polygonal areas by a very distinct network of grooves, on the posterior part these areas gradually take the form of low conical tubercles. Isolated rounded tubercles on basal part of thighs.

**Colour:** Dorsal surface pale slate-grey irregularly marked with darker grey and powdered with black. Dorsal surface of limbs indistinctly barred. Outer margin of thigh reddish. Ventral surface dirty white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 170. *Raorchestes munnarensis* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Munnar Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Munnar, Idukki district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 30–32 mm in males). Robust body, head shorter than wide, snout rounded, slightly protruding, snout length longer than eye diameter. Tympanum distinct. Forelimb shorter than hand. Hindlimbs moderately long, shank shorter than thigh. Webbing moderate. Dermal fringe present on fifth toe. Skin of snout, between eyes, upper eyelids and sides of head, throat, chest, belly and ventral side of thighs granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum light grey with a dark brownish-grey inverted 'V' from the snout to the middle of the body and minute black spots on the dorsum. Upper eyelids light brown, lighter brownish stripe between the eyes. Groin light brownish-yellow, marbled with brown. Tympanum dark. Iris uniform coffee-brown. Limbs light brown with

prominent dark-brown cross-bands. Posterior surface of thighs light brownish-yellow, ventral side dark brownish-black. Margin of lower jaw golden yellow. Throat light brownish-yellow, lateral side yellowish-brown marbled with dark brown spots. Hands and feet light grey. Webbing grey. Nuptial pad yellowish-white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaves and twigs of Lantana bushes on the fringes of tea-estates.

**Distribution:** Devikulam and Munnar in Kerala.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

#### 171. *Raorchestes namdaphaensis* (Sarkar and Sanyal, 1985)

**Original Reference:**

Sarkar, A.K. & Sanyal, D.P. 1985. Amphibia in Fauna of Namdapha National Park. *Rec. zool. Surv. Ind.*, 82(1–4): 285–295.

**Common Name:** Namdapha Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Farmbase camp, Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 26–28 mm). Body short, stout and flattened. Head more or less triangular, slightly broader than long. Tympanum indistinct. Fore limb fairly stout, with moderate fingers. Fingers free of webbing, with distinct round discs, more or less equal to those of toes. Hind limb fairly stout, with moderate toes. Toes nearly half-webbed. Skin of upper surface of head and body smooth or with scattered tubercles. Throat and upper surface of limbs also smooth. Skin granular on the belly and undersurface of thighs. A supratympanic fold from back of eye to shoulder.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown, sometimes speckled with irregular chocolate spots. A broad white band in between the eyes, covering the anterior part of both the upper eyelids. A thin less prominent mid-dorsal line starts from the snout and reaches up to the vent. Upper surface of limbs dark brown, with indistinct cross bars and with a thin line originating from vent and reaching up to the heel over the femur and tibia. Lateral aspects of thigh, tibia and groin brownish with dark blotches. Ventrum dirty white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes and shrubs.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

172. *Raorchestes nerostagona* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2005)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2005. A new species of frog (Ranidae, Rhacophorinae, Philautus) from the rainforest canopy in the Western Ghats, India. *Current science*, **88**(1): 175–178.

**Common Name:** Canopy Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kalpatta, Wynad district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small size (SVL 34.0); head broader than long, snout rounded, nostrils oval, closer to tip of snout than to eyes; pupils oval, horizontal; tympanum distinct, rounded; tongue large, emarginate, with a pointed papilla; supratympanic fold distinct, from posterior corner of upper eyelid to base of forelimb; Forelimbs shorter than hand; dermal fringe along the outside of the fore limbs; tips of fingers with disks, oval, with distinct circummarginal grooves; fingers, with lateral dermal fringe moderately webbed. Hindlimbs moderately long; tips of toes with discs, rather wide compared to the toe width, with a distinct circummarginal groove; toes nearly fully webbed; a distinct dermal fringe along the outside of the hind limbs, ending with a well-developed spinular projection on the heel.

**Colour:** Dorsum and dorsal side of fore- and hind limbs light brown with dark green and reddish-brown irregular patches of varying size, laterally bluish-black vermiculated with brown patches; loreal and tympanic region light brown with irregular light green patches; iris reddish-grey with a dark brown ring; hands and feet grey; posterior margins of femur and tibia chocolate brown; ventrally off-white with various amounts of brown, light grey and light yellow spots forming a vermiculated pattern; throat grey; lips white with dark bands.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Tree-canopy and bark.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Endangered.

173. *Raorchestes ochlandrae* (Gururaja, Dinesh, Palot, Radhakrishnan and Ramachandra, 2007)

**Original Reference:**

Gururaja, K.V., Dinesh, K.P., Palot, M.J., Radhakrishnan, C & Ramachandra, T.V. 2007. A new species of *Philautus* Gistel (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Zootaxa*, **1621**: 1–16.

**Common Name:** Ochlandra-reed Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kakkayam Forest, Kerala, India.

**Brief Description:** A small-sized frog diagnosed as *Philautus* (Male: 22.1–25.6 mm; Female: 23.3 mm), having granular belly, all digits with well differentiated disks bearing circummarginal grooves, body small, elongate, squat and flat; head arched, wider than long; snout short rounded, equal or sub equal to diameter of eye; tympanum indistinct but visible; eyes protruding. Belly granular, under parts of forearm and thigh granular.

**Colour:** Iris with golden yellow dentition like marks interspersed in black. Dorsum brown. Golden yellow stripe behind eye till groin on both sides.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Inside hollow tube of Ochlandra reeds in evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Kakkayam, Anamalai, Periyar in Kerala. Between 700–1000 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

174. *Raorchestes ponmudi* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2005)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. and Bossuyt, F. 2005. New Species of *Philautus* (Anura: Ranidae, Rhacophorinae) from Ponmudi Hill in the Western Ghats of India. *Jour Herp.*, **39**(3): 349–353.

**Common Name:** Ponmudi Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ponmudi, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Relatively large-sized bush frog (length 39 mm in males and 43 mm in females). Body robust. Head wider than long. Snout rounded. Tympanum distinct. Pupil oval. Forelimb shorter than hand, finger tips with developed disks having circummarginal grooves. Webbing absent on fingers. Fingers with dermal fringe on both edges. Hindlimbs long with moderate webbing. Dorsum, flank and belly granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum light gray-yellow with a few scattered white blotches and minute black spots, a pair of brown concave stripes running from behind the eye to the vent, uniting at the middle in a light brown color and forming an “X” on the back. A light brown inverted triangular marking between the eyes, extending on the upper eyelid. Snout light brown, loreal and tympanic region light brown, upper eyelid dark gray, groin light gray with numerous dark brown spots; iris golden brownish, encircled by gray ring; lips with brown bands, forelimbs light brown, with darker spots; hind limbs light brown with dark gray cross-bands.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Canopy or higher parts of evergreen forest and plantations 5–15 meters above the ground.

**Distribution:** Anamalai, Valparai in Tamil Nadu; Agasthyamala, Ponmudi, Gavi, Vagaman, Kalpetta, Wayanad in Kerala; Honey valley, Coorg, Kudremukh, Agumbe, Vallur, Kathalekan in Karnataka. Between 550–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

175. *Raorchestes ravi*ii Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P, Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus *Raorchestes* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Ravi's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Naduvattam (11° 23'N 76°34'E; 1890m.a.s.l), Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small adult size(SVL 23.32–23.35 mm); head width larger than head length; snout sharply pointed, sub equal to eye length; tympanum indistinct; forelimb smaller than hand; shank sub equal to thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent, in forelimbs and hind limbs; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Upper part of nostril, canthus rostralis and region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; dorsum with a faint 'H' brown mark; iris golden brown in colour.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Low bushes.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

176. *Raorchestes resplendens* Biju, Shouche, Dubois, Dutta and Bossuyt, 2010

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D., Shouche, Y., Dubois, A., Dutta, S.K. & Bossuyt, F. 2010. A ground-dwelling rhacophorid frog from the highest mountain peak of the Western Ghats in India. *Current Science*, 98(8): 1119–1125.

**Common Name:** Resplendent Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Anamudi, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 24.5 in males and 28 mm in females). Dorsum with symmetrical glandular swellings. Glands on shank and posterior part of back. Shank shorter than thigh. Tympanum distinct. Belly coarsely granular.

**Colour:** Dorsum is deep brick red, which sharply contrasts with the black filling irregular furrows on the dorsum; the dorsal parts of limbs, fingers, toes and tips are uniform deep brick red; glandular swellings are surrounded with black patches; posterior lateral abdominal area, groin and inner side of the thighs are black; ventral side light yellow, with irregular oval to hexagonal granulations. Iris reddish-brown.

**Habit:** Ground-dwelling.

**Habitat:** On ground, among moss-covered rock amidst bamboo vegetation of high hill. Altitude 2695 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

177. *Raorchestes sahai* (Sarkar and Ray, 2006)

**Original Reference:**

Sarkar, A.K. & Ray, S. 2006. Amphibia in Fauna of Arunachal Pradesh. Zool Surv Ind. State Fauna Series., 13(1): 285–316.

**Common Name:** Saha's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gandhigram, Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 25–26 mm). Head a little broader than long. Snout rounded. Tympanum distinct, about half the eye diameter. Fore limb fairly stout, with moderate fingers. Fingers free of webbing, with distinct round discs, larger than those of toes. Hind limb fairly stout, with moderate toes. Toes nearly half-webbed. Skin of head, back and upper surface of limbs smooth with scattered small tubercles, granular on belly and undersurface of thighs, throat and breast smooth. A supratympanic fold from back of eye to shoulder. A little skin flap around the vent.

**Colour:** Dorsum grey to brown. A dorso-lateral white band on either side, extending from posterior region of eyes and ending posteriorly near the vent. Limbs dark brown to grey. Eyes blackish. Ventrum dirty white. A dark narrow line originating from the inter-orbital region and extending posteriorly to the hindmost part of the body.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Tree-holes about 2–3 meters above ground and also undergrowth of bushes and shrubs.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

178. *Raorchestes sanctisilvaticus* (Das and Chanda, 1997)

**Original Reference:**

Das, I & Chanda, S.K. 1997. *Philautus sanctisilvaticus* (Anura: Rhacophoridae), a new frog from the Sacred groves of Amarkantak, central India. *Hamadryad*, 22(1): 21–27.

**Common Name:** Sacred groove bush frog.

**Type Locality:** Kapildhara falls, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized, relatively robust looking with a narrow waist. Head is short but wider than long, snout flattened. Eyes are large but tympanum is extremely small almost concealed. A supratympanic fold commences from posterior corner of eye, passing over the tympanum and dipping down to cross over at the insertion of the forelimb. Tips of fingers dilated into large, rounded and flattened disks with distinct circum-marginal grooves. Fingers are not webbed. Tips of toes dilated into flattened disks with circum-marginal grooves. Disk on toes are as large as those on the fingers. Webbing on toes is less. Dorsum of body with plenty of small irregular tubercles Throat, abdominal region and undersurface of thighs are with large and flattened tubercles.

**Colour:** Dorsum is deep brownish, unpatterned but fore-head is slightly darker than the rest of the body. Throat is light brown. The fore and hind limbs are banded with dark brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes besides waterfalls.

**Distribution:** Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

179. *Raorchestes shillongensis* (Pillai and Chanda, 1973)

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. & Chanda, S.K. 1973. *Philautus shillongensis*, a new frog (Ranidae) from Meghalaya, India. *Proc Ind Acad Sci.*, 78(B1): 30–36.

**Common Name:** Shillong Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Malki forest, Shillong, Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Very small-sized frog (length 15–20 mm). Head slightly broader than long. Snout

rather pointed. Eyes with horizontal pupil. Tympanum distinct. Males with large vocal sac. Forelimbs thin and long. Fingers free, toes with rudimentary webbing. All digits with discs. Belly with numerous warts. A distinct lateral longitudinal fold running from axilla to forepart of the thigh.

**Colour:** Dorsally varying from brown to grey. Upper eyelids black with a thin dark band connecting the eyelids. A V-shaped broad band of lighter colour, its base on level with the forelimbs and the two arms directing towards the eye. A dark narrow band extending from hind margin of eye towards the forelimb. Limbs cross-barred. Ventrally pale white.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Inhabit bushes, shrubs and rock-fissures in coniferous and sub-tropical broadleaf forest between altitudes of 800–1400 meters, thickets and grasses on forest edges.

**Distribution:** Khasi hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

180. *Raorchestes signatus* (Boulenger, 1882)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia, Salientia & Eucaudata in the collection of the British Museum. Taylor & Francis, London. Pg 106.

**Common Name:** Cross-backed Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 35 mm in males and 40 mm in females). Snout rounded. Tympanum distinct. Dorsum, flanks and belly granular.

**Colour:** Eyes brown with radiating golden stripes. Dorsum greyish brown with a prominent 'X' dark brown marking.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs and trees about 4 meters above the ground in evergreen to moist deciduous forest and shola areas.

**Distribution:** Nilgiris, Avalanche, Coonoor, Kothagiri Udagamandalam, Parsons valley, Naduvattam in Tamil Nadu. Between 1500–2335 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Endangered.

181. *Raorchestes similipalensis* (Dutta, 2003)

**Original Reference:**

Dutta, S.K. 2003. A new species of Rhacophorid frog from Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, Orissa, India. *Russian Jour Herp.*, 10(1): 25–32.

**Common Name:** Simlipal Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gurguria, Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, Orissa.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 14–21 mm). Body slender with a narrow waist. Eyes large, tympanum concealed. Nostrils oval and lateral. Head wider than long, supra-tympanic fold present. Tips of toes dilated into flattened disks with grooves. Webbing on toe IV broad up to subarticular tubercle on inner side, reaching base of disks as a narrow sheath on both sides. Dorsum and upper eyelids with minute scattered conical tubercles. Throat and under surface of eye smooth.

**Colour:** Dorsum pale brick to brownish with a dark brown polygonal shaped occipital patch and two dark brown lines from posterior border of eyes to mid-body. Both fore and hind limbs deep brown with dark bands. Venter dull white, throat with or without minute dark dots.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Below rotten Sal leaves near boulders on river bank.

**Distribution:** Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, Orissa.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 182. *Raorchestes sushili* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2009)

**Original Reference:**

Biju, S.D. & Bossuyt, F. 2009. Systematics and phylogeny of *Philautus* Gistel, 1848 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) in the Western Ghats of India, with descriptions of 12 new species. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 155: 374–444.

**Common Name:** Sushil's Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Andiparai Shola, Valparai, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Medium adult size (SVL 24.9 ± 2.3 mm, male); slender to elongate body; head wider than long; snout oval in dorsal view; shank longer than thigh, ventral side of limbs coarsely granular.

**Colour:** Lateral side of abdomen light grey with white spots; anterior and posterior part of thighs and groin dark brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaves and stem of undergrowth.

**Distribution:** Valparai, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

#### 183. *Raorchestes terebrans* (Das and Chanda, 1998)

**Original Reference:**

Das, I. & Chanda, S.K. 1998. A new species of *Philautus* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Eastern Ghats, south-eastern India. *J. South Asian Nat Hist.*, 3(1): 103–112.

**Common Name:** Terrible Bush frog.

**Type Locality:** Peddavalasa, Vishakapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 15–21 mm). Body robust with a narrow waist. Head wider than long. Snout flattened, nostrils closer to tip of snout. Supra-tympanic fold from corner of eye to forelimb. Tympanum small. Tips of fingers dilated into large, rounded and flattened disks with circum-marginal grooves. Fingers unwebbed. Reduced webbing on toes. Webbing on toe IV reaches midway between proximal and basal subarticular tubercle as a broad web. Dorsum uniformly scattered with white-tipped pustules. Abdominal region as well as undersurface of thighs coarsely granular.

**Colour:** Unpatterned brownish grey dorsally, fore and hind limbs banded with dark brown. A dark interorbital bar present. Tips of digits of fore and hind limbs cream. Throat brownish, abdominal regions with brown variegations.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Vishakapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 184. *Raorchestes theuerkaufi* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P, Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus *Raorchestes* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:**

**Type Locality:** Kadalar tea estate (10°07'N 77°01'E, 1393m. a.s.l) near KFDC plantation, Idukki district, Kerala

**Brief Description:** adult size medium (SVL 25.19–33.44); head width larger than head length; snout sharply pointed, larger than eye length; tympanum

indistinct; forelimb smaller than hand, no lateral dermal fringe; shank larger than the thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent, in forelimbs and hind limbs; disc well developed.

**Colour:** Upper part of the nostril, canthus rostralis, loreal region and region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; dorsum highly glandular, brick red in colour without any specific pattern; iris copper coloured.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

185. *Raorchestes thodai* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P, Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus *Raorchestes* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Thoda bush frog.

**Type Locality:** Ooty (Udhagamandalam) town ( $11^{\circ} 24' N$ ;  $76^{\circ} 40' E$ ; 1980 m.a.s.l), Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized high altitude Raorchestes with prominent spinules and highly glandular body. Large adult size (SVL 33.65–34.13 mm); head width larger than head. Length; snout sharply pointed, larger than eye length; tympanum distinct; forelimb smaller than hand, no lateral dermal fringe; shank smaller than thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent in forelimbs and hind limbs; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Upper part of nostril, canthus rostralis and region of supra tympanic fold dark brown; dorsum golden yellow with a pair of faint thin dorsolateral brown bands; discs buff coloured, iris golden brown.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Bushes.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

186. *Raorchestes tinniens* (Jerdon, 1853)

**Original Reference:**

Jerdon, T.C. 1853. Catalogue of reptiles inhabiting the Peninsula of India. *J. Asiatic Soc. Beng.*, 22: 533.

**Common Name:** Spotted Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ooty lake, Udhagamandalam, Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** small adult size (male SVL 20.5 ± 1.8 mm; female SVL 26.8 mm ± 1.6 mm); shank very short; lateral side coarsely granular; tibiotarsal articulation reaches below the level of the eye.

**Colour:** Flanks and groin dark-brownish black; first two fingers yellow.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Shrubs.

**Distribution :** Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Endangered.

187. *Raorchestes travancoricus* (Boulenger, 1891)

**Original Reference:**

Boulenger, G.A. 1891. Description of a new species of frog obtained by Mr. H.S. Ferguson in Travancore, southern India. *J. Bombay nat Hist Soc.*, 6: 450.

**Common Name:** Travancore Bush Frog.

**Type Locality:** Bodinayakanur, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 25 mm in males and 30 mm in females). Snout oval. Tympanum indistinct. Dorsum shagreened. Skin granular on thighs.

**Colour:** Brown streak from loreal to tympanic region. Dorsum with three brown longitudinal lines.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On shrubs and leaf litter 1 meter above the ground in tea plantations and secondary vegetation.

**Distribution:** Bodinayakanur in Tamil Nadu; Vandiperiyar and Vagaman in Kerala. Between 350–900 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

188. *Raorchestes tuberohumerus* (Kuramoto and Joshy, 2003)

**Original Reference:**

Kuramoto, M & Joshy, S.H. 2003. Two new species of *Philautus* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Western Ghats, southwestern India. *Current Herp.*, 22(2): 51–60.

**Common Name:** Knob-handed Shrub Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kudremukh, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 22 mm

in males and 24 mm in females). Snout sub-elliptical. Projection on humerus bone. Dorsum with spinular projections.

**Colour:** Iris golden-brown. Dorsum light brown to grey. Flank and groin with yellow patches on brown background.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Shrubs 1–2 meters above ground in plantations and evergreen forests and roadside vegetation.

**Distribution:** Wayanad, Muthanga in Kerala; Madikeri, Kudremukh, Agumbe, Jog, Sakleshpur, Kempholey, Anshi in Karnataka. Between 550–1500 meters above sea level.

**Status:** Data deficient.

189. *Raorchestes uthumani* Zachariah, Dinesh, Kunhikrishnan, Das, Raju, Radhakrishnan, Palot & Kalesh, 2011

#### Original Reference:

Zachariah, A., Dinesh, K.P, Kunhikrishnan, E., Das, S., Raju, V.D., Radhakrishnan, C., Palot, M.J & Kalesh, S. 2011. Nine new species of frogs of the genus *Raorchestes* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from southern Western Ghats, India. *Biosystematica*, 5(1): 25–48.

**Common Name:** Uthuman's Reed Frog.

**Type Locality:** Gavi, adjoining the KFDC cardamom plantation (09° 26'N; 77° 09'E; 1000m. a.s.l), Pathanamthitta district, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** small adult size (SVL 20.01–21.34 mm); head width sub-equal to head length; snout obtusely pointed, sub equal to eye length; tympanum distinct; forelimb sub-equal to hand, no lateral dermal fringe; shank sub-equal to thigh length; subarticular tubercles prominent, in forelimbs and hind limbs; disc well developed and distinct.

**Colour:** Dorsum uniform glandular with pinkish yellow colour; disc tips brown colour; irissilvery white with thin black reticulations.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Reeds in cardamom plantations.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

190. *Rhacophorus calcadensis* Ahl, 1927

#### Original Reference:

Ahl, E. 1927. *Sitzungsber Ges Naturforsch Freunde Berlin*, 1926: 46.

**Common Name:** Kalakkad Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Kalakkad hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 90 mm). Skin on dorsum, hind limb, fore limb with tubercles. Skin flap along hand and feet. Spur on the heel.

**Colour:** Dorsum light brown to reddish brown. Flank mottled with white on brown background.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees and understory forest along streams in moist evergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu; Agasthyamala hills and Munnar in Kerala.

**Status:** Endangered.

191. *Rhacophorus lateralis* Boulenger, 1883

#### Original Reference:

Boulenger, G.A. 1883. *Ann Mag Nat Hist.*, 5, 12: 162.

**Common Name:** Small Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Small-sized frog (length 35 mm). Long and slender limbs. Lateral extension of skin from shoulder to hand along the arm. Tympanum large and distinct. Fingers half-webbed and toes fully webbed. Discs on fingers and toes are large. Wrinkled webbing.

**Colour:** Green dorsum with spots. Lateral white line on either side from the eye to the groin. Ventrum yellowish-orange and spotted with green along the sides. Legs finely streaked with green bands. Yellow patch on the heel.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Lower canopy and shrubs in evergreen and moist deciduous forest and coffee plantations.

**Distribution:** Wayanad, Periyar, Eravikulum National Park in Kerala; Coorg, Kudremukh, Chikmagalur in Karnataka.

**Status:** Endangered.

192. *Rhacophorus malabaricus* Jerdon, 1870

#### Original Reference:

Jerdon, T.C. 1870. Notes on Indian Herpetology. *Proc Asiat Soc Beng.*, 1870: 84.

**Common Name:** Malabar Gliding Frog.

**Type Locality:** 'Malabar'.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 110 mm). Tympanum large. Skin flap along fore and hind limb. Spur on the heel. Extensive wrinkled webbing between fingers and toes.

**Colour:** Green dorsum, speckled with black and white dots. Reddish or yellowish-orange webbing in both hand and feet. Ventrum white, turning to orange along the sides and margins of the limbs.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees, shrubs near stagnant water bodies and on overhanging vegetation in both evergreen and deciduous forest, coffee and tea plantations.

**Distribution:** All along the Western coast. Up to 1200 meters altitude.

**Status:** Least Concern.

193. *Rhacophorus pseudomalabaricus* Vasudevan and Dutta, 2000

**Original Reference:**

Vasudevan, K. & Dutta, S.K. 2000. A new species of *Rhacophorus* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Western Ghats, India. *Hamadryad*, 25(1): 21–28.

**Common Name:** False Malabar Gliding Frog.

**Type Locality:** Andiparai Shola, Indira Gandhi WLS, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized frog (length 70 mm). Head length equal to head width. Eye diameter greater than eye to nostril distance. Tympanum indistinct, much smaller than eye. Fingers over two-third webbed. Toes fully webbed. Skin flap present along outer margin of feet. Spur on the heel. No outer metatarsal tubercle. Dorsal side of body and limbs smooth. Supra-tympanic fold weak. Granular skin on outer side of thigh, inner side of thigh smooth.

**Colour:** Black lines on green dorsum, hind limbs and fore limbs. A dorsal pattern reminiscent of leaf venation on a green dorsum and on dorsal surface of limbs. Yellowish orange wrinkled webbing in hand and feet. Flanks with white mottling.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** On vegetation near water bodies in evergreen and degraded forests.

**Distribution:** Andiparai Shola and Puduthottam in Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Critically Endangered.

194. *Rhacophorus subansiriensis* Mathew and Sen, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on little known amphibian species of North-east India. Zool Surv Ind., Occ Paper, 293: 1–64 + 23 plates.

**Common Name:** Ziro-Hapoli Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Ziro-Hapoli Forest, Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 37–39 mm). Head broader than long. Snout acutely pointed. Eye prominent. Pupil horizontal. Tympanum large, vertically oval, 75% of eye diameter. Supratympanic fold present. Forelimbs moderate. Fingers extensively webbed. Narrow dermal fringe extends along lateral margin of fourth finger to base of hand. Finger tips with enlarged circum-marginal groove. Hind limbs slender. Toes fully webbed. Thick dermal fringe from fifth toe extends along lateral edge of tarsus to heel.

**Colour:** Dorsum varies from brownish yellow to greenish yellow with dark irregular markings all over and indistinct pin-head size black spots. Lips white. Limbs with dark cross bands. Ventrally belly, forelimbs and web on fingers yellowish. Hind limb and web reddish orange.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Status:** Data deficient.

195. *Rhacophorus suffry* Bordoloi, Bortamuli, and Ohler, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Bordoloi, S., Bortamuli, T & Ohler, A. 2007. Systematics of the genus *Rhacophorus* (Amphibia, Anura): identity of red-webbed forms and description of a new species from Assam. *Zootaxa*, 1653: 1–20.

**Common Name:** Suffry Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Suffry Tea Estate, Assam.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 38–52 mm in males and 31–61 mm in females). Head moderate, about as wide as long and flat above. Snout rounded, protruding, longer than eye diameter. Pupil rounded and horizontal. Tympanum very distinct and rounded. Arms thin, forearm not enlarged. Fingers rather short and thick. Discs present on finger tips, with distinct circum-ventral grooves. Webbing present

and well developed. Toes long and thin. Discs present on toe tips, with distinct circum-ventral grooves. Webbing complete. Skin of snout smooth, between eyes granular, side of head smooth with very fine granules. Back with minute granules and skin folds. Supratympanic fold narrow and flat. Forelimb smooth, thigh granular, leg and tarsus smooth. Skin of ventral part of body granular.

**Colour:** Dorsal and lateral part of head and body leafy green. Flank and upper part leafy green lined with light yellow colour. Lower part light green with few, creamy white scattered spots. Iris yellowish gold. Forelimb, thigh, and leg leafy green.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Trees.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Status:** Least Concern.

196. *Theloderma nagalandense* Orlov, Dutta, Ghate, and Kent, 2006

**Original Reference:**

Orlov, N., Dutta, S.K., Ghate, H.V. & Kent, Y. 2006. New species of *Theloderma* from Kon Tum province (Vietnam) and Nagaland State (India) [Anura: Rhacophoridae]. *Russian J. Herp.*, **13**(2): 135–154.

**Common Name:** Nagaland Tree Frog.

**Type Locality:** Tsemintu village, north of Kohima, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized frog (length 53 mm). Body wide, dorsoventrally depressed. Head relatively large, short, flat, obtusely pointed, projecting beyond mandible. Snout pointed and truncated. Nostrils nearer to snout tip than to the eyes. Tympanum large, round, almost equal to eye diameter. Eye large. Supratympanic fold absent. Finger tips dilated into large, rounded and flattened disks. Largest digital disk on third finger. Webbing between fingers moderately developed. Toes with rounded disks, smaller than those on the fingers. Toes fully webbed. Head and body covered by large raised crests and tubercles, which are especially large on the head, behind tympanum and on the dorsal surface of fore and hind limbs. Belly granular.

**Colour:** Large orange red patches dorsally, dark brown to black ventrally. Elevated ridges and warts on the head, thigh and shank cream coloured. White tipped tubercles on throat, inner aspects of fore and hind limbs.

**Habit:** Arboreal.

**Habitat:** Residential area with trees.

**Distribution:** Tsemintu village, north of Kohima, Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

Order: GYMNOPOHIONA

Family: CHIKILIDAE

197. *Chikila fulleri* (Alcock, 1904)

**Original Reference:**

Alcock, A.W. 1904. Descriptions and reflections upon a new species of apodous amphibian from India. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser 7, **14**: 267–273.

**Common Name:** Fuller's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Kuttal, 6 km south-west of Silchar, Cachar, Assam.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 220 mm). The body is 27 times the size of the head. The worm-like body gradually increases in girth from the base of the snout to a point near the stump-like hinder end. Behind the head, the integument forms 101 rings. Secondary annuli present. The snout is long and sharp and overhangs the mouth. The mouth cleft is wide. The nostril is lateral and just behind the snout. On a slight eminence is a minute globular tentacle, surrounded by a ring-like groove, situated below and posterior to the nostril. No eyes are visible.

**Colour:** Snout and lips yellowish. Head light brown. The rest of the body is chocolate-brown, becoming almost black dorsally in its posterior part. The extreme edges of most of the rings are also blackish.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Lives under the soil. Oviparous with direct development.

**Distribution:** Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura.

**Status:** Data deficient.

Family: CAECILIIDAE

198. *Gegeneophis carnosus* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Description of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Month Jour Med Sci.*, **2**: 169–176.

**Common Name:** Blind Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Periah peak, Wynad.

**Brief Description:** A small caecilian, maximum length 280 mm. About 105–115 primary folds including 7–10 secondaries. Body width nearly equal throughout. Eye not visible externally, tentacular aperture below and a little behind nostril. Splenial teeth few. The two collars are distinct. First nuchal groove distinct on ventral and lateral sides, while second groove is distinct all around. Scales are present in last 30 folds.

**Colour:** Slate colour above, much paler on venter. Tentacular area with a lighter patch. Tip of snout pale. Folds are marked by dark lines.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** In soil.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

199. *Gegeneophis danieli* Giri, Wilkinson and Gower, 2003

**Original Reference:**

Giri, V., Wilkinson, M & Gower, D. 2003. A new species of *Gegeneophis* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from southern Maharashtra, India, with a key to the species of the genus. *Zootaxa.*, 351: 1–10.

**Common Name:** Daniel's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Amboli, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Differing from all other species of the genus in having many more secondary annuli (> 50) that are strongly edged in white and present on both the anterior and posterior halves of the body. The head tapers gently from the level of the occiput to the tentacular apertures. The snout tip is bluntly rounded. The eyes are faintly indicated. The tentacles are globular rather than elongate. The tongue is smoothly rounded and unattached anteriorly. The two nuchal collars are marked clearly by three nuchal grooves. The first collar bears two short transverse grooves, one middorsally and one midventrally. The second nuchal groove (between the first and second collars) is complete. The third nuchal groove, marking the end of the nuchal collar region, is continuous except for a midventral gap.

**Colour:** Generally steel grey. The dorsal surface is darker in colour and also somewhat lavender. The darker dorsal surface merges gradually with the lighter ventral surface. The annular and nuchal collar

grooves are mostly marked in a whitish colour, being particularly clear laterally. The whitish colouration is interrupted along much of the ventral midline and part of the dorsal midline.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under rocks.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Status:** Data deficient.

200. *Gegeneophis goaensis* Bhatta, Dinesh, Prashanth and Kulkarni, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Bhatta, G.K., Dinesh, K.P., Prashanth, P. & Kulkarni, N.U. 2007. A new species of *Gegeneophis* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from Goa, India. *Zootaxa.*, 1409: 51–59.

**Common Name:** Goa Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Keri village, Sattari Taluk, North Goa district, Goa.

**Brief Description:** A Gegeneophis differing from all other species in having a combination of more than 120 primary annuli, more than 75 of which are marked with secondary annular grooves. The body is subcylindrical and slightly dorsoventrally compressed. The specimen measures 185 mm in length and 14 mm in circumference at midbody. The body is almost uniform in its width throughout the length. The minute sub-circular nostrils are slightly closer to the level of the snout tip (0.4 mm). The nostrils are 1.0 mm apart, visible dorsally and laterally but not ventrally. 18 premaxillary-maxillary, 19 vomeropalatine, 17 dentary, and 4 splenial teeth. The teeth in all four series are recurved and monocusped. They are smaller posteriorly than anteriorly. The tongue is broadly rounded in dorsal view and unattached anteriorly. The nuchal region is broader and higher than the adjacent parts of the body. The two nuchal collars are marked clearly by three nuchal grooves.

**Colour:** The body is blackish grey on the dorsal surface which merges gradually with the light grey on the ventral surface. The annular grooves are of whitish colouration and more prominent laterally. The entire dorsal surface of the head including the snout tip is light cream coloured. The under surface of the lower jaw is yellowish white in colour up to the second nuchal groove. The disc surrounding the vent is whitish.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Rotting vegetation at the base of saplings c. 5 m from a small river in a mixed orchard of arecanut, banana, coconut, acacia and pepper.

**Distribution:** Goa.

**Status:** Data deficient.

201. *Gegeneophis krishni* Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. & Ravichandran, M.S. 1999. Gymnophiona (Amphibia) of India – A taxonomic study. Zool Surv Ind, Occ Paper, 172: 87–89.

**Common Name:** Gurpur Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Krishna Farms, Gurpur, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** A thin worm-like caecilian of body length below 200 mm. Hind end not wider than rest of body. Eyes not visible. Tentacle below and a little behind nostril. Primary and secondary folds 140. Vent transverse without folds behind it. Head as wide as body. Snout blunt. Collars fairly clear. Behind collars are 125 primary and 15 secondary folds. 9–10 secondary folds are complete. Scales in anterior folds of body.

**Colour:** Dorsal side is brownish with a steel blue tint. Head is paler above, the tip of snout and margin of jaws paler. Dorsal aspect of tail end is darker in comparison to rest of the body. Ventrally brownish with a pale circular patch around vent.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Soil around coconut trees.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

202. *Gegeneophis madhavai* Bhatta and Srinivasa, 2004

**Original Reference:**

Bhatta, G.K. & Srinivasa, R. 2004. A new species of *Gegeneophis* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from the surroundings of Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka, India. *Zootaxa.*, 644: 1–8.

**Common Name:** Mudur Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Mudur, Kundapura, Udupi district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** A large *Gegeneophis* differing from all other species in having ‘visible eyes in life’, fewer than 100 primary annuli and more than 25 secondary annuli that are confined to the posterior of the body. The body is subcylindrical and slightly dorsoventrally compressed. The head tapers strongly from the level of the occiput to the tentacular apertures. Anteriorly, the

head tapers and terminates in a bluntly rounded but narrow snout tip. The posterior region of the head at jaw angle is slightly narrower than the nuchal region. Laterally the top of the head is straight and without any strong bulges. The margin of the upper lip slightly arched. The snout projects 1.0 mm beyond the mouth. the tentacles are globular. The tentacular apertures are circular, lateral in position. 25 premaxillary-maxillary, 22 vomeropalatine, 19 dentary and 4 splenial teeth (including empty sockets).

**Colour:** The colour in the anterior one third was pinkish grey, which gradually merged with the dark grey of the posterior two thirds of the body. The dorsal surface of the head was light pink and the ventral surface pinkish grey with a prominent inverted ‘V’ shaped light pink mark on the underneath of the lower jaw. The skin contains whitish glands throughout the body.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Rotting vegetation at the base of saplings at a distance c. 5 m from a stream in an arecanut orchard.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

203. *Gegeneophis mhadeiensis* Bhatta, Dinesh, Prashanth and Kulkarni, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Bhatta, G.K., Dinesh, K.P., Prashanth, P. & Kulkarni, N.U. 2007. A new species of the Indian caecilian genus *Gegeneophis* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from the surroundings of Mahadaiy Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats. *Curr Sci.*, 93(10): 1442–1445.

**Common Name:** Mahadeyi Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Chorla village, Belgaum district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** The body in life is sub-cylindrical and slightly dorsoventrally compressed, though almost uniform in its width throughout. In dorsal view, the head tapers strongly from the level of the occiput to the tentacular apertures. Anteriorly, the head tapers and terminates in a bluntly rounded but narrow snout tip. The posterior part of the head is slightly narrower than the nuchal region. In lateral view, the top of the head is straight and without any strong bulges. The margin of the upper lip is slightly arched. The distance between the jaw angle and the top of the head is less than the distance between the jaw angle and the ventral surface of the lower jaw. In ventral view, the anterior margin of the lower jaw is more broadly rounded than the anterior margin of the snout. The small sub-circular nostrils are close to the front of the snout tip,

and are visible dorsally and laterally. Each tentacle lies a little below an imaginary line between the nostril and eye. The eyes lie beneath the bone and are visible in life. 21 premaxillary-maxillary, 20 vomeropalatine, 14 dentary and four splenial teeth. The teeth in all four series are generally recurved and are monocusped.

**Colour:** Dark brown throughout with the exception of the whitish annular grooves and the head, which was pinkish-brown with a cream eye-tentacle stripe. The skin contains whitish glands throughout the body. In preservation, the body is grey throughout. The annular grooves are whitish and more prominent laterally and posteriorly. The under surface of the lower jaw is off-white in colour up to the second nuchal groove. The disc surrounding the vent is a similar tone to the body colour.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** In soil near marshy area.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

204. *Gegeneophis nadkarnii* Bhatta and Prashanth, 2004

**Original Reference:**

Bhatta, G.K. & Prashanth, P. 2004. *Gegeneophis nadkarnii* – a caecilian (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats. *Curr Sci.*, **87**(3): 388–392.

**Common Name:** Nadkarni's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Bondla WLS, Goa.

**Brief Description:** The body shape is subcylindrical and slightly dorsoventrally compressed. It is mostly of uniform width, although slightly narrower anteriorly. Posteriorly, the body tapers strongly towards the terminus. In dorsal view, the head tapers gently from the level of the occiput to the tentacular apertures. But anterior to this, the head tapers more strongly and ends in a bluntly rounded snout tip. In lateral view, the top of the head is straight and the margin of the upper lip slightly arched. The snout projects 1.4 mm beyond the mouth. The small, circular nostrils are 1.9 mm apart, visible dorsally and laterally but not ventrally. The tentacles are globular. The tentacular apertures are lateral in position. The eyes, which are scarcely visible under the bones in life, are invisible. The tongue is rounded, unattached anteriorly and is separated by a groove.

**Colour:** The body is dark, slaty-grey coloured on the dorsal surface and light grey on the ventral surface. The head is of body colour with a light pink bar between the tentacle and the position of the eye. The tip of the snout, the lower jaw and the ventral surface of the first collar are pinkish in colour. The dorsal and

ventral surfaces of the hind end of the body are darker than the rest of the body. The skin is with profuse white glandules all over the body.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** heap of rotting elephant grass at a distance ca. 5 m from a cement-walled stream.

**Distribution:** Goa.

**Status:** Data deficient.

205. *Gegeneophis pareshi* Giri, Gower, Gaikwad and Wilkinson, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Giri, V., Gower, D., Gaikwad, K. & Wilkinson, M. 2011. A second species of *Gegeneophis* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) lacking secondary annular grooves. *Zootaxa.*, **2815**: 49–58.

**Common Name:** Paresh's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Village of Kuske near Cotigaon Wildlife Sanctuary, Canacona Taluka, South Goa District, Goa.

**Brief Description:** A *Gegeneophis* differing from *G. seshachari* in having many more primary annuli (> 140 vs < 130) and in having a largely unpigmented and very pale head and anterior of body, and from all other nominal species of *Gegeneophis* in lacking scales and secondary annular grooves, and in having the vent situated within an unsegmented terminal 'shield'. Nuchal region scarcely more massive than head and anterior body.

**Colour:** Head cream to pale tan. Pigmentation largely absent on head and anterior of body, anteriormost approximately seven annuli very pale, pigmentation stronger posteriorly. Dorsum of body darker than venter, without abrupt transition laterally. Midventral darker narrow line on anterior half of body. Tip of body terminus pale. Disc around vent slightly paler but denticulations with some peripheral pigmentation.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Moist soil under a large tree and under piles of compost in an open area behind houses in the village.

**Distribution:** Goa.

**Status:** Data deficient.

206. *Gegeneophis ramaswamii* Taylor, 1964

**Original Reference:**

Taylor, E.H. 1964. A new species of caecilian from India (Amphibia: Gymnophiona). *Senck Biol.*, **45** (3–5): 227–231.

**Common Name:** Ramaswami's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Tenmalai forest, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Long (length 340 mm) and thick body. Tail end wider. Tentacle behind and below nostril, primaries and secondaries together from 109–114. Head rather small, narrower than collar. Nostril small. Collars distinct, the first collar narrower than the second. Each collar partially divided above by an incomplete transverse fold.

**Colour:** Flesh colour with a hint of pink. Anterior part of head and lower lips are darker and pinkish. Vent area with a cream patch.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under soil.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Least Concern.

207. *Gegeneophis seshachari* Ravichandran, Gower and Wilkinson, 2003

**Original Reference:**

Ravichandran, M.S., Gower, D. & Wilkinson, M. 2003. A new species of *Gegeneophis* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from Maharashtra, India. *Zootaxa*, **350**: 1–8.

**Common Name:** Seshachar's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Dorle village, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** The posterior of the head is slightly narrower than the nuchal region. The lateral margins are almost straight and subparallel for most of their length. The positions of the tentacular apertures are visible as strong bulges. The snout in front of this is subtriangular, with the tip forming an angle of approximately 60°, gently rounded only at the extreme apex. The snout projects moderately (0.7 mm) beyond the anterior margin of the mouth. The well-developed eye, within which a lens is visible. The globular tentacle is associated with a horseshoe-shaped aperture. The 18 dentary and 21 premaxillary-maxillary teeth appear to be monocusped. A second cusp is faintly indicated on the vomeropalatine teeth, of which 10 were counted on the left side. The tongue is not attached anteriorly, where it is broadly rounded in dorsal view.

**Colour:** strongly bicoloured, with a dull grey dorsum and a paler grey-brown ventral surface. The darker dorsal area extends down about halfway around the body, reaching just below the artefactual longitudinal dorsolateral ridge. The terminus, nuchal region, and

underside of the lower jaw are a little paler than the rest of the body, approaching a cream-tan colour. Dorsally, the head is less grey and more olive than most of the body. The upper lip has a narrow border paler than most of the head. Eye and tentacle are connected by a broad, slightly paler stripe. The naris is surrounded by a similarly pale halo. Anterior to the level of the tentacles, the tip of the lower jaw is pale. The lower jaw also has pale, narrow lateral borders. The vent and disc are the same colour as the surrounding region.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under soil.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Status:** Data deficient.

208. *Indotyphlus battersbyi* Taylor, 1960

**Original Reference:**

Taylor, E.H. 1960. A new caecilian genus in India. *Univ. Kansas. Sci. Bull.*, **40**: 31–36.

**Common Name:** Battersby's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Khandala, Poona, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** In colour, shape and size it resembles earthworms. Body slender. Eye hidden under flesh, usually invisible. Tentacular aperture on level with eye, nearer to it than to nostril. Primary folds 130–144. Secondaries from 17–32 of which 9–10 are complete. Behind the collars are primary folds which are quite prominent below and on sides but incomplete on the dorsum. Secondary folds begin towards the posterior end of the body, faintly first and then getting to encircle the body. Vent transverse, no tail. No grooves behind vent, hind end blunt.

**Colour:** Light brown on the dorsum and lighter below.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under rocks.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Status:** Data deficient.

209. *Indotyphlus maharashtraensis* Giri, Gower and Wilkinson, 2004

**Original Reference:**

Giri, V., Gower, D. & Wilkinson, M. 2004. A new species of *Indotyphlus* Taylor (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae) from the Western Ghats, India. *Zootaxa*, **739**: 1–19.

**Common Name:** Maharashtra Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Humbarli village, Koyna, Satara district, Maharashtra.

**Brief Description:** Body shape is subcylindrical, slightly dorsoventrally compressed throughout most of the body. Distinctly flattened on the ventral surface for approximately the terminal 20 mm. It is fairly uniform in width, but gently narrowing in the anterior fifth. The body also narrows gradually for its posterior third, narrowing strongly in lateral view from just anterior to the level of the vent. The head tapers strongly from the level of the occiput to the external nares, with a slight bulging in the region of the tentacles. Anterior to the nares, it terminates in a rounded, narrow snout tip. The eyes are visible through the skin as small dark spots. The tentacles are short and globular (i.e. non-filamentous) but with a pointed tip. The tentacular apertures are horseshoe shaped.

**Colour:** The ground colour of the dorsal surface of the body is mostly brownish, but more grey/lavender posteriorly, and paler laterally and ventrally. The snout tip is pale, but less so than the halos around the nares, from which it is incompletely separated. The lips are edged in a whitish colour, more broadly on the lower jaw, particularly anteriorly.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** under rocks in open patch of grass surrounded by semievergreen forest.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### Family: ICHTHYOPHIIDAE

##### 210. *Ichthyophis alfredii* Mathew and Sen, 2009

##### Original Reference:

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on caecilian (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) of North-east India with description of three new species of Ichthyophis from Garo hills, Meghalaya and additional information on Ichthyophis garoensis Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999. *Rec. zool. Surv. Ind.*, Occ Paper No., 309: 1–56.

**Common Name:** Alfred's Striped Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Daribokgre, Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, East Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 176–330 mm) with 269–299 dorsal annuli, 262–295 ventral annuli and 5–7 post-vent annuli. Scales present on all annuli. Body bulky but supple. Head flat, pointed, longer than broad. Snout slightly projecting beyond

mouth. Rostral region concave. Eye distinct, placed higher than level of nostril. Tentacular aperture closer to eye than to nostril. Collars prominent. One dorsal transverse groove on second collar. Tail narrows down to a pointed tip.

**Colour:** Dorsally lavender, paler below. A broad creamish lateral stripe from head to tail, which broadens on collar forming an arrow shape at the gular region then extends on to lower jaw and partly to the upper jaw. Posteriorly the stripe extends beyond vent but does not touch the tip of the tail.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Forest floor strewn with stones near river bed.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

##### 211. *Ichthyophis beddomei* Peters 1879

##### Original Reference:

Peters. 1879. *Monatsber. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin.*, 1879: 932.

**Common Name:** Beddome's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** A small caecilian with body folds ranging from 260–295. Head narrow and small. Tentacular aperture about equidistant between eye and nostril. Nostril nearly terminal. Snout pointed. Two well developed rows of teeth on the lower jaw. Scales are present on all folds beginning with the collars. Collars fused dorsally, wider than the head. First nuchal groove is conspicuous on the throat and sides. Second groove distinct ventrally.

**Colour:** Entire dorsum dark violet brown. A bright yellow or cream stripe runs laterally from snout to tip of tail. The stripe of uniform breadth (about 3 mm) enlarges towards the lower side on the first collar and bifurcates at the angle of the mouth. Eye with a pale ring.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under logs and boulders on moist ground.

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

##### 212. *Ichthyophis bombayensis* Taylor, 1960

##### Original Reference:

Taylor, E.H. 1960. On the caecilian species *Ichthyophis monochrous* and *Ichthyophis glutinosus* with description of related species. *Univ Kansas Sci Bull.*, 40: 67.

**Common Name:** Bombay Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Waghii, Surat Dangs, Gujarat.

**Brief Description:** A large caecilian attaining a length of 422 mm. Eye distinct and large. Tentacular aperture small situated close to upper lip, closer to eye. Two collars of about equal width. The two collars are fused dorsally. Primary and secondary folds range from 386–402, 14–17 of which are confined to tail. Tail elongate, tapering. Splenial teeth 9–9 to 10–10. Dentary teeth larger than premaxillary series. Tongue large, covering splenial teeth.

**Colour:** Dark brown above, the grooves lighter. Dorsal side of head lighter than body. Venter pale, flesh-coloured. Cream ring around eye and nostril. Lip margin and angle of mouth cream.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under rocks and boulders, hidden inside the ground.

**Distribution:** Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

### 213. *Ichthyophis daribokensis* Mathew and Sen, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on caecilian (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) of Northeast India with description of three new species of Ichthyophis from Garo hills, Meghalaya and additional information on *Ichthyophis garoensis* Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999. *Rec. zool. Surv. Ind.*, Occ Paper No., **309**: 1–56.

**Common Name:** Daribok Striped Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Daribokgre, West Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 155–315 mm) with 264–310 dorsal annuli, 263–304 ventral annuli and 4–7 post-vent annuli. Scales present on all annuli. Head longer than broad, semi-arched at nuchal region. Snout slightly projecting beyond mouth. Eye moderate, placed lower than level of nostril. Tentacular aperture closer to eye than to nostril. Nostril placed frontally, visible from above. Rostral region convex. Collars prominent. Tail narrows down to a pointed tip.

**Colour:** Dorsally glossy dark brown, paler below. A broad yellowish lateral stripe separates the dorsal and ventral side extending anteriorly to expand at the collar and faintly extends to lower jaw. Posteriorly the stripe encircles the vent and extends slightly further laterally

but does not reach the tip of the tail.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Leaf litter, soil and debris near river bed.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

### 214. *Ichthyophis davidi* Bhatta & Dinesh, 2011

**Original Reference:**

Bhatta, G.K. & Dinesh, K.P. 2011. A new caecilian *Ichthyophis davidi* sp. nov. (Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae): the largest striped caecilian from the Western Ghats. *Curr Sci.*, **101**(8): 1015–1019.

**Common Name:** David's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Chorla village (15°39'N, 74°08'E), Khanapur Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Largest among the known striped Ichthyophis from the Western Ghats, lateral yellow stripe wider (4.05 mm), stripe extending from tentacle to the tail tip with an incursion across the collars, strongly indicated on the lower jaw from the level of tentacle, body uniform brown above and light below. Known range in total length of metamorphosed animals 268–370 mm. Body subcylindrical, head, nuchal region and neck dorsoventrally compressed, width maximum at midbody, decreasing towards the tapering pointed tail ending in a small knob-like terminal cap. Eyes equidistant between mouth and top of head, whitish ring absent. Tentacles nearer to the eye than to the naris, close to lip. Collar region little wider than head in dorsal view.

**Colour:** Dorsally, body uniform metallic chestnut brown, snout anterior to eyes slightly paler, venter light lilac and tail tip darker. Shining metallic yellow lateral stripe of upper lip originates as faint dot on the tentacle. This joins the yellow stripe originating from the tip of the lower jaw at the mouth commissure and continues till the knob-like terminal tail cap with an incursion on the second collar. Yellow stripe wide all along the body, except on the upper and lower lips and with a small incursion on the second collar. Tentacles and tentacular apertures whitish.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Below the decaying straw heaps accumulated in the backyards of homestead areas and below the decaying organic content.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

215. *Ichthyophis garoensis* Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. & Ravichandran, M.S. 1999. Gymnophiona (Amphibia) of India – a taxonomic study. *Rec. zool. Surv. Ind.*, Occ Paper, 172: 1–117.

**Common Name:** Garo Hill Striped Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Anogiri lake, Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 225–310 mm) with 315 regular body folds. Scales arise from the anterior folds of the body. Head long, depressed, sub-triangular. Snout not projecting beyond mouth. Tentacular aperture closer to eye than to nostril. Eye fairly clear under the skin with an areola. Nostrils lateral. Collars not prominent. Tail short with 6 folds behind vent. Tail narrows rather abruptly behind the vent to a pointed tip.

**Colour:** Dorsally dark lavender, ventrally light brown. A lateral yellow stripe separates dorsum and ventrum from head to tail, engulfing the vent. This stripe widens at the collar and extends along the upper jaw to the tip of the snout as a narrow lateral band hardly touching the eye but widening to enclose the nostril. The yellow band on the lower jaw widens and joins the corresponding band on the other side rendering the anterior ventral end of the jaw yellowish. Eye with a circular pale whitish ring around it.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Subterranean soil beside lakes and hill-streams.

**Distribution:** Meghalaya and Assam.

**Status:** Data deficient.

216. *Ichthyophis husaini* Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. & Ravichandran, M.S. 1999. Gymnophiona (Amphibia) of India – a taxonomic study. *Rec. zool. Surv. Ind.*, Occ Paper, 172: 1–117.

**Common Name:** Husain's Unstriped Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Rongram, Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 285 mm) with 297 primary and secondary body folds. Body folds cross the dorsum straight across except the few anterior ones which curve forward in the mid-dorsal line. Head relatively long. Tentacular aperture elevated, closer to eye than to nostril. Nostrils almost at the tip of snout, large, with a circular rim bordering it. Snout hardly projects beyond mouth. Eyes distinct, small with a circular pale ring around it. Teeth large, recurved.

Collars not distinct. Tail short with 5 complete folds behind vent. Tail narrows sharply to a point.

**Colour:** No lateral stripe. Dorsally brown, ventrally lighter brown. Head is pale both above and below. A median cream hairline from snout tip to angle of mouth. Ventral hind end including the tail is pale, the area around the vent paler. A cream-coloured ring around eye.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Coffee garden.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

217. *Ichthyophis khumhzi* Kamei, Wilkinson, Gower and Biju, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Kamei, R.G., Wilkinson, M., Gower, D.J. and Biju, S.D. 2009. Three new species of striped Ichthyophis (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) from the northeast Indian states of Manipur and Nagaland. *Zootaxa*, 2267: 26–42.

**Common Name:** Khumhzi Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Khumhzi village, Tamenglong district, Manipur.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized (length 422–500 mm) with 341–362 annular grooves. Short V-shaped head. Head, trunk and nuchal region are dorsoventrally compressed. Girth reaches a maximum near the midbody, decreases gradually until tapering more abruptly over the last 50 mm of length. The collar region is more massive than the head and body and is demarcated by constrictions. The second collar is more than one and a half times as long as the first collar. Tentacular apertures are closer to the eyes than the nares. The lower jaw is set in from the upper. The tail is not upturned towards the tip. Teeth are slender and strongly recurved.

**Colour:** Dark brown grayish dorsum with a reddish gray venter and narrow irregular dull-yellow lateral stripes running from close to the corner of the mouth to the level of the vent but not contacting the disc, and barely visible on ventral side of collars. Eye surrounded by a narrow whitish ring.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Marshy lands near agricultural fields and river. Found in secondary forest on the edge of a banana plantation.

**Distribution:** Tamenglong district, Manipur.

**Status:** Data deficient.

218. *Ichthyophis kodaguensis* Wilkinson, Gower, Govindappa and Venkatachalaiah, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Wilkinson, M., Gower, D., Govindappa, V. & Venkatachalaiah, G. 2007. A new species of *Ichthyophis* (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) from Karnataka, India. *Herpetologica*, **63**(4): 511–518.

**Common Name:** Kodagu Striped Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Venkidds Valley Estate, Kodagu, Coorg district, Karnataka.

**Brief Description:** Ichthyophis with narrow lateral yellow stripe extending from close to eye to level of vent, broken across collars, weakly indicated on lower jaw; body uniformly dark chestnut brown above, paler lilac-greybrown below. Known range in total length of metamorphosed animals 158–274 mm, about 20–25 times midbody width; 276–305 annuli; 25–31 inner mandibular (5 splenial), 33–44 dentary, 41–52 vomeropalatine and 38–49 premaxillary-maxillopalatine teeth, increasing with total length, inner mandibular row shorter than dentary row, at least ten more dentary than inner mandibular teeth. Tentacle much less than twice as far from naris.

**Colour:** body uniform dark chestnut brown, snout anterior to eyes slightly lighter. Paler, lilac-greybrown on venter and tip of terminal cap, slightly darker posteriorly and immediately adjacent to lateral stripe. Narrow longitudinal stripes bright cream-yellow.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Underground in the soil.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Karnataka.

**Status:** Data deficient.

219. *Ichthyophis longicephalus* Pillai, 1986

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. 1986. Amphibian Fauna of Silent Valley, Kerala. *Rec Zool Surv Ind.*, **84**: 231.

**Common Name:** Long-headed Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Silent Valley, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** A small caecilian (upto 192 mm) with a relatively longer head and about 350 folds of which 8–9 are on the tail. Body relatively broad. Snout tip blunt and rounded. Tentacle closer to eye than to nostril. Nostril at the tip of the snout. Two collars

are fused above. First nuchal groove very clear below and on the sides. Second groove conspicuous on venter. Third groove is weak. Second collar with two incomplete folds.

**Colour:** Dark violet above, lighter below. A lateral yellow stripe from tip of tail to first nuchal groove. A cream patch surrounds vent.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under leaf litter of forest.

**Distribution:** Silent Valley, Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

220. *Ichthyophis moustakius* Kamei, Wilkinson, Gower and Biju, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Kamei, R.G., Wilkinson, M., Gower, D.J. and Biju, S.D. 2009. Three new species of striped Ichthyophis (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) from the northeast Indian states of Manipur and Nagaland. *Zootaxa*, **2267**: 26–42.

**Common Name:** Moustached Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Aziuram, Nswanram, Nriangluang, and Bamgaizaeng in Tamenglong district, Manipur.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 196–203 mm in males and 203–287 mm in females) with 238–268 annular grooves. Head short, more U-shaped than V-shaped. Head, trunk and nuchal region show slight dorso-ventral compression. Collar region is slightly more massive than the head and body and is defined by weak constrictions. Eyes lie closer to the top of the head than to the lip. The lower jaw is set into the upper jaw. Teeth are slender and strongly recurved. Tail may or may not be upturned towards the tip.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark reddish-grey with a pale reddish grey ventrum and broad solid lateral bright yellow stripes that run from the anterior of the tail as far as the tentacular apertures. Yellow stripes may or may not be broken across the collars. Distinctive arched yellow moustache-like stripes run between the tentacular apertures and the nares, and are thickest near the nares.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Subterranean soil.

**Distribution:** Tamenglong district, Manipur at an elevation of 300–1100 m asl.

**Status:** Data deficient.

221. *Ichthyophis nokrekensis* Mathew and Sen, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Mathew, R. & Sen, N. 2009. Studies on caecilian (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) of North-east India with description of three new species of *Ichthyophis* from Garo hills, Meghalaya and additional information on *Ichthyophis garoensis* Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999. Rec Zool Surv Ind. Occ Paper No., 309: 1–56.

**Common Name:** Nokrek Striped Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Sasatgre, Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, West Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large (length 206–325 mm) with 269–300 dorsal annuli, 266–302 ventral annuli and 5–7 post-vent annuli. Body folds regular. Scales present on all annuli. Head moderately long, longer than broad, arched at nuchal region. Snout slightly projecting beyond mouth. Nostril placed frontally, visible from above. Eye moderate, placed higher than level of nostril. Tentacular aperture closer to eye than to nostril. Collars prominent. Dorsal annuli wavy, more so on the anterior region. Ventral annuli angular anteriorly. Tail narrows down to a pointed tip.

**Colour:** Dorsally glossy dark brown, paler below. A narrow, uneven orange-yellowish lateral stripe separates the dorsal and ventral side extending anteriorly to expand at the collar. Posteriorly the stripe encircles the vent and extends slightly further laterally but does not reach the tip of the tail.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Dry leaf litter, under piles of stones and debris near river bed inside forest.

**Distribution:** Garo hills, Meghalaya.

**Status:** Data deficient.

## 222. *Ichthyophis sendenyu* Kamei, Wilkinson, Gower and Biju, 2009

**Original Reference:**

Kamei, R.G., Wilkinson, M., Gower, D.J. and Biju, S.D. 2009. Three new species of striped *Ichthyophis* (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Ichthyophiidae) from the northeast Indian states of Manipur and Nagaland. *Zootaxa*, 2267: 26–42.

**Common Name:** Senden Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Dhyütere, New Sendenyu village, Tseminyu sub-division, Kohima District, Nagaland.

**Brief Description:** Large-sized (length 305 mm in males and 250–308 mm in females) with maximum of 314 annular grooves. Head short and U-shaped. Trunk and nuchal region are dorso-ventrally compressed. Collar region is more massive than the head and

body. First few annular grooves are incomplete mid-ventrally. Eyes closer to the top of the head than to the lips. Teeth are slender and strongly recurved. Females lack papillae on the disc, but males have papillae on the disc. Tail may or may not be upturned towards the tip.

**Colour:** Dorsum bright orange-brown with narrow moustachial stripes, yellow lateral stripes, a pale lilac-gray venter and a whitish disc. Moustachial lines curve anteriorly from the tentacular apertures to halfway between the tentacular apertures and the nares, with the line thickest near the tentacular apertures. Broad, solid, regular lateral yellow stripes run from the fourth to last annulus, to the corners of the mouth, then narrow and terminate on the upper jaw at the level of the eye and extend on the lower jaw to midway between the nares and tentacular apertures. The lateral yellow stripes vary in width from 3–5 mm and are thickest at the mid-body.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under the soil in banana plantations on the edge of paddy fields in the vicinity of secondary forest.

**Distribution:** Kohima District, Nagaland.

**Status:** Data deficient.

## 223. *Ichthyophis tricolor* Annandale, 1909

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, T.N. 1909. Notes on Indian Batrachia. *Rec Ind Mus.*, 3: 286.

**Common Name:** Three coloured Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Maddathorai, Travancore, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** Fairly large-sized caecilian reaching a length of 325 mm. Primary and secondary folds 245–284. Snout pointed. Eye distinct, slightly projecting under skin. Tentacular aperture close to edge of lip. Collar region wider than head, two collars fused above. First nuchal groove distinct ventrally and laterally. Second groove ventrally, while third is distinct dorsally.

**Colour:** Dorsum dark brown, lighter along each fold. A cream band 3–4 mm wide runs laterally from snout to tail tip. Venter whitish. Throat light brown. No ring around eye.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Underneath boulders and logs in moist ground.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Least Concern.

224. *Uraeotyphlus gansi* Gower, Rajendran, Nussbaum and Wilkinson, 2008

**Original Reference:**

Gower, D., Rajendran, A., Nussbaum, R.A. & Wilkinson, M. 2008. *Herpetologica*, 64(2): 235–245.

**Common Name:** Gans's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Nalumukku Tea Estate, Upper Kodayar, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai TR, Tamil Nadu.

**Brief Description:** Subcylindrical body fairly uniform, apart from gently tapering anterior quarter. Head in dorsal view tapers steadily to just in front of nares, sides very slightly convex, tapers abruptly in front of nostrils to broad, bluntly rounded tip; eyes slightly more than their diameters from sides of head, closer to first collar groove than snout tip; nares close to tip of snout, far from sides, marginally closer to sides than to midline. Snout projects prominently beyond mouth, tip rounded; nares just in front of mouth; tentacles approximately halfway between snout tip and level of anterior margin of mouth. Slit-like tentacular apertures set in raised area. Collar region marginally thicker than anterior body.

**Colour:** dark, lilac/slate gray, paler and more lilac ventrally. Chin, throat and parts of snout generally paler gray. Annular grooves paler lilac. Disc surrounding vent off-white (pale lilacgray).

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** In moist, loose, dark soil, and sometimes beneath rotting wood.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

225. *Uraeotyphlus interruptus* Pillai and Ravichandran, 1999

**Original Reference:**

Pillai, R.S. & Ravichandran, M.S. 1999. Gymnophiona (Amphibia) of India, A taxonomic study. *Rec. zool. Surv. Ind.*, Occ Paper, 172: 60–64.

**Common Name:** Chengalam Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Chengalam, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** A small-sized caecilian (length 185 mm) with distinct eyes, ventral tentacle below the nostril, body folds 162. Primary annuli cross dorsum only on the hind half and venter only in front of the vent. Collar region slightly wider than head, the two collars completely fused above but distinct ventrally. Splenial teeth 4–4.

**Colour:** Slaty violet above, a little lighter below. Folds marked by white lines which are more conspicuous on the posterior ventral one-third of the body.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under ground in rubber plantations.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

226. *Uraeotyphlus malabaricus* (Beddome, 1870)

**Original Reference:**

Beddome, R.H. 1870. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Madras Presidency. *Madras Monthly J. Med Sci.*, 2: 169–176.

**Common Name:** Malabar Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Malabar.

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized caecilian with a total length of 145–240 mm. Primary and secondary folds in approximately equal number 206–247. Tail short with 7 folds. Tentacle below and a little in front of nostril. Collars are not clearly delineated. First nuchal groove dim, visible above but faint below. Second groove faint above and absent below. Third groove evident above only.

**Colour:** Shade of brick red or violet above and lighter below. Dorsal colour is interrupted by whitish lines on folds.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

227. *Uraeotyphlus menoni* Annandale, 1913

**Original Reference:**

Annandale, T.N. 1913. Some new and interesting Batrachia and Lizards from India, Ceylon and Borneo. *Rec Ind Mus.*, 9: 301–310.

**Common Name:** Menon's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Trichur and Cochin, Kerala

**Brief Description:** Medium-sized caecilian, upto 248 mm. Eyes distinct, tentacle below and slightly in advance of nostril, much closer to nostril than to eye. Primary and secondary folds less than 200. Collars wider than head, distinct ventrally.

**Colour:** Above brownish with a touch of violet, grooves marked with pale rings, more pronounced

towards hind end. Ventral and lower lateral sides cream with a brownish tinge towards the hind end.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 228. *Uraeotyphlus narayani* Seshachar, 1939

**Original Reference:**

Seshachar, B.R. 1939. On a new species of *Uraeotyphlus* from South India. *Proc Ind Acad Sci.*, 9(B): 224–228.

**Common Name:** Narayan's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Kannan, Kottayam, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** A medium-sized caecilian growing upto 237 mm. Total folds less than 190. Head relatively long, narrowing sharply and smoothly truncated in front. Tentacular aperture almost ventral, below and a little in front of nostril, much closer to nostril than to eye. Collars wider than head, distinct ventrally and laterally.

**Colour:** Steel grey to brownish above, the folds marked by white lines. Venter whitish with a median bluish green line.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Under the soil.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 229. *Uraeotyphlus oommeni* Gower and Wilkinson, 2007

**Original Reference:**

Gower, D. & Wilkinson, M. 2007. Species groups in the Indian Caecilian genus *Uraeotyphlus* Peters (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Uraeotyphidae) with description of a new species. *Herpetologica*, 63(3): 401–410.

**Common Name:** Oommen's Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Bonaccord, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala.

**Brief Description:** The margin of the upper lip is distinctly arched. The eye is slightly closer to the straight top of the head than to the edge of the mouth. The snout tip is rounded and projects prominently in front of the mouth. The nares lie just in front of the mouth, the anteroventral tentacles are approximately halfway between the snout tip and a point level with the anterior margin of the mouth. The tentacles are visible only in lateral, ventral and anterior views. The eyes and narrow rings

encircling them are very slightly raised. The nares are subcircular and small, substantially smaller than the eyes. Each tentacular aperture is set in a small, slightly raised area, and is visible as a tiny slit filled with the subtriangular tentacle tip. The lower jaw has a downturned anterior tip.

**Colour:** The head is paler than the pale lilac-brown anterior body. The tip of the snout, a ring around eyes and the region below level of eyes to the lip are cream coloured. A similar color is present on the underside of the snout, lower jaws and collars. The pale color of the snout tip extends irregularly back to the nares, so that these lie in a region that is paler than the middle of the dorsal surface of the head. The midventral longitudinal ridge on the chin and anterior throat is paler than the background color. The anterior half of the body is a darker lilacbrown dorsally, which gradually blends to a lighter brown, laterally, and a cream-tan, ventrally. The dorsal surface is brown with grey lilac tones. Ventrally, the body is slightly browner posteriorly, but is never as dark as the dorsum at the same position. The cream disc is paler than the brownish colour surrounding it. The terminal cap is much paler.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:** Agricultural land within tea estate.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Status:** Data deficient.

#### 230. *Uraeotyphlus oxyurus* (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)

**Common Name:** Red Caecilian.

**Type Locality:** Malabar coast.

**Brief Description:** A fairly thick bodied caecilian with a narrow head. Primaries nearly equal to secondaries in number. Eye distinct. Tentacular opening directly below nostril, much closer to nostril than to eye. Collars fused together above. Maximum size 300 mm.

**Colour:** Uniformly dark brown above and below. Rows of glandules less brownish along the folds on the dorsum.

**Habit:** Fossorial.

**Habitat:**

**Distribution:** Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

**Status:** Data deficient.

**References:**

Dumeril, A.M.C. & Bibron, G. 1841. Erpetologie General ou histoire naturelle complete des reptiles, vol 1–9..





*Clinotarsus curtipes* (Jerdon, 1853)



*Euphlyctis mudigere* Joshy, Alam, Kurabayashi, Sumida and Kuramoto, 2009



*Duttaphrynus microtympanum* (Boulenger 1882)



*Fejervarya caperata* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007



*Bufooides meghalayanus* (Yazdani and Chanda, 1971)



*Fejervarya kudremukhensis* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007



*Fejervarya mudduraja* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007



*Ghatophryne ornata* (Gunther, 1876)



*Fejervarya nicobariensis* (Stoliczka, 1870)



*Ghatophryne rubigina* (Pillai and Patabiraman, 1981)



*Fejervarya granosa* Kuramoto, Joshy, Kurabayashi and Sumida, 2007



*Hylarana malabarica* (Tschudi, 1838)



*Hylarana garoensis* (Boulenger, 1920)



*Micrixalus elegans* (Rao, 1937)



*Indirana gundia* (Dubois, 1986)



*Micrixalus kottigeharensis* (Rao, 1937)



*Kaloula assamensis* Das, Sengupta, Ahmed and Dutta, 2004



*Minervarya chilapata* Ohler, Deuti, Grosjean, Paul, Ayyaswamy, Ahmed and Dutta, 2009



*Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis* Biju and Bossuyt, 2003



*Nyctibatrachus danieli* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011



*Sphaerotheca dobsonii* (Boulenger, 1882)



*Nyctibatrachus dattatreyaensis* Dinesh, Radhakrishnan and Bhatta, 2008



*Nyctibatrachus aliciae* Inger, Shaffer, Koshy and Bakde, 1984



*Nyctibatrachus grandis* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011



*Nyctibatrachus jog* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011



*Nyctibatrachus sanctipalustris* Rao, 1920



*Nyctibatrachus karnatakaensis* Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Reddy and Gururaja, 2007



*Nyctibatrachus sylvaticus* Rao, 1937



*Nyctibatrachus kempholeyensis* (Rao, 1937)



*Nyctibatrachus vrijeuni* Biju, Bocxlaer, Mahony, Dinesh, Radhakrishnan, Zachariah, Giri & Bossuyt, 2011



*Polypedates occidentalis* Das and Dutta, 2006



*Raorchestes ponmudi* (Biju and Bossuyt, 2005)



*Raorchestes shillongensis* (Pillai and Chanda, 1973)



*Raorchestes tuberohumerus* (Kuramoto and Joshy, 2003)



*Ramanella marmorata* Rao, 1937



*Rhacophorus lateralis* Boulenger, 1883



*Raorchestes luteolus* (Kuramoto and Joshy, 2003)



*Rhacophorus malabaricus* Jerdon, 1870



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*Ichthyophis bombayensis* Taylor, 1960



# PISCES

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## Introduction

The concepts of endemism and species richness have high relevance in the global prioritization of conservation of biodiversity. India is one among the 17 mega-biodiversity countries known in the world. Four out of 35 biodiversity 'hot spots' recognized from the world for higher levels of species richness, including high percentage of endemism, are located in India. India is blessed with rich biodiversity because of its tri-junctional position with the biogeographic realms, viz., Palaearctic, Afro-Tropical and Oriental.

As a biodiversity rich nation, India's higher levels of species richness is truly reflected in the diversity of fishes, including a high percentage of endemic species. India is endowed with diverse habitats of aquatic systems: rivers, canals, estuaries, natural and man-made lakes, backwaters, brackish-water impoundments, marshes and mangrove wetlands. The major rivers of India and their tributaries have a 28,000 km linear drift. India has 0.72 million ha of upland cold waters, 3.0 million ha of reservoirs, 2.0 million ha of oxbow lakes and 2.6 million ha of estuaries harbouring variety of fishes (Talwar and Jhingran, 1991). As regards marine environment, India has over 8100 km long coast line, and 2.3 million sq. kms of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) with four major coral reef island groups, viz., Andaman and Nicobar, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutchch and Lakshadweep. The Indian Peninsula is also flanked by the two large marine ecosystems, viz., the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal which merge with the Indian Ocean around the southermost extremity of India.

An updated status of Indian fish diversity, after scrutiny of synonymy and misapplied names, shows that as many as 3086 fish species, are recorded from marine and freshwaters of India, which form about 9.6 percent of the realized global fish diversity. Bulk of the Indian fish diversity, about 76.3 percent, comprising of 2355 species, is shared by marine fishes including brackish-water species, and the remaining 23.7 percent, comprising of 731 species, constitute the

native freshwater fishfauna of the country. Another 29 species of exotic fish species are also present in the Indian waters.

A review of literature on fishes resulted in the enumeration of 482 species of fishes endemic to India. Of the 731 native freshwater fishes known from the country, about 397 species (about 54.3 percent) are endemic to India. Among the marine coastal fishes, the occurrence of as many as 85 species is found restricted to the Indian coastal waters. Although the endemism of the marine species is difficult to be ascertained, many estuarine forms are having restricted distribution, confined within the coastal waters of India, so as to be treated them as endemic to India.

Nine genera of Indian fishes are known endemic to the country, which are: *Hypsobarbus* (8 sp.), *Eechathalakenda* (1 sp.), *Parapsilorhynchus* (4 sp.), *Horaglanis* (2 sp.), *Kryptoglanis* (1 sp.), *Pinnivalago* (1 sp.), *Horaichthys* (1 sp.), *Garo* (1 sp.) and *Lalmohania* (1 sp.). Among the highly-speciose genera of endemic fishes, the genus *Glyptothonax* has the highest number of endemics (33 species), followed by the genus *Schistura* (31 species), the genus *Garra* (24 species), and the genus *Puntius* (21 species). Fourteen species are restricted to the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands. Of the total 397 endemic primary freshwater fishes, 149 species (37.5%) are from the Western Ghats, 152 species (38.3%) from north-eastern India, and the rest (24.2%) from other parts of the country.

Loss of biodiversity, especially endemic species, is a serious concern worldwide which cautions about the conservation imperatives to be adopted at the national and global levels to check the erosion and extinction of species. It is of paramount importance to recognize the value of the biodiversity implicit in the higher endemism-richness of fishes of the country and conserve them, which has the direct bearing on the protection of our natural aquatic ecosystems adhering to the conservation ethos and significance.

It is in this context, a check-list of the endemic fishes of India is prepared, provided with the diagnostic characters,

distribution and IUCN Red-List Status of the species. The nomenclature followed is after Eschmeyer (2012) and Froece & Pauly (2012). The check-list is presented with the purpose of disseminating the knowledge on the fish species endemic to India and their significance in our ecosystems in order to make the appropriate management plans for their protection and conservation.

### CHECK-LIST OF ENDEMIC FISHES OF INDIA

#### I. Primary Freshwater fishes

##### Family: CYPRINIDAE

1. *Amblypharyngodon chakaiensis* Babu & Nair, 1978
2. *Aspidoparia ukhrulensis* Selim & Vishwanath, 2001
3. *Bangana almora* (Chaudhuri, 1912)
4. *Barbodes bovanicus* (Day, 1877)
5. *Barbodes carnaticus* (Jerdon, 1849)
6. *Barbodes wynaadensis* (Day, 1873)
7. *Barilius arunachalensis* Nath, Dam & Anil Kumar, 2010
8. *Barilius bakeri* Day, 1865
9. *Barilius canarensis* (Jerdon, 1849)
10. *Barilius chatricensis* Vishwanath & Selim, 2002
11. *Barilius dimorphicus* Tilak & Husain, 1990
12. *Barilius dogarsinghi* Hora, 1921
13. *Barilius evezardi* Day, 1872
14. *Barilius gatensis* (Valenciennes, 1844)
15. *Barilius howesi* Barman, 1986
16. *Barilius lairokensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000
17. *Barilius nelsoni* Barman, 1988
18. *Barilius ngawa* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 2002
19. *Barilius pectoralis* Husain, 2012
20. *Barilius profundus* Dishma & Vishwanath, 2012
21. *Barilius radiolatus* Günther, 1868
22. *Betadevario ramachandrani* Pramod, Fang, Rema Devi, Liao, Indra, Jameela Beevi & Kullander, 2010
23. *Chela khujairokensis* Arunkumar, 2000
24. *Cirrhinus cirrhosis* (Bloch 1795)
25. *Cirrhinus fulungee* (Sykes, 1839)
26. *Cirrhinus macrops* Steindachner, 1870
27. *Crossocheilus periyarensis* Menon & Jacob, 1996
28. *Dawkinsia arulius* (Jerdon 1849)
29. *Dawkinsia assimilis* (Jerdon 1849)
30. *Dawkinsia exclamatio* (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 2005)
31. *Dawkinsia filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1844)
32. *Dawkinsia rohani* (Rema Devi, Indra & Knight, 2010)
33. *Dawkinsia rubrotinctus* (Jerdon, 1849)
34. *Dawkinsia tambraparniei* (Silas, 1954)
35. *Danionella priapus* Britz, 2009
36. *Danio jaintianensis* (Sen, 2007)

37. *Devario acuticeps* (Hora, 1921)
38. *Devario assamensis* (Barman 1984)
39. *Devario fraseri* (Hora, 1935)
40. *Devario horai* (Barman 1983)
41. *Devario manipurensis* (Barman 1987)
42. *Devario naganensis* (Chaudhuri, 1912)
43. *Devario neilgherriensis* (Day, 1867)
44. *Dravidia afasciata* (Jayaram, 1990)
45. *Dravidia fasciata* (Jerdon, 1849)
46. *Dravidia kannikattiensis* Arunachalam & Johnson, 2003
47. *Dravidia melanampyx* (Day, 1865)
48. *Eechathalakenda ophicephalus* (Raj, 1941)
49. *Esomus barbatus* (Jerdon, 1849)
50. *Esomus malabaricus* Day, 1867
51. *Esomus manipurensis* Tilak and Seema, 1990
52. *Garra abhoyai* Hora, 1921
53. *Garra arupi* Nebeshwar, Vishwanath & Das, 2009
54. *Garra bicornuta* Narayan Rao, 1920
55. *Garra compressa* Kosygin & Vishwanath, 1998
56. *Garra elongata* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000
57. *Garra emarginata* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, 2011
58. *Garra gotyla stenorhynchus* Jerdon, 1849
59. *Garra hughii* Silas, 1955
60. *Garra kalkadensis* Rema Devi, 1993
61. *Garra kalpangi* Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, 2012
62. *Garra lissorhynchus* (McClelland, 1842)
63. *Garra litanensis* Vishwanath, 1993
64. *Garra manipurensis* Vishwanath & Sarojnalini, 1988
65. *Garra mcclellandi* (Jerdon, 1849)
66. *Garra menoni* Rema Devi & Indra, 1984
67. *Garra mlapparaensis* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, 2011
68. *Garra mallya* (Sykes, 1839)
69. *Garra naganensis* Hora, 1921
70. *Garra nambulica* Vishwanath & Joyshree, 2005
71. *Garra namyaensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath 2012
72. *Garra paralissorhynchus* Vishwanath & Shanta Devi, 2005
73. *Garra periyarensis* Gopi, 2001
74. *Garra rupecula* (McClelland, 1839)
75. *Garra surendranathanii* Shaji, Arun & Easa, 1996
76. *Horalabiosa arunachalami* Johnson & Soranam,

- 2001
77. *Horalabiosa joshuai* Silas, 1954
  78. *Horalabiosa palaniensis* Rema Devi & Menon, 1994
  79. *Hypselobarbus curmuca* (Hamilton, 1807)
  80. *Hypselobarbus dobsoni* (Day, 1876)
  81. *Hypselobarbus dubius* (Day, 1867)
  82. *Hypselobarbus jerdoni* (Day, 1870)
  83. *Hypselobarbus kolu* (Sykes, 1839)
  84. *Hypselobarbus kurali* Menon & Rema Devi, 1995
  85. *Hypselobarbus lithopidus* (Day, 1874)
  86. *Hypselobarbus mussullah* (Sykes, 1839)
  87. *Hypselobarbus micropogon* (Valenciennes, 1842)
  88. *Hypselobarbus periyarensis* (Raj, 1941)
  89. *Hypselobarbus pulchellus* (Day, 1870)
  90. *Hypselobarbus thomassi* (Day, 1874)
  91. *Labeo kawrus* (Sykes, 1839)
  92. *Labeo kontius* (Jerdon, 1849)
  93. *Labeo nigrescens* Day 1870
  94. *Labeo potail* (Sykes, 1839)
  95. *Labeo porcellus* (Heckel, 1844)
  96. *Labeo rajasthanicus* Datta & Majumdar, 1970
  97. *Labeo udaipurensis* Tilak, 1968
  98. *Laubuca dadiburjori* Menon, 1952
  99. *Laubuca fasciata* (Silas, 1958)
  100. *Lepidopygopsis typus* Raj, 1941
  101. *Neolissochilus spinulosus* (McClelland, 1845)
  102. *Opsarius cocsa* (Hamilton, 1822)
  103. *Oreichthys crenuchoides* Schäfer, 2009
  104. *Osteobrama bakeri* (Day, 1873)
  105. *Osteobrama cotio peninsularis* Silas, 1952
  106. *Osteobrama dayi* (Hora & Misra, 1942)
  107. *Osteobrama neilli* (Day, 1873)
  108. *Osteobrama vigorsii* (Sykes, 1839)
  109. *Osteochilichthys brevidorsalis* (Day, 1873)
  110. *Osteochilus godavariensis* Babu Rao 1977
  111. *Osteochilus longidorsalis* (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 1994)
  112. *Osteochilus nashii* (Day, 1869)
  113. *Osteochilus thomassi* (Day, 1877)
  114. *Pethia ater* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)
  115. *Pethia bizonatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004
  116. *Pethia khugae* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)
  117. *Pethia manipurensis* Menon, Rema Devi & Viswanath, 2000
  118. *Pethia muvattupuzhaensis* (Jameela Beevi & Ramachandran, 2005)
  119. *Pethia narayani* (Hora, 1937)
  120. *Pethia ornatus* (Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004)
  121. *Pethia pookodensis* (Mercy & Jacob, 2007)
  122. *Pethia punctata* (Day, 1865)
  123. *Pethia setnai* (Chhapgar & Sane, 1992)
  124. *Pethia shalynius* (Yazdani & Talukdar, 1975)
  125. *Pethia yuensis* (Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2003)
  126. *Puntius ambassis* (Day 1869)
  127. *Puntius arenatus* (Day, 1878)
  128. *Puntius cauveriensis* (Hora, 1937)
  129. *Puntius chalakkudiensis* Menon, Rema Devi & Thobias, 1999
  130. *Puntius coorgensis* Jayaram, 1982
  131. *Puntius crescentus* Yazdani & Singh, 1994
  132. *Puntius deccanensis* Yazdani & Babu Rao, 1976
  133. *Puntius denisonii* (Day, 1865)
  134. *Puntius dorsalis* (Jerdon, 1849)
  135. *Puntius fraseri* (Hora & Misra, 1938)
  136. *Puntius khohi* Dobriyal, Singh, Uniyal, Joshi, Phurailatpam & Bisht, 2004
  137. *Puntius madhusoodani* Kumar, Benno Pereira & Radhakrishnan, 2012
  138. *Puntius mahecola* (Valenciennes, 1844)
  139. *Puntius morehensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 1998
  140. *Puntius mudumalaiensis* Menon & Rema Devi, 1992
  141. *Puntius muzaffarpurensis* (Srivastava, Verma & Sharma, 1977)
  142. *Puntius nangalensis* Jayaram, 1990
  143. *Puntius parrah* Day, 1865
  144. *Puntius sahyadrensis* Silas, 1953
  145. *Puntius sharmai* Menon & Rema Devi, 1993
  146. *Puntius sophoroides* (Günther 1868)
  147. *Rasbora kobonensis* Chaudhuri, 1913
  148. *Rasbora labiosa* Mukerji, 1935
  149. *Rasbora ornata* Vishwanath & Laisram, 2005
  150. *Rohtee ogilpii* Sykes, 1839
  151. *Salmophasia acinaces* (Valenciennes, 1844)
  152. *Salmophasia balookee* (Sykes, 1839)
  153. *Salmophasia belachi* (Jayaraj, Krishna Rao, Ravichandra Reddy, Shakuntala & Devaraj, 1999)
  154. *Salmophasia boopis* (Day, 1874)
  155. *Salmophasia horai* (Silas, 1951)
  156. *Salmophasia novacula* (Valenciennes, 1840)
  157. *Salmophasia orissaensis* (Banarescu, 1968)
  158. *Salmophasia untrahi* (Day, 1869)
  159. *Schismatorhynchus nukta* (Sykes, 1839)
  160. *Schizothorax hugelii* Heckel, 1838
  161. *Schizothorax kumaonensis* Menon, 1971
  162. *Semiplotus manipurensis* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000
  163. *Systemus jayarami* Vishwanath & Tombi Singh, 1986
  164. *Thynnichthys sandkhol* (Sykes, 1839)
  165. *Tor barakae* Arunkumar & Basudha, 2003

166. *Tor kulkarnii* Menon, 1992  
 167. *Tor malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1849)  
 168. *Tor neilli* (Day, 1869)  
 169. *Tor progenieus* (McClelland, 1839)  
 170. *Tor remadevii* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan 2011  
 Family: PSILORHYNCHIDAE  
 171. *Parapsilorhynchus discophorus* Hora, 1921  
 172. *Parapsilorhynchus elongatus* Singh, 1994  
 173. *Parapsilorhynchus prateri* Hora & Misra, 1938  
 174. *Parapsilorhynchus tentaculatus* (Annandale, 1919)  
 175. *Psilorhynchus amplicephalus* Arunachalam, Muralidharan & Sivakumar, 2007  
 176. *Psilorhynchus arunachalensis* (Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, 2007)  
 177. *Psilorhynchus microphthalmus* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 1995  
 178. *Psilorhynchus tenura* Arunachalam & Muralidharan, 2008  
 Family: COBITIDAE  
 179. *Acantopsis multistigmatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, 2005  
 180. *Botia striata* Narayan Rao, 1920  
 181. *Lepidocephalichthys arunachalensis* (Datta & Barman, 1984)  
 182. *Lepidocephalichthys coromandelensis* (Menon, 1992)  
 183. *Lepidocephalichthys manipurensis* Arunkumar, 2000  
 184. *Lepidocephalichthys menoni* Pillai & Yazdani, 1976  
 185. *Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli* Banarescu & Nalbant, 1968  
 186. *Pangio ammophila* Britz, Ali & Raghaban, 2012  
 187. *Pangio apoda* Britz & Maclaine, 2007  
 188. *Pangio goaensis* (Tilak, 1972)  
 189. *Pangio longipinnis* (Menon 1992)  
 Family: BALITORIDAE  
 190. *Aborichthys elongatus* Hora, 1921  
 191. *Aborichthys garoensis* Hora, 1925  
 192. *Aborichthys rosammai* Sen, 2009  
 193. *Aborichthys tikaderi* Barman 1985  
 194. *Acanthocobitis mooreh* (Sykes, 1839)  
 195. *Acanthocobitis pavonaceus* (McClelland, 1839)  
 196. *Balitora laticauda* Bhoite, Jadhav & Dahanukar, 2012  
 197. *Balitora mysorensis* Hora, 1941  
 198. *Bhavania arunachalensis* Nath, Dam, Bhutia, Dey & Das, 2007  
 199. *Bhavania australis* (Jerdon, 1849)  
 200. *Homaloptera manipurensis* Arunkumar, 1998

201. *Homaloptera menoni* Shaji & Easa, 1995  
 202. *Homaloptera montana* Herre, 1945  
 203. *Homaloptera pillaii* Indra & Rema Devi, 1981  
 204. *Homaloptera santhamparaiensis* Arunachalam, Johnson & Rema Devi, 2002  
 205. *Indoreonectes evezardi* (Day, 1872)  
 206. *Indoreonectes keralensis* (Rita, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1978)  
 207. *Longischistura bhimachari* (Hora, 1937)  
 208. *Longischistura striata* (Day, 1867)  
 209. *Mesonoemacheilus guentheri* (Day, 1867)  
 210. *Mesonoemacheilus herrei* Nalbant & Banarescu, 1982  
 211. *Mesonoemacheilus pambarensis* (Rema Devi & Indra, 1994)  
 212. *Mesonoemacheilus petrubanarescui* (Menon, 1984)  
 213. *Mesonoemacheilus pulchellus* (Day, 1873)  
 214. *Mesonoemacheilus remadevii* Shaji, 2002  
 215. *Mesonoemacheilus triangularis* (Day, 1865)  
 216. *Nemacheilus anguilla* Annandale, 1919  
 217. *Nemacheilus drassensis* Tilak, 1990  
 218. *Nemacheilus kaimurensis* Husain & Tilak, 1998  
 219. *Nemacheilus monilis* Hora, 1921  
 220. *Nemacheilus stigmofasciatus* Arunachalam & Muralidharan, 2009  
 221. *Nemacheilus rueppelli* (Sykes, 1839)  
 222. *Nemacheilus semiarmatus* Day, 1867  
 223. *Nemachilichthys shimogensis* Narayan Rao, 1920  
 224. *Neonoemacheilus assamensis* (Menon, 1987)  
 225. *Neonoemacheilus morehensis* Arunkumar, 2000  
 226. *Paraschistura montana* (McClelland 1838)  
 227. *Physoschistura chindwinensis* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, 2012  
 228. *Physoschistura elongata* Sen & Nalbant, 1982  
 229. *Physoschistura tuviaiensis* Lokeshwar, Vishwanath & Shanta, 2012  
 230. *Schistura aizawlensis* Lalramiana, 2012  
 231. *Schistura carletoni* (Fowler, 1924)  
 232. *Schistura chindwinica* (Tilak & Husain, 1990)  
 233. *Schistura dayi* (Hora, 1935)  
 234. *Schistura denisoni* (Day, 1867)  
 235. *Schistura devdevi* Hora, 1935  
 236. *Schistura doonensis* Tilak & Husain, 1977  
 237. *Schistura fasciata* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, 2011  
 238. *Schistura gangeticus* (Menon, 1987)  
 239. *Schistura himachalensis* (Menon, 1987)  
 240. *Schistura inglisi* Hora, 1935  
 241. *Schistura kangjupkhulensis* Hora, 1921  
 242. *Schistura khugae* Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004  
 243. *Schistura kodaguensis* Menon, 1987  
 244. *Schistura koladynensis* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, 2012  
 245. *Schistura manipurensis* (Chaudhuri, 1912)

246. *Schistura menoni* (Zacharias & Minimol, 1999)  
 247. *Schistura minutus* Vishwanath & Santa Kumar, 2006  
 248. *Schistura nagaensis* (Menon, 1987)  
 249. *Schistura nagodiensis* Sreekantha, Gururaja, Remadevi, Indra & Ramachandra, 2006  
 250. *Schistura nilgiriensis* (Menon 1987)  
 251. *Schistura papulifera* Kottelat, Harries & Proudlove, 2007  
 252. *Schistura periyarensis* (Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, 2005)  
 253. *Schistura prashadi* (Hora, 1921)  
 254. *Schistura reticulata* Vishwanath & Nabeshwar, 2004  
 255. *Schistura reticulofasciata* (Singh & Banarescu, 1982)  
 256. *Schistura sharavathiensis* Sreekantha, Gururaja, Remadevi, Indra & Ramachandra, 2006  
 257. *Schistura sijuensis* (Menon, 1987)  
 258. *Schistura singhi* Menon, 1987  
 259. *Schistura tigrinum* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2005  
 260. *Schistura tirapensis* Kottelat, 1990  
 261. *Travancoria elongata* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 1994  
 262. *Travancoria jonesi* Hora, 1941  
 263. *Triplophysa shehensis* Tilak, 1987
- Family: AMBLYCIPISTIDAE
264. *Amblyceps apangi* Nath & Dey 1989  
 265. *Amblyceps arunachalensis* Nath & Dey 1990  
 266. *Amblyceps cerinum* Ng & Wright, 2010  
 267. *Amblyceps tenuispinis* Blyth, 1860  
 268. *Amblyceps torrentis* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2008  
 269. *Amblyceps tuberculatum* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2009
- Family: AKYSIDAE
270. *Akysis manipurensis* (Arunkumar, 2000)
- Family: BAGRIDAЕ
271. *Batasio convexirostrum* Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011  
 272. *Batasio fasciolatus* Ng, 2006  
 273. *Batasio merianiensis* (Chaudhuri 1913)  
 274. *Batasio sharavatiensis* Bhatt & Jayaram, 2004  
 275. *Batasio spilurus* Ng, 2006  
 276. *Batasio travancoria* Hora & Law, 1941  
 277. *Hemibagrus maydelli* (Rössel, 1964)  
 278. *Hemibagrus punctatus* (Jerdon, 1849)  
 279. *Horabagrus brachysoma* (Günther, 1864)  
 280. *Horabagrus nigricollaris* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 1994  
 281. *Mystus dibrugarensis* (Chaudhuri 1913)
282. *Mystus malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1849)  
 283. *Mystus montanus* (Jerdon, 1849)  
 284. *Mystus oculatus* (Valenciennes, 1840)  
 285. *Mystus seengtee* (Sykes, 1839)  
 286. *Rita chrysea* Day, 1877  
 287. *Rita gogra* (Sykes, 1839)  
 288. *Rita kuturnee* (Sykes, 1839)
- Family: CLARIIDAE
289. *Clarias dayi* Hora, 1936  
 290. *Clarias dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1840  
 291. *Horaglanis alikunhii* Subhash Babu & Nayar, 2004  
 292. *Horaglanis krishnai* Menon, 1950
- Family: ERETHISTIDAE
293. *Conta pectinata* Ng, 2005  
 294. *Erethistoides pipri* Hora, 1950  
 295. *Erethistoides senkhiensis* Tamang, Chaudhry & Choudhury, 2008  
 296. *Erethistoides sicula* Ng, 2005  
 297. *Hara horai* (Misra, 1976)  
 298. *Hara koladynensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2009  
 299. *Pseudolaguvia austrina* Radhakrishnan, Sureshkumar & Ng, 2011  
 300. *Pseudolaguvia ferruginea* Ng, 2009  
 301. *Pseudolaguvia ferula* Ng, 2006  
 302. *Pseudolaguvia flavida* Ng, 2009  
 303. *Pseudolaguvia foveolata* Ng, 2005  
 304. *Pseudolaguvia virgulata* Ng & Lalramliana, 2010  
 305. *Pseudolaguvia viriosa* Ng & Tamang, 2012
- Family: HETEROPNEUSTIDAE
306. *Heteropneustes longipectoralis* Rema Devi & Raghunathan, 1999
- Family: SCHILBIDAE
307. *Clupisoma bastari* Datta & Karmakar, 1980  
 308. *Eutropiichthys goongwaree* (Sykes, 1839)  
 309. *Neotropius khavalchor* Kulkarni, 1952  
 310. *Proeutropiichthys taakree* (Sykes, 1839)  
 311. *Pseudeutropius mitchelli* Günther, 1864  
 312. *Silonia childreni* (Sykes, 1839)
- Family: SILURIDAE
313. *Kryptoglanis shajii* Vincent & Thomas, 2011  
 314. *Ompok canio* (Hamilton, 1822)  
 315. *Ompok goae* (Haig, 1952)  
 316. *Ompok malabaricus* (Valenciennes, 1840)  
 317. *Pinniwallago kanpurensis* Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela, 1981  
 318. *Pterocryptis barakensis* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2006  
 319. *Pterocryptis indicus* (Datta, Barman & Jayaram, 1987)

320. *Pterocryptis wynadensis* (Day, 1873)  
 Family: SISORIDAE
321. *Exostoma barakensis* Vishwanath & Joyshree 2007
322. *Gagata itchkeea* (Sykes, 1839)
323. *Glyptothorax alaknandi* Tilak, 1969
324. *Glyptothorax ater* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011
325. *Glyptothorax anamalaiensis* Silas, 1952
326. *Glyptothorax brevipinnis* Hora, 1923
327. *Glyptothorax botius* (Hamilton 1822)
328. *Glyptothorax caudimaculatus* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011
329. *Glyptothorax chimitupuiensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2010
330. *Glyptothorax chindwinica* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007
331. *Glyptothorax churamanii* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012
332. *Glyptothorax coheni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, 1972
333. *Glyptothorax dakpathari* Tilak & Husain, 1976
334. *Glyptothorax davissinghi* Manimekalan & Das, 1998
335. *Glyptothorax dikrongensis* Tamang & Chaudhry, 2011
336. *Glyptothorax granulus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007
337. *Glyptothorax housei* Herre, 1942
338. *Glyptothorax jayarami* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012
339. *Glyptothorax kudremukhensis* Gopi, 2007
340. *Glyptothorax lonah* (Sykes, 1839)
341. *Glyptothorax maceriatus* Ng & Lalramliana, 2012
342. *Glyptothorax madraspatanus* (Day 1873)
343. *Glyptothorax malabarensis* Gopi, 2010
344. *Glyptothorax manipurensis* Menon, 1955
345. *Glyptothorax minutus* Hora, 1921
346. *Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007
347. *Glyptothorax nelsoni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, 1972
348. *Glyptothorax poonaensis* Hora, 1938
349. *Glyptothorax saisi* (Jenkins, 1910)
350. *Glyptothorax scrobiculus* Ng & Lalramliana, 2012
351. *Glyptothorax striatus* (McClelland, 1842)
352. *Glyptothorax sykesi* (Day, 1873)
353. *Glyptothorax trewavasae* Hora, 1938
354. *Glyptothorax ventrolineatus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2006
355. *Myersglanis jayarami* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 1999
356. *Oreoglanis majusculus* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2011
357. *Pseudecheneis koladynae* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2010
358. *Pseudecheneis sirenica* Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007
359. *Pseudecheneis suppaeula* Ng, 2006
360. *Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis* Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007
361. *Sisor barakensis* Vishwanath & Darshan, 2005
362. *Sisor chennuah* Ng & Lahkar, 2003
363. *Sisor rabdophorus* Hamilton, 1822
364. *Sisor rheophilus* Ng, 2003
365. *Sisor torosus* Ng, 2003
- Family: ADRIANICHTHYIDAE
366. *Horaichthys setnai* Kulkarni, 1940
- Family: APLOCHEILIDAE
367. *Aplocheilus kirchmayeri* Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1986
- Family: SYNBRANCHIDAE
368. *Monopterus digressus* Gopi, 2002
369. *Monopterus eapeni* Talwar, 1991
370. *Monopterus fossorius* (Nayar, 1951)
371. *Monopterus hodgarti* (Chaudhuri, 1913)
372. *Monopterus ichthyophoides* Britz, Lalremsanga, Lalrotluanga & Lalramliana 2011
373. *Monopterus indicus* (Silas & Dawson, 1961)
374. *Monopterus roseni* Bailey & Gans, 1998
- Family: CHAUDHURIIDAE
375. *Garo khajuriai* (Talwar, Yazdani & Kundu, 1977)
376. *Pillaia indica* Yazdani, 1972
- Family : MASTACEMBELIDAE
377. *Macrognathus guentheri* (Day, 1865)
- Family: AMBASSIDAE
378. *Parambassis bistigmata* Geethakumari, 2012
379. *Parambassis dayi* (Bleeker, 1874)
380. *Parambassis thomassi* (Day 1870)
381. *Parambassis waikhomi* Geethakumari & Basudha, 2012
- Family: BADIDAE
382. *Badis assamensis* Ahl, 1937
383. *Badis blosyrus* Kullander & Britz, 2002
384. *Badis dibruensis* Geetakumari & Vishwanath, 2010
385. *Badis kanabos* Kullander & Britz, 2002
386. *Badis singenensis* Geetakumari & Kadu, 2011
387. *Badis tuiviae* Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004
388. *Dario dario* (Hamilton 1822)
389. *Dario urops* Britz, Ali & Philips, 2012

- Family: NANDIDAE
390. *Nandus andrewi* Ng & Jaafar, 2008
- Family: PRISTOLEPIDIDAE
391. *Pristolepis marginata* Jerdon, 1849
- Family: CICHLIDAE
392. *Etroplus canarensis* Day, 1877
- Family: CHANNIDAE
393. *Channa aurantimaculata* Musikasinthorn, 2000
394. *Channa bleheri* Vierke, 1991
395. *Channa diplogramma* (Day, 1865)
396. *Channa melanostigma* Geetakumari and Vishwanath, 2010
- Family: OSPHRONEMIDAE
397. *Pseudosphromenus dayi* (Köhler, 1908)
- II. Secondary Freshwater or estuarine and coastal marine fishes**
- Family: CARCHARHINIDAE
398. *Glyptis gangeticus* (Muller & Henle, 1839)
- Family: NARKIDAE
399. *Heteronarce prabhui* Talwar 1981.
- Family: RHINOBATIDAE
400. *Rhinobatos variegatus* Nair & Lal Mohan, 1973
- Family: DASYATIDAE
401. *Himantura fluviatilis* (Hamilton 1822)
- Family: MORINGUIDAE
402. *Moringua arundinacea* (McClelland, 1844)
- Family: MURAENIDAE
403. *Enchelycore tamarae* Prokofiev, 2005
- Family: OPHICHTHIDAE
404. *Bascanichthys deraniyagalai* Menon, 1961
405. *Ophichthus microcephalus* Day, 1878
- Family: CONRIDAE
406. *Bathymyrus echinorhynchus* Alcock, 1889
407. *Heteroconger obscurus* (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1959)
408. *Rhynchoconger squaliceps* (Alcock 1894).
- Family: CLUPEIDAE
409. *Dayella malabarica* (Day, 1873)
- Family: PRISTIGASTERIDAE
410. *Ilisha obfuscata* Wongratana, 1983
411. *Pellona dayi* Wongratana, 1983
- Family: ENGRAULIDAE
412. *Setipinna brevifilis* (Valenciennes, 1848)
413. *Thryssa gautamiensis* Babu Rao 1971
414. *Thryssa kammalenosoides* Wongratana, 1983
415. *Thryssa polybranchialis* Wongratana, 1983
416. *Thryssa stenosoma* Wongratana, 1983
- Family: ARIIDAE
417. *Arius malabaricus* Day, 1877
- Family: SYNODONTIDAE
418. *Harpodon squamosus* Alcock, 1891
419. *Saurida pseudotumbil* Dutt & Sagar, 1981
- Family: BATRACHOIDIDAE
420. *Perulibatrachus aquilonarius* Greenfield, 2005
- Family: OGCOCEPHALIDAE
421. *Halieutopsis nasuta* (Alcock 1891)
- Family: MUGILIDAE
422. *Liza mandapamensis* Thomson, 1997
- Family: HEMIRAMPHIDAE
423. *Dermogenys brachynotopterus* (Bleeker 1854)
424. *Hyporhamphus xanthopterus* (Valenciennes 1847)
- Family: SYGNATHIDAE
425. *Microphis insularis* (Hora 1925)
- Family: TETRAROGIDAE
426. *Ocosia ramaraoi* Poss & Eschmeyer 1975.
- Family: TRIGLIDAE
427. *Lepidotrigla longipinnis* Alcock 1890.
- Family: OPISTOGNATHIDAE
428. *Opistognathus albicaudatus* Smith-Vainz, 2011
429. *Opistognathus annulatus* (Eibl-Eibesfeldt and Klausewitz, 1961)
430. *Opistognathus pardus* Smith-Vainz, Beenish & Akhilesh, 2012
- Family: SILLAGINIDAE
431. *Sillago indica* McKay, Dutt & Sujatha, 1985
432. *Sillago soringa* Dutt & Sujatha, 1982
433. *Sillago vincenti* McKay, 1980
- Family: LEIognathidae
434. *Leiognathus striatus* James & Badrudeen, 1991
- Family: EMMELICHTHYIDAE
435. *Erythrocles acarina* Kotthaus 1974.
- Family: GERREIDAE

436. *Gerres phaiya* Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2001.  
Family: NEMIPTERIDAE
437. *Parasclopsis boesemani* (Rao & Rao, 1981)  
Family: SCIAENIDAE
438. *Johnius gangeticus* Talwar, 1991  
Family: MULLIDAE
439. *Upeneus indicus* Uiblein & Heemstra, 2010  
Family: CIRRHITIDAE
440. *Cirrhitichthys bleekeri* Day, 1874  
Family: LABRIDAE
441. *Iniistius cyanifrons* Valenciennes, 1840
442. *Xyrichtys rajagopalani* Venkataramanujam, Venkataramani & Ramanathan, 1987  
Family: TRICHONOTIDAE
443. *Trichonotus cyclograptus* (Alcock, 1890)  
Family: AMMODYTIDAE
444. *Bleekeria murtii* Joshi, Zacharia & Kanthan, 2012  
Family: URANOSCOPIDAE
445. *Uranoscopus crassiceps* Alcock, 1890  
Family: BLENNIIDAE
446. *Alloblennius frondiculus* Smith-Vaniz & Allen 2012
447. *Praealticus dayi* (Whitley 1929)  
Family: CALLIONYMIDAE
448. *Callionymus kotthausi* Fricke, 1981
449. *Callionymus megastomus* Fricke, 1982  
Family: ELEOTRIDAE
450. *Eleotris andamensis* Herre, 1939  
Family: XENISTHMIDAE
451. *Xenisthmus smithi* Menon & Talwar, 1973  
Family: GOBIIDAE
452. *Acentrogobius ennorensis* Menon & Rema Devi, 1980
453. *Acentrogobius griseus* (Day, 1876)
454. *Acentrogobius masoni* (Day 1873)
455. *Bathygobius ostreicola* (Chaudhuri, 1916)
456. *Callogobius andamanensis* Menon & Chatterjee, 1974
457. *Callogobius mannarensis* Rangarajan 1968
458. *Callogobius melanoptera* (Visweswara Rao, 1971)
459. *Callogobius seshaiyai* Jacob & Rangarajan, 1960
460. *Callogobius trifasciatus* Menon & Chatterjee, 1976
461. *Chiramenu fluviatilis* Rao, 1971
462. *Odontamblyopus roseus* (Valenciennes 1837)
463. *Oligolepis dasi* (Talwar, Chatterjee & Dev Roy, 1982)
464. *Oxyurichthys paulae* Pezold, 1998
465. *Oxyurichthys talwari* (Mehta, Kamala Devi & Mehta 1989)
466. *Parapocryptes rictuosus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
467. *Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1871)
468. *Sicyopterus griseus* (Day, 1877)
469. *Silhouettea indica* Visweswara Rao, 1971
470. *Stigmatogobius minima* (Hora, 1923)
471. *Yongeichthys tuticornensis* (Fowler 1925)  
Family: TRICHIURIDAE
472. *Lepturacanthus pantului* (Gupta 1966)
473. *Trichiurus gangeticus* Gupta 1966  
Family: BOTHIDAE
474. *Laeops lophoptera* (Alcock, 1889)  
Family: CYNOGLOSSIDAE
475. *Cynoglossus macrostomus* Norman, 1928  
Family: SOLEIDAE
476. *Zebrias annandalei* Talwar & Chakrapany, 1967
477. *Zebrias keralensis* Joglekar, 1976  
Family: BALISTIDAE
478. *Balistes ellioti* Day, 1889  
Family: MONACANTHIDAE
479. *Lalmohania velutina* Hutchins, 1994  
Family: TETRAODONTIDAE
480. *Arothron leopardus* (Day, 1878)
481. *Carinotetraodon imitator* Britz & Kottelat, 1999
482. *Carinotetraodon travancoricus* (Hora & Nair, 1941)

## SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF ENDEMIC FISHES OF INDIA

### I. Primary Freshwater fishes

Family: CYPRINIDAE

#### 1. *Amblypharyngodon chakaiensis* Babu & Nair, 1978

1978. *Amblypharyngodon chakaiensis* Babu Rao and Nair, *Aquatic Biology*, 3: 122, figs. 1, 2 (type locality: Chakai, Trivandrum District, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Velilake carplet, Attentive carplet.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblypharyngodon* having elongate body, its depth 4.2–4.5 times in standard length (SL); incomplete lateral line which ceases after 17th to 22nd scale; 54–57 scales in lateral series; 16 branched pectoral fin rays, six rows of scales between lateral line and pelvic fin base.

**Distribution:** Chakai, Trivandrum District, Kerala, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater, benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 2. *Aspidoparia ukhrulensis* Selim & Vishwanath, 2001

2001. *Aspidoparia ukhrulensis* Selim and Vishwanath. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2): 254, fig. 1 (type locality: Chatrickong River, Ukhrul District, Manipur).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Aspidoparia* having 35–37 lateral line scales; 14 predorsal scales; 2 rows of pharyngeal teeth; 2 lateral transverse scales from lateral line to ventral fin.

**Distribution:** Chatrickong River, Ukhrul District, Manipur, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater, benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 3. *Bangana almora* (Chaudhuri, 1912)

1912. *Labeo almora* Chaudhuri, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 7(5): 438, Pl. 38 (figs. 2, 2a–b) (type locality: Almora [Almorha] District, western Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh, northern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Bangana* with broadly rounded snout having tubercles and deep depression in the middle; snout length greater than the post-orbital length; inter-orbital width nearly half the length of head; upper edge of dorsal fin deeply concave; 45 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Almora, Uttarakhand, India in the Ganges basin.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater, bottom dweller hill stream fish.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 4. *Barbodes bovanicus* (Day, 1877)

1877. *Barbus bovanicus* Day, *The fishes of India*, (3): 369–552, Pl. 138 (type locality: Bowany River, base of Neilgherry hills, Madras, India).

**Common Name:** Bovany Barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barbodes* with moderately deep body, without any bands or spots; two pairs of barbels; lips thin, plain, lower labial fold complete in the adult; dorsal ray osseous, strong, smooth; 24–26 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Cauvery river system.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

#### 5. *Barbodes carnaticus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Barbus carnaticus* Jerdon, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 15(2): 311 (type locality: Bhowany River, at the foot of the Neilgherries, and Cavery River, southern India).

**Common Name:** Carnatic Carp.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barbodes* with 28–32 lateral line scales; 10–12 predorsal scales; two pairs of barbels; dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to tip of snout than base of caudal fin, its last undivided ray osseous, strong and smooth; rostral barbel black; four or five fine and faint longitudinal stripes above lateral line.

**Distribution:** Kerala & Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 6. *Barbodes wynadensis* (Day, 1873)

1873. *Barbus (Barboides) wynadensis* Day, *Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology*, 11: 528 (type locality: Vithry, Wynad, Kerala).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barbodes* with elongate body, its depth 3.75–4.4 times in SL; head broad, its length 4.2–4.5 times in SL; interrupted lower labial fold; 2 pairs of barbels; non-osseous and weak last unbranched dorsal fin ray; 26–28 lateral line scales; 10 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Wyanad Plateau and neighbouring regions, in the southern Western Ghats, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

7. *Barilius arunachalensis* Nath, Dam & Anil Kumar, 2010

2010. *Barilius arunachalensis* Nath, Dam & Anil Kumar. *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **110**(3): 19 (type locality: Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* having incomplete lateral line, ceases at the 35th scale; no barbels; rough and prominent tubercles on snout and lower jaw; lateral line scales with single large spots and a few bilobed spots, other scales with oval shaped spots; V-shaped broad band on each side of gill opening; dorsal and caudal fins with prominent streaks.

**Distribution:** Siang river basin, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

8. *Barilius bakeri* Day, 1865

1865. *Barilius bakeri* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865 (1): 305 (type locality: Mundikyum, Cochin, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar baril.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with deep body, its depth 2.9–3.2 times in SL; maxilla reaches to below middle of orbit; large tubercles on snout and lower jaw; 37–38 lateral line scales, 16 predorsal scales; 10 branched dorsal fin rays; a row of large bluish spots along the flanks.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

9. *Barilius canarensis* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Opsarius canarensis* Jerdon, *Madras J. of Lit. Sci.*, 15(2): 329 (type locality: Canara, southern India).

**Common Name:** Jerdon's Baril, Mirror Fish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with deep body, its depth 2.9–3.1 times in SL; no barbels; maxilla reaches to below anterior-third of orbit; large tubercles on head; 37–38 lateral line scales, 15 predorsal scales; 10–11 branched dorsal fin rays; a double row of large vertical green spots along the body.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

10. *Barilius chatricensis* Vishwanath & Selim, 2002

2002. *Barilius chatricensis* Vishwanath & Selim, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **99**(2): 267 (type locality: Chatrickong River, Ukhrul District, 150 kilometers from Imphal, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with 7–8 thick blue-black transverse bars on the body, which do not extend up to the lateral line; 38 lateral line scales; 15 predorsal scales; no barbels.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

11. *Barilius dimorphicus* Tilak & Husain, 1990

1990. *Barilius dimorphicus* Tilak and Husain, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **87**(1): 102 (type locality: Song River, Eastern Doon Valley, Rajaji National Park, District Dehra Doon, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with 60–66 lateral line scales; lower jaw slightly longer; one pair of barbels; two to four irregular rows of bluish spots on body; pectoral fin longer than head excluding snout.

**Distribution:** Song River, easatern Doon Valley, Rajaji National Park, District Dehra Doon, Uttar Pradesh, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

12. *Barilius dogarsinghi* Hora, 1921

1921. *Barilius dogarsinghi* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **22**(3): 191 (type locality: Etok stream near Chanderkhong, southern watershed of the Naga Hills, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** Manipur baril.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with deep body, its depth 3.4–3.6 times in SL; one pair of rostral barbels; maxilla extends below anterior-third of orbit; 38–39 lateral line scales, 20 predorsal scales; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; tubercles large and well-developed on snout, lower jaw and sides of head; about nine tranverese bluish bands on body extending from back to lateral line; black band across middle of dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

13. *Barilius evezardi* Day, 1872

1872. *Barilius evezardi* Day, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **41**(2): 326 (type locality: Poona [Puna], India).

**Common Name:** Day's baril.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with shallow body, its depth 4.6 times in SL; no barbels; maxilla extends to below front edge of orbit; 40 lateral line scales, 14 predorsal scales; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; tubercles large and well-developed on head; a lateral burnished silvery band on flanks; black edges on dorsal and caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

14. *Barilius gatensis* (Valenciennes, 1844)

1844. *Barilius gatensis* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.*, **17**: 309, pl. 503 (type locality: Mountains of Gates, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar Baril, River-carp baril.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with deep body, its depth 3.2–3.5 times in SL; one minute rostral pair of barbels; maxilla extends to below middle of orbit; 39–40 lateral line scales, 15 predorsal scales; 8–9 branched dorsal fin rays; tubercles large and well-developed on snout and lower jaw; 12–15 vertical bars on body descending from back, more or less broken up in adults; black bases on dorsal and anal fin.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Maharashtra, southern Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri Hills).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

15. *Barilius howesi* Barman, 1986

1986. *Barilius howesi* Barman, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(1): 171 (type locality: Stream near Sulkapara, Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with maxilla extending to below middle of eye; branched anal fin rays 7 or 8; predorsal scales 17 or 18; lateral line scales 42 or 43; head length 3.9 to 4.0 in SL; body with 14 or 15 bars on sides.

**Distribution:** Jalpaiguri district, northern West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater streams and rivers with clear water.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** The species was synonymised with *Barilius bendelisis* (Hamilton) by Talwar and Jhingran (1991) without assigning any reason, but resurrected by Barman *et al* (2011) with justification.

16. *Barilius lairokensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000

2000. *Barilius lairokensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **97**(2): 250, fig. 1 (type locality: Lairok Maru, Moreh, Chandel district, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with 14–16 transverse lateral bars on dorsal half of body, not extending to lateral line; silvery body which is greenish brown dorsally; blackish dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

17. *Barilius nelsoni* Barman, 1988

1988. *Barilius nelsoni* Barman, *Rec. Zool. Surv. India, Misc. Publ., Occ. Paper No. 119*: 26, fig. 14 (type locality: Gumti River, Udaypur subdivision, South Tripura District, northeastern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with elongate body, its depth 4.33 to 4.58 in SL; eye diameter 3.25 to 3.66 in head length; dorsal fin originates midway between hind edge of orbit and caudal base; least depth of caudal peduncle 1.66 to 1.85 in its length; two pairs of barbels; 38–39 lateral line scales; 14–16 pre-dorsal scales; a dark longitudinal band on its lateral sides of body.

**Distribution:** Tripura.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

18. *Barilius ngawa* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 2002

2002. *Barilius ngawa* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **99**(1): 86, fig. 1 (type locality: Sherou River, tributary of Manipur River, 24°18'N, 93°54'E, 83 kilometers south of Imphal, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with 13–14 blue bars

extending up to lateral line; pelvic fin reaching anal fin base; 42–43 lateral line scales; 21–22 predorsal scales; a black stripe on dorsal fin; caudal fin edge black.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 19. *Barilius pectoralis* Husain, 2012

2010. *Barilius pectoralis* Husain, *Journal on New Biological Reports*, 1(1): 21–22 (type locality: Yamuna drainage system, Dehra Dun, Uttarakhand, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with snout slightly produced; 58–59 lateral line scales; 4–5 rows of scales between lateral line and base of pelvic fin; 29 predorsal scales; barbels two pairs; maxilla reaching to slightly beyond anterior margin of eye; pectoral fin with a notch; three outer pectoral rays strongly thickened; 9–10 short lateral bars, not extending beyond dark colouration of back.

**Distribution:** Tons river, Western Doon Valley, Dehra Dun; Uttarakhand.

**Habit and Habitat:** Found in the terrestrial streams with very cold water with stony and rocky substratum.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 20. *Barilius profundus* Dishma & Vishwanath, 2012

2011. *Barilius profundus* Dishma & Vishwanath, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 4(2): 2364, Fig. 1 (type locality: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N, 92°57'E, Lawntlai District, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with great body depth at dorsal-fin origin 32.0–37.3% SL; maxilla reaches anterior margin of orbit; 17–18 predorsal scales; lateral line complete, with 30–32 scales; eye diameter 38.3–42.9% HL; predorsal distance 58.9–64.0% SL; dorsal fin with 7½ branched rays; pelvic fin with 8 branched rays; dark blue bars (7–10) on sides, width of bar narrower than interspace width.

**Distribution:** Koladyne River, Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 21. *Barilius radiolatus* Günther, 1868

1868. *Barilius radiolatus* Günther, *Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum*, 7: 287 (type locality: Malva, Madhya Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** Gunther's baril.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Barilius* with shallow body, its depth 4.5 times in SL; two short pairs of barbels (rostral and maxillary); maxilla extends to anterior margin of orbit; 56–62 lateral line scales, 24 predorsal scales; 7–8 branched dorsal fin rays; tubercles small and poorly developed on snout and lower jaw; 12–15; no vertical bars on body.

**Distribution:** Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Punjab.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 22. *Betadevario ramachandrani* Pramod, Fang, Rema Devi, Liao, Indra, Jameela Beevi & Kullander, 2010

2010. *Betadevario ramachandrani* Pramod, Fang, Rema Devi, Liao, Indra, Jameela Beevi & Kullander, *Zootaxa*, No. 2519: 35, Figs. 1–4 (type locality: Agumbe, small stream tributary to Sita River, 2 kilometers upstream from Onake Abbi Fall, 13°30'79"N, 75°04'49"E, Shimoga District, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, India, elevation 558 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Betadevario* with two pairs of long barbels; wider cleithral spot extending to cover 3 scales horizontally; long and low laminar preorbital process along the anterior margin of the orbit; flanks with a wide dark band along the lower side, bordered dorsally by a wide light stripe.

**Distribution:** Upper Sita River drainage, Shimoga District, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Upper reaches of (High-altitude) Sita River drainage.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 23. *Chela khujairokensis* Arunkumar, 2000

2000. *Chela khujairokensis* Arunkumar, *Aquacult.*, 1(2): 122, fig. 1 (type locality: Khujairok stream, a tributary of the Yu River, at Moreh, near the adjoining borderland areas of Manipur, India and Myanmar; 100 kms from Imphal, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Chela* with incomplete lateral line; 17–18 predorsal scales; a distinct shoulder spot; ends of dorsal, anal and caudal fins blackish.

**Distribution:** Khujairok stream, a tributary of the Yu River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**24. *Cirrhinus cirrhosis* (Bloch 1795)**

1795. *Cyprinus cirrhosus* Bloch, *Naturges. ausland. Fische*, **9**: 52, fig. 411 (type locality: Cauvery river, Tamil Nadu).

**Common Name:** Mrigal Carp, Cauvery white carp.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Cirrhinus* with elongate body, its depth more than head length; entire upper lip; two well-developed pairs of barbels (rostral and maxillary); 13–15 branched dorsal fin rays; 42–46 lateral line scales; dorsal fin as high as body, anterior few rays often very elongated; deeply forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**Remarks:** It has been introduced in several south Asian countries for aquaculture.

**25. *Cirrhinus fulungee* (Sykes, 1839)**

1839. *Chondrostoma fulungee* Sykes, *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, **2**: 358 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Deccan white carp.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Cirrhinus* with elongate body, its depth more than head length; poorly fimbriated upper lip; one pair short of rostral barbels; 8 branched dorsal fin rays; 44–48 lateral line scales; dorsal fin about as high as body; pectoral fin as long as head; deeply forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra and Karnataka, Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**26. *Cirrhinus macrops* Steindachner, 1870**

1870. *Cirrhina macrops* Steindachner, *Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, **61**: 636 (type locality: Madras, India).

**Common Name:** Hora white carp.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Cirrhinus* with elongate body, its depth considerably more than head length; entire upper lip, no lower lip; one pair short rostral barbels; 15–16 branched dorsal fin rays; 44–46 lateral line scales; dorsal fin as high as body; forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Godavari River, Andhra Pradesh and Chennai.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**27. *Crossocheilus periyarensis* Menon & Jacob, 1996**

1996. *Crossocheilus periyarensis* Menon & Jacob, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **93**(1): 62, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Periyar River, Thanikkudy (Thekkady), Kerala State, South India).

**Common Name:** Periyar Latia.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Crossocheilus* with moderately elongate body, rounded snout having prominent nuptial tubercles in males; 34–36 lateral line scales, no blackspot on caudal base.

**Distribution:** Periyar River, Thanikkudy, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**28. *Dawkinsia arulius* (Jerdon 1849)**

1849. *Systemus arulius* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **15**(2): 317 (type locality: Cavery River at Seringapatam [Shrirangapathna], India).

**Common Name:** Arulius barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with terminal mouth; only one pair of barbels (rostral pair); 21 to 24 lateral line scales; last unbranched dorsal fin ray smooth; dorsal fin rays not filamentous in males; operculum with an iridescent green spot; three black bands on body; caudal fin reddish with red tips.

**Distribution:** Restricted to Cauvery, Sharavathi, Tunga river systems in Karnataka, the upper reaches of Cauvery in Tamil Nadu and Pookode Lake in Wyanad, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits small and large freshwater streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered. It was formerly classified as critically endangered in the 2000 IUCN red list of threatened species.

**29. *Dawkinsia assimilis* (Jerdon 1849)**

1849. *Systemus assimilis* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **15**(2): 319 (type locality: Canara [now Madikeri], Karnataka State, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a black band about as wide as eye across each caudal-fin lobe; mouth inferior; lower lip continuous; maxillary barbels 23.5–33.3% HL; a caudal blotch commencing posterior to anal-fin origin. Adult males with branched dorsal rays prolonged into filament.

**Distribution:** Few locations in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits both in rivers with sluggish flow and muddy substrates, as well as clear, rocky, fast-flowing streams (Pethiyagoda and Kottelat 2005).

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

30. *Dawkinsia exclamatio* (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 2005)

2005. *Puntius exclamatio* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, *Raffles Bull. Zool.*, Suppl., 12: 133, Fig. 8 (type locality: 3 kilometers downstream of Thenmalai Dam, on Thenmalai-Trivandrum Road, Kallada River, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a black blotch of 2–3 scales wide on and above 6th or 7th lateral line scale; another elongate, black blotch about 1½ scales high commencing above anal-fin origin, 13th lateral-line scale to caudal fin base; last unbranched dorsal fin ray smooth; mouth subterminal; only maxillary barbels present; 13 to 15 scales on lateral line before anal fin origin.

**Distribution:** Kallada River, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit clear water, rock and pebble substratum areas of the upper reaches of the Kallada River.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

31. *Dawkinsia filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1844)

1844. *Leuciscus filamentosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 17: 96, Pl. 492 (type locality: Alleppey [now Alappuzhaj, situated between Vembanad Lake (a brackish estuary) and the Arabian Sea, 9°20'N, 76°25'E, Kerala State, southwestern India]).

**Common Name:** Black spot barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with subterminal mouth; only maxillary barbels; post-orbital head length 11.0–12.1% of SL; no mark on body before anal fin origin; each caudal fin lobe with a transverse black band near tip; a distinct black blotch on lateral line from 14th to 16th lateral line scale. Branched dorsal-fin rays prolonged into filament in adult male.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India- Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit freshwater habitats of both in the hill streams and streams of the lowlands, ponds and wetlands. Also found in estuaries, reservoirs and marshes.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

32. *Dawkinsia rohani* (Rema Devi, Indra & Knight, 2010)

2010. *Puntius rohani* Rema Devi, Indra & Knight, *J. Threatened Taxa*, 2(9): 1122, Figs. 1, 2 3A (type locality: Kodayar River drainage, near Mayilar, KWS, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu, India, 8.5052°N, 77.3015°E, elevation 110 meters).

**Common Name:** Rohan's barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with an elongate black club-shaped blotch 1.5 scales high extending from the 12–13th lateral-line scales to the caudal-fin base; 2 – 3 + 6 – 9 gill rakers on the first gill arch, 21–23 lateral-line scales, seven predorsal scales, 4½ + 1 + 3 – 3½ transverse scales.

**Distribution:** Southern Western Ghats- Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Found in hill streams (Rema Devi et al, 2010).

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

33. *Dawkinsia rubrotinctus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Systomus rubrotinctus* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 15(2): 317 (type locality: Kabini River, India [original: Manantoddy [Mananthavadi] River, Kabini River drainage, Kerala, southern India]).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with three well defined blotches two scale high and three scales wide; interorbital width of 28.4–35.6 % HL; gillrakers 10–11 on first arch; mouth terminal; filamentous dorsal fin ray in males absent; maxilla 26.5–32.3 % HL; head length 28.3–32.8 % SL; body depth of 34.9–41.8 % SL; barbels 7.3–13.4 % HL. (Knight et al, 2011).

**Distribution:** Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit free flowing freshwater streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

34. *Dawkinsia tambraparniei* (Silas, 1954)

1954. *Puntius arulius tambraparniei* Silas, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 51(1): 34, Figs. 2–4 (type locality: Stream 7 miles from Kalladaikurichi, Tambraparni watershed, Tinnevelly District, Madras State, India).

**Common Name:** Tambraparni barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with only one pair of barbels (rostral pair); mouth subterminal; third unbranched dorsal ray nonosseous and smooth; body with four vertical black bands, fourth band over gill opening.

**Distribution:** Tambraparni River, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit moderate flowing streams and rivers with rocky and sandy substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

35. *Danionella priapus* Britz, 2009

2009. *Danionella priapus* Britz, Zootaxa, 2277: 53, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Outskirts of Barobisha town, 26°28'52.3"N, 89°49'29.8"E, Jorai River, a tributary of the Sankosh at Laskarpara, Bramaputra River drainage, Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Danionella* with conical projection of the genital papilla situated between funnel-shaped pelvic fins in adult males; 8 pectoral-fin rays; 20–21 anal-fin rays; last anal-fin pterygiophore inserted in front of haemal spine of vertebra 27 or 28; a median and two paramedian rows of pigment cells on the dorsal side of the body; 8 ventral procurrent rays.

**Distribution:** Jorai River, Brahmaputra drainage, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

36. *Danio jaintianensis* (Sen, 2007)

2007. *Brachydanio jaintianensis* Sen, Rec. zool. Surv. India, 107(4): 28, Pl. 1, fig. A, Pl. 2, fig. A (type locality: Rangriang Jowai, Jaintia Hills district, Meghalaya, 25°26'11.9"N, 92°11'08.7"E, India, elevation 1234 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Danio* having no lateral line; deeply emarginated caudal fin; two dark bands on lateral sides of the body, one broader band from behind opercle to base of caudal fin, another thin band above it; dorsal, anal and caudal fins without any band.

**Distribution:** Jaintia Hill district, Meghalaya.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

37. *Devario acuticephala* (Hora, 1921)

1921. *Danio (Brachydanio) acuticephala* Hora, Rec. Indian Mus., 22: 193, fig. 4 (type locality: Ukjhong sang Road, 1 mile from Yaribuk, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** Manipur danio.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* with depth of body 3.2–4.0 times in SL; no barbels; lateral line absent; deeply emarginated caudal fin; a black narrow streak along dorsal surface extending from head to caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh, Naga Hills, Manipur (Brahmaputra river system).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

38. *Devario assamensis* (Barman, 1984)

1984. *Danio (Danio) assamensis* Barman, Bull. Zool. Surv. India, 6(1–3): 163, Pl. 7, fig. 1 (type locality: Streamlets near Tangla, Darrang District, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* with depth of body 2.9–3.1 in SL; eye having a small backwardly projecting spinous process on anterior orbital rim; 40–41 lateral line scales; height of caudal peduncle 1.2–1.4 in its length.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

39. *Devario fraseri* (Hora, 1935)

1935. *Danio (Danio) fraseri* Hora, Rec. Indian Mus., 37(3): 378, fig. 3 (type locality: Deolali, Nasik District, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Fraser danio.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* with hypertrophied lower lip forming a broad loose flap along jaws; mouth obliquely directed upwards; body depth 3.8–5.1 times in SL; two pairs of barbels (rostral and maxillary); pectoral fn extends beyond base of pelvic fin; 38–40 lateral line scales; 15–16 branched anal fin rays; three to four longitudinal bands on sides of body; a dusky spot at upper angle of gill-opening; forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

40. *Devario horai* (Barman, 1983)

1983. *Danio (Brachydanio) horai* Barman, Current Science, 52(4): 177, fig. 1 (type locality: Namdapha River, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* with depth of body 3.1–3.8 in SL; no barbels; no lateral line; 20–30 longitudinal row of scales; 14 predorsal scales; 7 branch dorsal fin rays; 12–13 branched anal fin rays.

**Distribution:** Namdapha River, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

41. *Devario manipurensis* (Barman, 1987)

1987. *Danio manipurensis* Barman, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **84**(1): 173, fig. 1 (type locality: Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* having two pairs of barbels, rostral pair shorter than eye diameter; lateral line complete with 33–34 scales; a light longitudinal narrow band extending from behind the head to base of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

42. *Devario naganensis* (Chaudhuri, 1912)

1912. *Danio naganensis* Chaudhuri, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **7**: 441, pl. 40, figs. 1, 1a & 1b (type locality: Lungting River, Naga Hills, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** Naga danio.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* with depth of body 3.6–4.2 times in SL; two pairs of barbels (rostral and maxillary); 40–42 lateral line scales; 18–20 predorsal scales; 8–9 branched dorsal fin rays; a light steel-grey longitudinal band extending to caudal fin base; emarginate caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Naga Hills, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

43. *Devario neilgherriensis* (Day, 1867)

1867. *Paradanio neilgherriensis* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1867: 296 (type locality: Ootacamund Lake, Pykara, Avalanche and Kaity streams, Neilgherry Hills, India).

**Common Name:** Peninsular danio, Nilgiri danio.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Devario* with depth of body 4.0–4.6 times in SL; length of head 4.0–4.3 times in SL; two pairs of barbels (rostral and maxillary); 37–38 lateral line scales; 16–18 predorsal scales; 9–11 branched dorsal fin rays; a lateral longitudinal dark broad steel-blue stripe extends from behind eye to caudal fin; forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

44. *Dravidia afasciata* (Jayaram, 1990)

1990. *Puntius afasciatus* Jayaram, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **87**(1): 107, Fig. 2 (type locality: Vellakaravi and Vathakad village, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with uniform brown body without vertical bands, with 22 lateral line scales, 6 predorsal scales, weak non-osseous dorsal rays and two pairs of barbels.

**Distribution:** Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater, benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Although Menon (1999) treated this as conspecific of *Puntius melanampyx*, Jayaram (2010) clearly distinguishes it as valid.

45. *Dravidia fasciata* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Cirrhinus fasciatus* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **15**(2): 305 (type locality: Malabar, India).

**Common Name:** Melon barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with both rostral and maxillary pair of barbels; last unbranched dorsal fin ray weak and smooth; typically orange-coloured, or purple or reddish; males more colourful with a red or black colouration in dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Southern India- Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Benthopelagic in freshwater. Found mostly in flowing water of rivers of hills and foothill areas.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

46. *Dravidia kannikattiensis* Arunachalam & Johnson, 2003

2003. *Puntius kannikattiensis* Arunachalam & Johnson, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **99**(3): 476, Figs. 2, 3 a–c (top) (type locality: Ullar, a tributary of Tamraparani River, above Karaiyar reservoir, Kannikatti region (Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve), 8°35'30"N, 77°20'25"E, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India, elevation 600 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with two pairs of barbels; dorsal fin insertion nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip; eyes 23 to 29% HL; body blackish brown in adults; juveniles with two dark blotches, one below dorsal fin and one oval blotch on caudal peduncle.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

47. *Dravidia melanampyx* (Day, 1865)

1865. *Labeo melanampyx* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865(1): 298 (type locality: Mundikyum, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last undivided ray of dorsal fin weak and smooth; 8 branched dorsal rays; two pairs of barbels; 2 scales between lateral line and ventral fin; pale yellow, three black vertical bands.

**Distribution:** West and east flowing rivers in Karnataka and Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Benthopelagic in freshwater rivers of hills and foothills.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

48. *Eechathalakenda ophicephalus* (Raj, 1941)

1941. *Barbus (Puntius) ophicephalus* Raj, Rec. Indian Mus., 43(3):375, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Kaller River, tributary of Pambiyar River, a few miles south of Periyar Lake, Kerala, Travancore, India).

**Common Name:** Channa barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with two pairs of barbels (both rostral and maxillary) and 40 to 42 scales on lateral line. Back golden-brown, abdomen silvery-brown; a broad band along lateral line.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit rocky pools of torrential streams with cobble and gravel as major substrates.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

49. *Esomus barbatus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Leuciscus barbatus* Jerdon, Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 15: 322 (type locality: Rivers in Mysore and Carnatic, southern India).

**Common Name:** South Indian flying barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Esomus* with depth of body 4.0–4.4 times in SL; length of head 4.1–4.5 times in standard length; two pairs of barbels (rostral and maxillary); lateral line complete consisting of 30–32 scales; 17 predorsal scales; 6 branched dorsal fin rays; a broad silvery band with a streak of a darker colour running along middle of body.

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

50. *Esomus malabaricus* Day, 1867

1867. *Esomus malabaricus* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867(2): 299 (type locality: Trichoor, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Esomus* with entirely absence of lateral line; sides with broad lateral band.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater in coastal plains.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

51. *Esomus manipurensis* Tilak and Seema, 1990

1990. *Esomus manipurensis* Tilak and Seema, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 86(3): 408 (type locality: Stream near Imphal, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Esomus* having 30–31 lateral line scales; dorsal fin inserted nearer to base of caudal fin than the tip of snout; body with a black lateral stripe or streak, anteriorly faint.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

52. *Garra abhoyai* Hora, 1921

1921. *Garra abhoyai* Hora, Rec. Indian Mus., 22(5): 664, pl. 26, figs. 1, 1a–b (type locality: Manipur, Assam and the neighbourhood of Ukhral, Naga Hills, India, elevation 6000 feet).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with fusiform body; head length equal to body depth; two pairs of barbels which are shorter than eye diameter; no proboscis on snout; 33–35 lateral line scales; 6–7 branched dorsal fin rays; deeply emarginated caudal fin.

**Distribution:** North-eastern India (Chindwin basin, Manipur).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

53. *Garra arupi* Nebeshwar, Vishwanath & Das, 2009

2009. *Garra arupi* Nebeshwar, Vishwanath & Das, Journal of Threatened Taxa, 1(4): 198, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Deopani River at Roing, Lower Divang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with 35–36 lateral line scales; 11–12 predorsal scales, 16 circumpeduncular scales; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; 5 branched anal fin rays; broadly rounded snout with a mere groove across its tip to form a transverse lobe; vent to anal distance 52.6–60.0% pelvic to anal distance.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra basin, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

54. *Garra bicornuta* Narayan Rao, 1920

1920. *Garra bicornuta* Rao, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (9)6: 57, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3a & b (type locality: Tunga River at Shimoga, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** Tunga garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with depth of body 3.7–4.5 times in SL; length of head 4.4–5.2 times in SL; trilobed proboscis on snout; mental disc well developed; a pair of rostral barbels; 9 branched dorsal fin rays; 31–32 lateral line scales; 8–9 predorsal scales; distance of vent to anal fin 3.3–4.9 times in inter-distance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

55. *Garra compressa* Kosygin & Vishwanath, 1998

1998. *Garra compressus* Kosygin & Vishwanath, *Journal of the Freshwater Biology*, 10(1–2): 45, figs. 1 & 2 (type locality: Wanze stream at Khamsom, 25°12'N, 94°32'E, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no proboscis on the snout; laterally compressed body; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; 39–40 lateral line scales; position of vent slightly nearer to pelvic fin origin than anal fin origin; a distinct transverse black bar on dorsal fin and a longitudinal black band on median rays of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

56. *Garra elongata* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000

2000. *Garra elongata* Vishwanath & Kosygin, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 97(3): 408, pl. 1, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Hill stream near Toltoi, 25°12'N, 94°20'E, Chindwin basin, Manipur, India, elevation about 2016 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with 39–40 lateral line scales; transverse groove on snout; weakly developed proboscis; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; position of vent situated midway between pelvic and anal fin origins; a transverse black bar near the free margin of dorsal fin; a longitudinal black band on median rays of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

57. *Garra emarginata* Madusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, 2011

2011. *Garra emarginata* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 107(3) [2010]: 220, Fig. 1 (type locality: Pooyamkutty, Periyar River, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* having slender body, emarginated caudal fin; 8 branched dorsal fin rays; 35 lateral line scales; body with minute black spots arranged in series on either side of lateral line; distance between vent and anal fin 2.7–3.4 times that between anterior origins of anal and ventral fins.

**Distribution:** Periyar River in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

58. *Garra gotyla stenorhynchus* Jerdon, 1849

1849. *Gonorhynchus stenorhynchus* Jerdon, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 15: 310 (type locality: Bhowany River, at the foot of the Neilgherry hills, southern India).

**Common Name:** Nilgiris garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with well-developed median proboscis and a transverse lobe on snout; 32–35 lateral line scales; 8–10 predorsal scales; distance of vent from anal fin 3.2–6.0 times in inter-distance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin; a black spot at upper angle of gill opening; a row of dark spots at base of branched dorsal fin rays.

**Distribution:** Cauvery and Krishna drainages, Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

59. *Garra hughii* Silas, 1955

1955. *Garra hughii* Silas, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 52(1): 2, pl. 4, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Stream in Lower Vauguvarrai Estate, High Range, Travancore, Kerala State, India).

**Common Name:** Cardamon garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no proboscis on snout; 36–38 lateral line scales; middorsal streak naked; distance of vent from anal fin 1.7–2.7 times in inter-distance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin; a dark conspicuous lateral band on body from gill opening to base of caudal fin; a second band along scaleless areas of dorsum.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

#### 60. *Garra kalakadensis* Rema Devi, 1993

1993. *Garra kalakadensis* Rema Devi, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **91**(2): 239 (type locality: Pachaiyar, east of Sengaltheri, Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, India, elevation 850 meters).

**Common Name:** Kalakad Garra, Kalakad Stone Carp.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with vent to anal base more than 4.0 times in that between anterior origin of pelvic and anal fin; large mental disc, width of disc less than 2.0 times in width of head; tip of snout marked off by a transverse groove; dorsal fin inserted distinctly nearer tip of snout than caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Pachaiyar, Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

#### 61. *Garra kalpangi* Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, 2012

2012. *Garra kalpangi* Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **4**(2): 2355 (type locality: River at Yachuli (Brahmaputra River system), 27°25'54"N, 93°46'42"E, Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, elevation 843 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with two pairs of barbels; poorly developed proboscis represented by a squarish area in front of the nostrils; 16 circumpeduncular scales; 8 branched dorsal fin rays; 10–12 branched pectoral-fin rays; 10–11 predorsal scales; 32–33 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Kalpangi River at Yachuli (Brahmaputra River system), Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 62. *Garra lissorhynchus* (McClelland, 1842)

1842. *Platycara lissorhynchus* McClelland, *Calcutta*

*Journal of the Natural History*, **2**: 587 (type locality: Kasyah [Khasi] Hills, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** Khasi garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no proboscis on snout; 32–34 lateral line scales; 11–14 predorsal scales; breast and belly naked; distance of vent from anal fin 2.5–4.6 times in inter-distance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin; a black spot at upper angle of gill opening; a broad black W-shaped band on anterior half of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 63. *Garra litanensis* Vishwanath, 1993

1993. *Garra litanensis* Vishwanath, *Journal of Freshwater Biology*, **5**(1): 62, figs. 1, 2C–D (type locality: Litan stream, Litan, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with well developed proboscis, breast and belly naked, distance of vent from anal fin 3.3–3.9 times in interdistance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 64. *Garra manipurensis* Vishwanath & Sarojnalini, 1988

1988. *Garra manipurensis* Vishwanath & Sarojnalini, *Jap. J. Ichthyol.*, **35**(2): 124, fig. 1 (type locality: Manipur River at Sherou, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no transverse groove and proboscis on snout; no scales on chest, 34 lateral line scales; no dark bands on the dorsal and caudal fins; distance between vent and anal fin origins one fourth of the distance between ventral and anal fin origins.

**Distribution:** Manipur and Mizoram (Brahmaputra River basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 65. *Garra mcclellandi* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Gonorhynchus mcclellandi* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **15**: 309 (type locality: Bhowany River, at the foot of the Neilgherries [Nilgiris], Manantoddy River, and Cavery River, southern India).

**Common Name:** Cauvery garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with a conical snout, its tip marked off by a transverse groove; mental disc well-developed; 2 pairs of barbels, rostral shorter than eye diameter, maxillary rather rudimentary; 35–38 lateral line scales; 8–10 predorsal scales; breast and belly scaled; a black spot behind upper angle of gill-opening.

**Distribution:** Cauvery drainage, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

66. *Garra menoni* Rema Devi & Indra, 1984

1984. *Garra menoni* Rema Devi & Indra, *Bull. Zool. Surv. India*, 5(2–3): 121 (type locality: Kunthi River, Silent Valley, Kerala, India, elevation 867 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with rounded and smooth snout; two pairs of barbels, smaller than eye diameter; 32–36 lateral line scales; no scales on chest and belly; distance from vent to anal fin 2.1–5.0 in that between pelvic and anal fins; a faint lateral band from gill opening to the base of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

67. *Garra mlapparaensis* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, 2011

2011. *Garra mlapparaensis* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 107(3) [2010]: 221, Fig. 2 (type locality: Mlappara, upstream of Periyar River, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* having an elongate, slender body; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; complete lateral line with 36 scales; scales on the lateral sides have blackish posterior ends; distance between vent and anal fin 3.15 times that of the distance between origins of anal and ventral fins; forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Periyar River, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

68. *Garra mullya* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Chondrostoma mullya* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838(6): 160 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Mullya garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with small sectorial disc, its width 1.5–2.2 times in head length; two pairs of barbels; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base; 32–34 lateral line scales; 9–11 predorsal scales; breast and belly naked; distance of vent from anal fin 3.6–3.8 times in inter distance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin base; a broad lateral band on sides; a dusky blotch at caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

69. *Garra naganensis* Hora, 1921

1921. *Garra naganensis* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 22(5): 667, pl. 25, figs. 2, 2a (type locality: Senapati stream near Kairong, Naga Hills, Assam, Nagaland, India).

**Common Name:** Naga garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no proboscis on snout; 2 pairs of barbels, shorter than eye diameter; dorsal fin inserted almost midway between tip of snout and caudal fin base; 38–40 lateral line scales; 12–14 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** North-eastern India—Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

70. *Garra nambulica* Vishwanath & Joyshree, 2005

2005. *Garra nambulica* Vishwanath & Joyshree, *Zoos' Print Journal*, 20(4): 1832 (type locality: Ireng lok, stream of Nambul River, Singda village, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no proboscis and transverse groove on snout; 34–35 lateral line scales; 16–29 predorsal scales; chest and belly naked; 10 gill rakers; dorsal fin origin nearer caudal fin base than snout tip; caudal fin with a W-shaped blue black band.

**Distribution:** Nambul River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

71. *Garra namyaensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath 2012

2012. *Garra namyaensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath, *International Scholarly Research Network, ISRN Zoology*, 2012: 1, fig. 1; *Ichthol. Explor. Freshwat.*, 23(1): 10 (type locality: Namya River, close to Indo-Myanmar border, Ukhrul District, Manipur state, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with smoothly rounded snout, prominent triangular-shaped rostral lobe with 10–11 strong, conical tubercles; proboscis and transverse groove absent; two pairs of barbels; 31 lateral line scales, 14 circumpeduncular scales; broad black band near posterior margin of dorsal fin; a distinct W-shaped black band in caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Namya River, Ukhrul district, Manipur (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

72. *Garra paralissorrhynchus* Vishwanath & Shanta Devi, 2005

2005. *Garra paralissorrhynchus* Vishwanath & Shanta Devi, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **102**(1): 86, fig. 1 (type locality: Khuga River, Churachandpur District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with no transverse groove and proboscis on the snout; no scales on chest and belly; dark streak near the free margin of dorsal fin; a thin and light black W-shaped band on the posterior half of caudal fin and one or two dark vertical lines anterior to the W-shaped band.

**Distribution:** Khuga River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

73. *Garra periyarensis* Gopi, 2001

2001. *Garra periyarensis* Gopi, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(1): 80, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Periyar River, Thankkudy, Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* having elongate and slender body; 37–39 lateral line scales; breast and belly naked; a prominent, tuberculated, knob-like protuberance (antero-rostral lobe) on snout; an indistinct midlateral band from the gill opening to the base of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

74. *Garra rupecula* (McClelland, 1839)

1839. *Gonorhynchus rupeculus* McClelland, *Asiat. Res.*, **19**: 281, 343, pl. 43, figs. 4 & 5 (type locality: Lareeh River, few mile beyond Bramacuna, in

Mishmee [Mishmi] Hills., Arunachal Pradesh, India, 27°45'N, 96°20'E, elevation 1000 feet).

**Common Name:** Mishmi garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* with fusiform body, its depth 4.2–6.2 times in SL; no proboscis on snout; suctoral disc well developed; two pairs of barbels, smaller than eye diameter; 32–34 lateral line scales; a black spot behind upper angle of gill opening; an indistinct blotch near caudal fin base; a W-shaped marking on caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur and Mishmi hills in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

75. *Garra surendranathanii* Shaji, Arun & Easa, 1996

1996. *Garra surendranathanii* Shaji, Arun & Easa, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **93**(3): 572, fig. 1 (type locality: Orukomban, tributary to Chalakkudy River, 10°22'N, 76°41'E, Kerala, India, elevation 483 meters).

**Common Name:** Periyar Garra.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Garra* having very elongate body, its depth 6.2–8.0 times in SL; snout with many tubercles, no transverse groove on it; 2 pairs of barbels; mental disc 6.3 – 7.1% SL; 35–36 lateral line scales; naked chest; distance between vent to anal fin 44–46% in the inter-distance between pelvic fin and anal fin origins; scales with black edges.

**Distribution:** Orukomban, tributary of Chalakudy river; Ayyappankovil, Periyar river; Mookkampally tributary of Pamba river.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. It prefers fast flowing streams with pool riffles and cascades (Raghavan *et al.*, 2008) and with varying levels of substrates including sand, pebbles, boulders and bed rock (Shaji *et al.*, 1996).

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

76. *Horalabiosa arunachalamii* Johnson & Soranam, 2001

2001. *Horalabiosa arunachalamii* Johnson & Soranam, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(3): 393, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Tributary of Panniyar stream, above Ponmudi reservoir at Santhamparai hills, Idukki district, Kerala, India, 9°82'N, 77°15'E, elevation 912 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Horalabiosa* with no scales along predorsal region and dorsal fin base; very few scattered scales on ventral side; head length about 27.8% SL.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

77. *Horalabiosa joshuai* Silas, 1954

1954. *Horalabiosa joshuai* Silas, *Records of the Indian Museum*, **51**(1): 30, pl. 5; fig. 1 (type locality: Tamraparni River at Singampatty, Tinnevelly [Tirunelveli] District, Tamil Nadu, India, elevation about 4000 feet).

**Common Name:** Lipped Algae Eater.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Horalabiosa* with predorsal region scaled; chest devoid of scales; head length 25.6–32.4% SL.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

78. *Horalabiosa palaniensis* Rema Devi & Menon, 1994

1994. *Horalabiosa palaniensis* Rema Devi & Menon, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **91**(1): 110, pl. 1, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Palani Hills, Western Ghats, Southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Horalabiosa* with no scales along predorsal region and dorsal fin base; no scales on ventral side up to anal fin origin; head length 22.3–23.9% SL.

**Distribution:** Palani Hills, Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

79. *Hypselobarbus curmuca* (Hamilton, 1807)

1807. *Cyprinus curmuca* Hamilton, *A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, **3**: 344, pl. 30 (type locality: Karnatae River, Mysore, India).

**Common Name:** Curmuca barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with 38–42 lateral line scales; only one pair of barbels (maxillary pair); dorsal spine weak and smooth; 11 rays in dorsal fin; 8 rays in anal fin; 9 rays in pelvic fin; lips fleshy and densely papilliated.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; occurs in rivers, usually in deep pools and shady parts in the hilly regions. Lives and breeds in hilly terrain but comes down to tidal reaches for feeding; spawns in small streams with sandy and weedy bottoms.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

80. *Hypselobarbus dobsoni* (Day, 1876)

1876. *Barbus (Barbodes) dobsoni* Day, *Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology*, **12**(64): 574 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with narrow mouth, interrupted lower labial fold; 2 pairs of barbels, maxillary as long as the eye, rostral shorter; 9 branched dorsal fin rays; 29–32 lateral line scales; 3½ scale rows between lateral line and pelvic fin base; each scale with brownish black lunule.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

81. *Hypselobarbus dubius* (Day, 1867)

1867. *Puntius (Barbodes) dubius* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1867(2): 291 (type locality: Bowany River, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with a robust and deep body without colour bands or spots; two pairs of barbels; 42–45 lateral line scales; a strong smooth dorsal spine nearly equal to head length; scales dark tinged at base.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

82. *Hypselobarbus jerdoni* (Day, 1870)

1870. *Barbus (Barbodes) jerdoni* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1870(2): 372 (type locality: Mangalore, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with moderately deep body without any bands or spots on body; two pairs of barbels; dorsal fin rays weak, articulated, 8–9 branched rays; complete lateral line having 26–32 scales; caudal fin tipped black.

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

83. *Hypselobarbus kolas* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Barbus kolas* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838 (6): 159 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Kolas Barb, Shooting Barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with a deep body, without any colour bands; one pair of barbels; dorsal fin weakly osseous, articulated; 9 branched dorsal fin rays; 40–43 lateral line scales; conical snout with tubercles.

**Distribution:** Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

84. *Hypselobarbus kurali* Menon & Rema Devi, 1995

1995. *Hypselobarbus kurali* Menon & Rema Devi, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 92(3): 391, fig. 1 (type locality: Kumaradhara, near Nettana, Dakshin Kannad, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with 41–43 lateral line scales; dorsal spine weak, 9 branched dorsal fin rays; lateral transverse scales  $4\frac{1}{2} - 5 + 3 - 3\frac{1}{2}$ ; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base; two pairs of barbels; a deep black bar between gill openings; caudal fin tipped black.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Karnataka and Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

85. *Hypselobarbus lithopidios* (Day, 1874)

1874. *Barbus (Barbodes) lithopidios* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1873(3): 708 (type locality: South Canara, India).

**Common Name:** Canara Barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with a robust body with pointed snout; cartilaginous covering internally on either jaw, two pairs of barbels; dorsal rays weak, articulated, non-osseous; complete lateral line having 38–39 scales.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

86. *Hypselobarbus micropogon* (Valenciennes, 1842)

1842. *Barbus micropogon* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 16: 188 (type locality: Mysore, India).

**Common Name:** Korhi barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* having deep body without any colour bands; 2 pairs of barbels; dorsal ray very long, longer than body depth or head length, osseous, strong, serrated; complete lateral line with 38–41 scales.

**Distribution:** Headwaters of Cauvery in Nilgiri, Wynnaad and Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic. Inhabits deeper part of large streams and rivers along the base of the ghats; prefers rocky streams and fast flowing rivers; it has been introduced into reservoirs and lakes in peninsular India.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

87. *Hypselobarbus mussullah* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Barbus mussullah* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838(6): 159 (type locality: Ghod River near Dirur, Maharashtra, Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Hump Backed Mahseer.

**Diagnosis:** A *Hypselobarbus* species with 26–27 lateral line scales; lateral transverse scales  $4\frac{1}{2}-1-3\frac{1}{2}$ ; head length less than body depth; snout and cheeks with rows of indistinct tubercles; a distinct hump over occiput.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits deeper portions of clear fast flowing large jungle streams and rivers in the upland areas.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**Remarks:** Suggestions made by Hora (1943) that the species should be called *Tor mussullah* seems more valid (Dahanukar & Raghavan, 2011) as Dr Neelesh Dahanukar observed that the species called as 'musunda' in the type locality of *Barbus mussullah* and neighboring areas is indeed a *Tor* species. Dahanukar & Raghavan (2011) also observed that both the original suggestion of the genus *Hypselobarbus* by Bleeker (1860), with *Barbus mussullah* as its type species, and resurrection of the genus *Hypselobarbus* by Rainboth (1989) are based on the illustration by Sykes (1839) and not by examining specimens. However, Jayaram (2010) opted to consider this as a *Tor* species instead of a *Hypselobarbus* species.

88. *Hypselobarbus periyarensis* (Raj, 1941)

1941. *Barbus micropogon periyarensis* Raj, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 43: 375 (type locality: Periyar Lake, Travancore, India).

**Common Name:** Periyar Barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* having moderately deep body without bands; two pairs of barbels; serrated long dorsal spine, longer than head length and body depth; complete lateral line with 42–43 scales.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

89. *Hypselobarbus pulchellus* (Day, 1870)

1870. *Barbus pulchellus* Day, *Proceedings of the General Meetings for Scientific Business of the Zoological Society of London* 1870(2): 372 (type locality: Inland streams, Mangalore, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* having narrow mouth, upper jaw longer, lower labial fold interrupted; interorbital space flat; 30–32 lateral line scales; 3½ scale rows between lateral line and base of pelvic fin; two pairs of barbels, maxillary almost as long as eye; a distinct whitish band along the sides of the body.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

90. *Hypselobarbus thomassi* (Day, 1874)

1874. *Barbus (Barbodes) thomassi* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1874: 707 (type locality: South Canara, India).

**Common Name:** Red Canarese barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hypselobarbus* with a moderately elongate body; two pairs of barbels; 31–34 scales lateral line scales; last unbranched dorsal fin ray weak, articulated; each scale with a red lunule and dark base; no bands on body.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits upper reaches of freshwater rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

91. *Labeo kawrus* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Chondrostoma kawrus* Sykes, *Trans. Zool. Soc. London*, 2: 358, pl. 67, fig. 2 (type locality: Beema River, Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Deccan labeo.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with elongate body, its dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex; snout not overhanging the mouth; eyes not visible from underside of head, its diameter 3.5–3.8 times in head length; a minute maxillary pairs of barbels; dorsal inserted nearer to tip of snout than caudal fin base; 38 lateral line scales; a dark spot occasionally on the lateral line near gill opening.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats up to the Deccan.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

92. *Labeo kontius* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Labeo kontius* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 15(2): 302 (type locality: Cavery River and its tributaries, southern India).

**Common Name:** Pigmouth carp.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with elongate body, its dorsal profile more convex than ventral; a distinct hump at base of dorsal fin; head fairly small; snout very conspicuous and thick, overhangs mouth with short, fleshy lateral prolongation, studded with pores; eyes not visible from underside of head, its diameter 4.7 to 5.0 times in head; mouth subterminal, lips thick with distinct inner fold below, lower lip finely fringed at margin; two short pairs of barbels; dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout tip than caudal fin base; 38–41 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Cauvery river system in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

93. *Labeo nigrescens* Day 1870

1870. *Labeo nigrescens* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*: 371 (type locality: Mangalore, India).

**Common Name:** Karnataka labeo.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with elongate body, its dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex; snout swollen, slightly projecting over mouth, with a small lateral lobe; eyes not visible from underside of head, its diameter 4 to 5 times in head length; subinferior mouth; lower lip deeply fringed; two pairs of barbel, maxillary as long as orbit, rostral rather short; dorsal fin nearer to snout than caudal fin base; 36 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

94. *Labeo porcellus* (Heckel, 1844)

1844. *Tylognathus porcellus* Heckel, *Fische Kaschmir's*, 4(2): 385 (type locality: Mumbai, India).

**Common Name:** Bombay labeo.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with 15–16 dorsal fin rays; 5 lateral transverse scale-rows between lateral

line and pelvic fin base; snout slightly projecting over mouth, devoid of lateral lobe; 39 lateral line scales; most of scales darkest at their edges; a bluish spot on operculum.

**Distribution:** Krishna and Godavari river systems of Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

95. *Labeo potail* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Cyprinus potail* Sykes, *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*, 2: 354 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Deccan labeo.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with elongate body, its dorsal profile slightly more convex than ventral; head length 5 times in SL; snout overhanging mouth, often with fine pores; eyes not visible from underside of head, its diameter 4–6 in head length; mouth small and inferior; one pair of maxillary barbels; dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to tip of snout than caudal fin base; 39–40 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Deccan- Krishna and Tungabhadra drainage.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

96. *Labeo rajasthanicus* Datta & Majumdar, 1970

1970. *Labeo rajasthanicus* Datta & Majumdar, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 62(1/2): 83, figs. 2 and pl.8, fig. 3 (type locality: Jaisamand Lake, near Kherad village, about 61 kilometers southeast of Udaipur, Udaipur District, Rajasthan, India).

**Common Name:** Rajasthan labeo.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with elongate body, its dorsal profile more convex than ventral; head 4.0 in standard length; snout overhanging mouth; eyes not visible from underside of head, its diameter 5.2 in head; mouth sub-inferior; two pairs of barbels; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than caudal fin base; lateral line with 60 scales.

**Distribution:** Udaipur district, Rajasthan.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

97. *Labeo udaipurensis* Tilak, 1968

1968. *Labeo udaipurensis* Tilak, *Ann. Zool.*, 26(15): 351, fig. 1 (type locality: Fateh Sagar, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India).

**Common Name:** Udaipur labeo.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Labeo* with elongate body, its dorsal and ventral profile equally convex; head 4.0 in SL; snout slightly projected beyond mouth; eyes visible from underside of head, its diameter 4 times in head; lips thick, lower lip more fimbriated than upper; a small maxillary pair of barbels concealed under groove; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than caudal fin base; 50 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Udaipur, Rajasthan.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

98. *Laubuca dadiburjori* Menon, 1952

1952. *Laubuca dadiburjori* Menon, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 49: 1 (type locality: Cochin, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Burjor's Brilliance, Dadio.

**Diagnosis:** A Danionin fish of *Laubuca* species without symphyseal knob; predorsal scales not extending to interorbital space; lateral line incomplete or absent; abdomen keeled from below pelvic origin to anus.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu, Goa.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; pelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

99. *Laubuca fasciata* (Silas, 1958)

1958. *Chela (Allochela) fasciata* Silas, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 55(1): 87, Pl. 2 (type locality: Annamalai River at base of Annamalai Hills, Chittur Taluk, Malabar, Kerala State, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar Hatchet Chela.

**Diagnosis:** A Danionin fish of *Laubuca* species without symphyseal knob; predorsal scales not extending to interorbital space; lateral line complete; 9 or 10 rows of scales in transverse series from mid-dorsal row to pelvic fin base; abdomen keeled from below pelvic origin to anus.

**Distribution:** Annamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

100. *Lepidopygopsis typus* Raj, 1941

1941. *Lepidopygopsis typus* Raj, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 43(2): 210 (type locality: Periyar Lake, Travancore, India, elevation 2709 feet).

**Common Name:** Peninsular Hill Trout, Periyar Trout.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Lepidopygopsis* having elongate and compressed body; no scales on head, only

a few on interior part of body consisting of a patch at scapular region, a few scattered scales on base of dorsal spine and a continuous row of enlarged scales along lateral line, elongated tile like scales forming a sheath to vent and base of anal; lateral line complete and decurved with 54 to 60 scales.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

101. *Neolissochilus spinulosus* (McClelland, 1845)

1845. *Barbus spinulosus* McClelland, *Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, 5(18): 280, Pl. 21, Fig. 3 (type locality: Rivers at foot of Sikkim Mountains, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Neolissochilus* with elongate body, its depth 4 in SL; broad head, its length 4.3 in SL; rounded mouth; two pairs of barbels; dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin; 32 lateral line scales; lateral transverse scales 6 between back and lateral line.

**Distribution:** Sikkim.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

102. *Opsarius cocsa* (Hamilton, 1822)

1822. *Cyprinus cocsa* Hamilton, *An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges*: 272, 385, pl. 3, fig. 77 (type locality: Northern rivers of Bengal and Behar [Bihar], especially the Mahananda).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Opsarius* having two pairs of barbels; a spot on middle of each scale; incomplete bars on sides from back to middle of flanks; 9 dorsal fin rays and 11 anal fin rays; a row of small oblong spots on each side of lateral line.

**Distribution:** Ganges drainage in Bengal, Bihar, also in Himachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersl; in slow moving water.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

103. *Oreichthys crenuchoides* Schäfer, 2009

2009. *Oreichthys crenuchoides* Schäfer, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 20(3): 202, Figs. 1–2, 6–10 (type locality: River Jorai, a tributary of Brahmaputra River, near border with Assam, 26°27'35"N, 89°46'24"E, Coochbehar District, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Oreichthys* having black blotch at caudal-fin base; 11–13 rows of pores on cheeks; 17 – 19 + 2 scales in longitudinal series; 7 scales in transverse series; blunt snout; anal fin without black spot or blotch; males with enlarged dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Jorai River (in the Brahmaputra River drainage) in northern West Bengal; possibly also in Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits slow-flowing rivers with a muddy substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

104. *Osteobrama bakeri* (Day, 1873)

1873. *Rohtee bakeri* Day, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (1): 240 (type locality: Cottayam [Kottayam], Kerala State, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar osteobrama.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteobrama* with trapezoid and compressed body; abdominal edge sharp between bases of pelvic and anal fins; weak and serrated dorsal spine; 44 lateral line scales; 15 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

105. *Osteobrama cotio peninsularis* Silas, 1952

1952. *Osteobrama cotio* var. *peninsularis* Silas, *Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India*, 18(5): 433 (type locality: Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in India).

**Common Name:** Peninsular osteobrama.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteobrama* with considerably compressed body, its depth 2.2–2.8 in SL; abdominal edge trenchant between pelvic and anal fin base; barbels absent; serrated dorsal spine; 55–60 lateral scales; 21–24 perdorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

106. *Osteobrama dayi* (Hora & Misra, 1942)

1942. *Rohtee dayi* Hora & Misra, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 42(1): 162 (type locality: Godavari River, Andhra Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** Godavari osteobrama.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteobrama* with considerably

compressed body, its depth 2.1–2.3 in SL; abdominal edge sharp and trenchant between pelvic and anal fin base; a minute maxillary pair of barbels; dorsal spine moderately strong and denticulated; 68–70 lateral line scales; 28–30 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Godavari river, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

107. *Osteobrama neilli* (Day, 1873)

1873. *Rohtee neilli* Day, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (1): 239 (type locality: Rivers near the base of Neilgherry Hills in Madras, India).

**Common Name:** Nilgiri osteobrama.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteobrama* with considerably trapezoid and compressed body, its depth 2.7–3.1 in SL; abdominal edge sharp between pelvic and anal fin base; two pairs of barbels; dorsal spine very strong and serrated; 55–60 lateral line scales; 20–22 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

108. *Osteobrama vigorsii* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Rohtee vigorsii* Sykes, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (6): 162 (type locality: Bhima River at Pairgoan, ca. 18.506°N, 74.704°E, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Bheema osteobrama, Godavari Osteobrama.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteobrama* with considerably compressed body, its depth 2.8 to 3 in SL; abdominal edge sharp between pelvic and anal fin base; small mouth; a pair of rudimentary maxillary barbels; dorsal spine very strong and denticulated; 73–85 lateral line scales; 33–37 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

109. *Osteochilichthys brevidorsalis* (Day, 1873)

1873. *Semiplotus brevidorsalis* Day, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1873(1): 239 (type locality: Rivers below Neilgherry Hills, Western Ghats, India).

**Common Name:** Kantaka barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteochilichthys* with oblong

body, its depth 3 in SL; swollen snout; overhanging jaws; three rows of large pores on snout; a thin cartilaginous covering on both jaws; no barbels; strong dorsal spine, but not serrated; 39–40 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Nilgiris, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

110. *Osteochilus godavariensis* Babu Rao 1977

1977. *Osteochilichthys godavariensis* Babu Rao, *Science and Culture*, 43(11): 491, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Kirkee Nalla, Chandkas, Nagar Distr., Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Chandkas barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteochilus* with oblong body, its depth 3.0 to 3.5 in SL; snout overhanging, covered with papillae; lower jaw with cartilaginous covering internally; lips fringed, lower lip with three rows of well-developed papillae; two pairs of barbels; last unbranched dorsal fin ray non-osseous; lateral line complete with 39 scales.

**Distribution:** Godavari and Krishna River drainages.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

111. *Osteochilus longidorsalis* (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 1994)

1994. *Osteochilichthys longidorsalis* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, *Journal of South Asian Natural History*, 1(1): 99, Figs. 2–5 (type locality: Chalakudy River, 26 kilometers upstream of Chalakudy town, near Vettilappara, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Hiffin Carp, Long Finned Barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteocheilus* having 10 branched rays in dorsal fin, last simple ray distinctly elongated; lower jaw not covered by lip; a horny covering inside lower jaw; lateral line complete, with 39 to 43 scales.

**Distribution:** Chalakudy River in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; inhabits torrential streams with clear water and moderate canopy cover (Shaji and Easa, 2003) with boulders, cobbles and bed rock as the major substrates (Ali and Raghavan, 2011).

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

112. *Osteochilus nashii* (Day, 1869)

1869. *Barbus nashii* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1869 (3): 584 (type locality: Fraserpett River, at base

of Coorg Hills, Croorg District, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** Nash's barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteochilus* with oblong body, its depth 3.2 to 3.6 in SL; overhanging snout; inferior and broad mouth; each jaw with cartilaginous covering; no barbels; dorsal fin without any osseous ray; 40–43 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Krishna and Godavari river systems in Deccan; Nilgiris and Annamalai Hills in Tamil Nadu; Wynad in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 113. *Osteochilus thomassi* (Day, 1877)

1877. *Scaphiodon thomassi* Day, *The fishes of India, Part 3*: 551, Pl. 134, Fig. 1 (type locality: southwestern Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** Konti barb.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Osteochilus* with moderately deep body, its depth 2.8–3.0 times in SL; obtuse snout; overhanging mouth; large pores present on snout and upper lip; lower jaw with horny covering at anterior side; lower lip papillated along its anterior border, followed by a transverse series of small pores; no barbels; last unbranched dorsal finray weak and articulated; 39 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** South Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 114. *Pethia ater* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)

2007. *Puntius ater* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, *Zootaxa*, No. 1450: 46, Fig. 1 (type locality: Iril River at Bamonkampu, Manipur State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with weak and posteriorly serrated last dorsal undivided ray; 10 or 11 predorsal scales; lateral line incomplete with 5–11 pored scales; a black longitudinal stripe along lateral line and a black spot extending over 19th and 20th scales of lateral line at the level above the posterior end of the anal fin base; edge of dorsal fin black.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** inhabits rivers, lakes and ponds.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 115. *Pethia bizonatus* (Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004)

2003. *Puntius bizonatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **101**(1):131, Fig. 1 (type locality: Yu River drainage in Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a black band forming a ring around caudal peduncle and a vertical band on 3rd and 4th lateral line scale; barbels absent; weak but posteriorly serrated 3rd undivided dorsal fin ray; lateral transeverse scales 4–1–2; circumpeduncular scales 12; predorsal scales 8–10; lateral line incomplete with 5 to 7 pored scales; gill rakers 5 + 15 – 18.

**Distribution:** Lokchao River, Moreh, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit rivers and streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Although, Kullander & Britz (2008) treated this species as synonym of *Puntius meinganbii*, Knight *et al.* (2012) considered it as valid and so in Eschmeyer (2012).

#### 116. *Pethia khugae* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)

2007. *Puntius khugae* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, *Zootaxa*, No. 1450: 49, Fig. 4 (type locality: Khuga River (Chindwin Basin) at Churachandpur District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with unbranched osseous dorsal fin ray serrated posteriorly with 10–12 serrae, its length 16.0–20.9% SL; predorsal scales 11–12; lateral line incomplete with 8–11 pored scales; 28–30 scales in lateral series; transverse scales 5½–1–4½; black blotch on caudal peduncle at level of one scale behind posterior end of anal fin origin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits moderate to fast flowing river.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 117. *Pethia manipurensis* (Menon, Rema Devi & Vishwanath, 2000)

2000. *Puntius manipurensis* Menon, Rema Devi & Vishwanath, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **97**(2): 263, Pls. 1–2 (type locality: Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with unbranched osseous dorsal fin ray serrated posteriorly; no barbels; lateral line incomplete with 3 to 5 pored scales, lateral series scales 24 or 25; humal spot slightly above lateral line; black blotch on

caudal peduncle posterior to anal fin insertion.

**Distribution:** Loktak Lake, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow lakes.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

118. *Pethia muvattupuzhaensis* (Jameela Beevi & Ramachandran, 2005)

2005. *Puntius muvattupuzhaensis* Jameela Beevi & Ramachandran, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **102**(1):83, Fig. 1 (type locality: Muvattupuzha River, Ooramana, Ernakulam District, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a complete lateral line; no barbels; 3rd undivided dorsal ray with posterior serrations; a black spot above pectoral fin one scale below lateral line and a large caudal spot behind anal fin; dorsal fin without spot.

**Distribution:** Muvattupuzha River, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit lower reaches of rivers with sand and gravel as major substrates.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

119. *Pethia narayani* (Hora, 1937)

1937. *Barbus narayani* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **39**(1): 24, Fig. 10 (type locality: Cauvery River, Coorg State, Karnataka, southern India).

**Common Name:** Narayan barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with weak last undivided dorsal spine nonosseous; no barbels; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base, with 9 branched rays; three vertical bars on body; caudal fin tipped red.

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit clear streams in shallow areas with a sandy bottom along with submerged leaf litter.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

120. *Pethia ornatus* (Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004)

2004. *Puntius ornatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **101**(1): 132, Fig. 2 (type locality: Lokchao River, Moreh, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with weak but posteriorly serrated last undivided dorsal fin ray; devoid of barbels; dark circular band around caudal peduncle; lateral line with 5 to 20 pored scales; gill rakers 5 + 18; circumpeduncular scales 11 or 12; lateral transverse scales 4½–1–2½.

**Distribution:** Lokchao River, Moreh, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits mountain streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

121. *Pethia pookodensis* (Mercy & Jacob, 2007)

2007. *Puntius pookodensis* Mercy & Jacob, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **104**(1): 76, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Pookode Lake, 11°07'–11°42'N, 76°01'–76°18'E, Wayanad District, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Pookode Lake barb.

**Diagnosis:** An elongate barb without barbel and with an osseous third dorsal-fin ray serrated posteriorly. Body iridescent silver; fins yellowish and two spots along the lateral line, one on shoulder, one on caudal peduncle, joined by a thin dark line. A faint third spot may present at middle.

**Distribution:** Pookode Lake, Wayanad district, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Bentopelagic, freshwater fish.

**IUCN Status:** Critically endangered.

122. *Pethia punctata* (Day, 1865)

1865. *Puntius punctatus* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865 (1): 302 (type locality: Cochin, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of Barb having yellowish fins, dorsal and anal tipped with orange; dorsal fin with two rows of black spots; 8 predorsal scales; lateral line complete with 23–24 scales; 3 rows of scales between lateral line and the base of the pelvic fin; last undivided dorsal fin ray osseous, strong, serrated, and about as long as the head.

**Distribution:** Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits ponds and streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

123. *Pethia setnai* (Chhapgar & Sane, 1992)

1992. *Puntius setnai* Chhapgar & Sane, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **89**(3): 357 (type locality: Sanguem, Goa, west coast of India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a large humeral spot on lateral line above pectoral fin spread 2–3 scale wide and 3–4 scale high; a caudal spot commencing above anal fin base; lateral line complete, with 20 scales; 7 predorsal scales.

**Distribution:** Goa, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow and clear water of hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

124. *Pethia shalynius* (Yazdani & Talukdar, 1975)

1975. *Puntius shalynius* Yazdani & Talukdar, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 72(1): 218 (type locality: Barapani Lake, about 20 kilometers north of Shillong, Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** Shalyni barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last unbranched dorsal fin ray strong, osseous and serrated; dorsal fin inserted nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip; no barbels; lateral line incomplete, with 11 or less scales; lateral series scales 20–23; predorsal scales 9 or 10; two distinct dark blotches on sides of caudal peduncle and a horizontal blue line on sides.

**Distribution:** Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya and possibly Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams, lakes and ponds.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

125. *Pethia yuensis* (Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2003)

2002. *Puntius yuensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 99(3): 482, Fig. 1 (type locality: Maklang River, 21 kilometers from Moreh, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with osseous last unbranched dorsal fin ray; no barbels; lateral line incomplete; yellow colour above caudal peduncle connected by a black band.

**Distribution:** Yu River system, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits mountain streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

126. *Puntius ambassis* (Day 1869)

1869. *Barbus ambassis* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1968(3): 583 (type locality: Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with strong osseous dorsal spiny ray with posterior serration; no barbels; 36 lateral line scales; 15 predorsal scales; a caudal spot present and a small black spot at the base of anterior dorsal fin rays.

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater, benthopelagic. Inhabit streams and ponds in plains.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient. The range of the species is threatened by tourism, urbanisation and mining activities.

127. *Puntius arenatus* (Day, 1878)

1878. *Barbus arenatus* Day, *Fish. India*, (4): 574, Pl. 142 (fig. 7) (type locality: Madras, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with no distinctive mark on body; dorsal fin with a dark band; lateral line scales 26; last unbranched dorsal ray osseous; barbels two pairs.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit moderately flowing streams, canals and outlets of wetlands.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

128. *Puntius cauveriensis* (Hora, 1937)

1937. *Barbus cauveriensis* Hora *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 39(1): 20, Fig. 7 (type locality: Cauvery River, Coorg State, southern India).

**Common Name:** Cauveri barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with one small maxillary pair of barbels; head 3.4 in SL; lateral line complete, with 23 to 27 scales; last unbranched dorsal fin ray osseous and smooth; numerous, fine, parallel sensory folds on sides of head; dorsal fin insertion equidistant from snout tip and caudal fin base; grayish brown with no markings.

**Distribution:** Cauvery River in Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit shallow pools with a pebble and gravel substrate, especially in pools below waterfalls.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

129. *Puntius chalakkudiensis* Menon, Rema Devi & Thobias, 1999

1999. *Puntius chalakkudiensis* Menon, Rema Devi & Thobias, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 97(4): 61, Fig. 1 (type locality: Chalakkudi River, Western Ghats, Trichur, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a black band along lateral line; lateral line scales about 28; last dorsal unbranched ray osseous; only one pair of barbels; mouth inferior; a distinct black blotch on its dorsal fin; a black band from the snout to the base of caudal fin; a pale scarlet stripe above it; caudal fin with an oblique dark band.

**Distribution:** Chalakudi river, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit mid stream reaches of rivers and rarely in upstreams, usually in rocky pools with vegetation on its banks and sand or bed rock substrates.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

130. *Puntius coorgensis* Jayaram, 1982

1982. *Puntius coorgensis* Jayaram, *Matsya*, 7: 47, Fig. 1 (type locality: Cauvery River at Bhagamandala, 33 kilometers southwest of Mercara, Coorg District, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with weak, nonosseous last unbranched dorsal fin ray; no barbels; body uniform, without vertical bars or spots; fins colourless.

**Distribution:** Coorg district, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater river.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Talwar & Jhingran (1991) relegated this species to synonym of *Puntius vittatus*, whereas Yazdani & Singh (1994) and Jayaram (2010) treated *P. coorgensis* as valid. However, Eschmeyer (2012) consider it as synonym of *Oreichthys cosuatis* (Hamilton 1822) following Menon (1999).

131. *Puntius crescentus* Yazdani & Singh, 1994

1994. *Puntius crescentus* Yazdani & Singh, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 91(2): 107, Fig. 1 (type locality: Kalinadi at Sunderi, about 7 kilometers east of Karwar, Karnataka, Southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a vertical crescentic dark band on dorsal fin; a caudal spot and a horizontal dark band on middle of body; last undivided ray of dorsal fin nonosseous;

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

132. *Puntius deccanensis* Yazdani & Babu Rao, 1976

1976. *Puntius deccanensis* Yazdani & Babu Rao, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 73(1): 171, Fig. 1 (type locality: Nalla near Katraj tank, 13 kilometers south of Poona, Maharashtra, western India).

**Common Name:** Deccan barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with only one pair of barbel; last unbranched dorsal ray osseous, robust and serrated; dorsal fin with 9 branched rays; lateral line complete, with 42 to 44 scales; dark brown on back, a diffuse dark

lateral band on flanks, black spots at caudal fin base and osseous ray of dorsal fin dark brown.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; no information available.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

133. *Puntius denisonii* (Day, 1865)

1865. *Labeo denisonii* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865 (1): 299 (type locality: Mundakayam, Travancore, India).

**Common Name:** Denison's Barb, Miss Kerala or Red line torpedo barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with a black band and a scarlet stripe from snout to mid-caudal region; and an oblique black caudal fin band on posterior-third of each lobe; barbels one maxillary pair only; head about 4.5 in SL; depth about 3.75 in SL; last unbranched dorsal ray non-osseous, weak; lateral line complete, with about 28 scales; predorsal scales 9.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit streams in vicinity of rock pools with overhanging vegetation on its banks with sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders as substrates; bentopelagic; found in soals.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

134. *Puntius dorsalis* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Systemus dorsalis* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 15(2): 314 (type locality: Madras, southern India).

**Common Name:** Long snout barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with only one pair of barbels (maxillary pair); last unbranched dorsal fin ray osseous, strong and smooth; lateral line complete with 22 to 28 scales; dorsal fin origin nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip; a black blotch on base of caudal fin and an indistinct black band on lateral line.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh).

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits rivers, streams, ponds and lakes; usually found in flowing water, with sandy and gravel substrate; preferably runs and slow flowing waters.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

135. *Puntius fraseri* (Hora & Misra, 1938)

1938. *Barbus fraseri* Hora & Misra, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 40(1): 29, fig. 4; pl. 3, fig. 2 (type locality: Darna River, Deolali, Mumbai State, India).

**Common Name:** Dharna barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with barbels one short maxillary pair only; last unbranched dorsal fin ray osseous, strong and serrated; lateral line incomplete, with 6 to 9 scales; lateral scale series 42 to 47; body depth about 2.8 in SL; a faint golden spot on occiput; a small black spot on origin of dorsal fin and another at base of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

136. *Puntius khohi* Dobriyal, Singh, Uniyal, Joshi, Phurailatpam & Bisht, 2004

2004. *Puntius khohi* Dobriyal, Singh, Uniyal, Joshi, Phurailatpam & Bisht, *J. Inland Fish. Soc. India*, **36**(2): 36, Fig. 1 (type locality: Silgad-khoh, Stream Dogadda, Uttaranchal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Puntius* having one black spot on the caudal peduncle; a small black blotch present behind the operculum; a black shade under the dorsal fin, which is continuous up to the base of caudal fin; body depth less than head length; dorsal fin nearer to the tip of snout than the base of the caudal fin; lateral line complete, slightly concave; a light band above and almost parallel to the lateral line.

**Distribution:** Uttaranchal, India

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits freshwater streams in hills and foothills.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

137. *Puntius madhusoodani* Kumar, Benno Pereira & Radhakrishnan, 2012

2012. *Puntius madhusoodani* Kumar, Benno Pereira & Radhakrishnan, *Biosystematica*, **5**(2): 32, Figs. 1, 3–5 (Type locality: Manimala River, near Thirumoolapuram, Thiruvalla, Pattanamthitta District, Kerala, India, 9.3618°N, 76.5880°E, elevation 8.5 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of Barb with the presence of one pair of short maxillary barbels, less than eye diameter and 4.39% in SL; smaller snout forming 8.06% in SL; 25–26 lateral line scales; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base; absence of spot at the dorsal fin base; paired fins hyaline, and the branched rays of the dorsal and anal fin tinted with black.

**Distribution:** Manimala River in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

138. *Puntius mahecola* (Valenciennes, 1844)

1844. *Leuciscus mahecola* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **17**: 305, Pl. 502 (type locality: Mahé, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last simple dorsal ray smooth; body depth 27–32% of SL; snout length of 7.2–9.7% of SL; a single pair of (maxillary) barbels, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  eye diameter long; lateral-line scales 22–23; a horizontally elongate black blotch about 1½ times as wide as high across 3½ scales of lateral line entirely behind anal-fin origin; black tip to caudal lobes with a red band below it.

**Distribution:** Kerala, South India; possibly restricted to the coastal plain and also the foothills.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits slow-flowing rivers with sand-mud substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

139. *Puntius morehensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 1998

1998. *Puntius morehensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, *J. Nat. Conserv.*, **10**(2): 254, Fig. 3 (type locality: Lairok Maru stream of Lokchao River near Moreh, 2 kilometers from Moreh Bazar, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last unbranched dorsal fin ray non osseous; 30–32 lateral line scales; forked caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

140. *Puntius mudumalaiensis* Menon & Rema Devi, 1992

1992. *Puntius mudumalaiensis* Menon & Rema Devi, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **89**(2): 229, Fig. 1 (type locality: Kakkanhalla road, Mudumalai, Tamil Nadu, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with fleshy lips that folded back encloses a deep groove; only one pair of barbels (maxillary pair); lateral line incomplete, 26 scales on lateral line; two dark blotches on body, one at dorsal fin base, second on caudal peduncle; a faint lateral band.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Occurs in the headwaters of rivers with clear, fast flowing water with a substrate of cobbles and gravel.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

141. *Puntius muzaffarpurensis* Srivastava, Verma & Sharma, 1977

1977. *Puntius muzaffarpurensis* Srivastava, Verma & Sharma, *Matsya*, 2: 72, Fig. 1 (type locality: Calcutta River, Baghmati, Saidpur, Bihar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with deep body; no barbels; dorsal spine not ossified, weak and entire; incomplete lateral line ceasing after 5 or 6 scales; conspicuous hump from occiput to below dorsal fin base; a dark grey vertical band in middle of dorsal fin; a conspicuous dark spot above posterior base of anal fin.

**Distribution:** Bihar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

142. *Puntius nangalensis* Jayaram, 1990

1990. *Puntius nangalensis* Jayaram, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 87(1): 106, Fig. 1 (type locality: Nangal Lake, eastern Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with deep body; no bands or blotches on body; no barbels; last unbranched dorsal ray osseous, finely serrated; first branched dorsal ray elongated; incomplete lateral line ceasing after 7 or 8 scales; dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Punjab, Himachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

143. *Puntius parrah* Day, 1865

1865. *Puntius parrah* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865 (1): 301 (type locality: Rivers and inundated paddy-fields, Cochin, India).

**Common Name:** Parrah barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with barbels a single maxillary pair only; last unbranched dorsal fin ray osseous and smooth; dorsal fin origin equidistant between tip of snout and caudal fin base; lateral line complete, with 25 or 26 scales; a diffused black blotch on lateral line after 12th scale; a dark bluish horizontal line on flanks.

**Distribution:** South India–Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Occurs in slow-flowing rivers and clear-flowing streams; also found in wetlands.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

144. *Puntius sahyadriensis* Silas, 1953

1953. *Puntius sahyadriensis* Silas, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 51(3): 582, Pl. 1; Figs. 1–3 (type locality: Yenna River, Mahabaleshwar, Satara District, India).

**Common Name:** Khavli barb.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last unbranched dorsal fin ray non-osseous and weak; lateral line complete, with 23 or 24 scales; no barbels; seven vertical dark blotches on flanks.

**Distribution:** Yenna River, Satara District, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

145. *Puntius sharmai* Menon & Rema Devi, 1993

1993. *Puntius sharmai* Menon & Rema Devi, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 89(3): 353, fig. 1 (type locality: Mogappair, West Annanagar, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last unbranched dorsal fin ray osseous and serrated; incomplete lateral line extending up to the seventh scale; one pair of barbel; considerably elongated fins; a dark lateral band ending in a blotch in caudal base.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Found in freshwater ponds.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

146. *Puntius sophoroides* (Günther 1868)

1868. *Barbus sophoroides* Günther, *Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.*, 7: 144 (type locality: Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with last unbranched dorsal ray osseous, smooth; origin of dorsal fin midway between snout tip and caudal fin base; lateral line scales about 26; barbels present, shorter than eye diameter; a spot at base of middle dorsal rays and a round black spot at caudal base.

**Distribution:** West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit free flowing waters of rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**147. *Rasbora kobonensis*** Chaudhuri, 1913

1913. *Rasbora rasbora* var. *kobonensis* Chaudhuri, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **8**(3): 251, Pl. 8 (figs. 2, 2a–b) (type locality: Brahmaputra River, Kobo, Abor Hills, Assam, India, elevation 400 feet).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Rasbora* having an incomplete lateral line, with about 19 pored scales; lateral series scales 30; predorsal scales 13; a broad distinct black band passing from snout through eye to caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Abor Hills, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**148. *Rasbora labiosa*** Mukerji, 1935

1935. *Rasbora labiosa* Mukerji, in Hora & Mukerji, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **37**(3): 376, figs. 1, 2a (type locality: Deolali, Nasik District, Maharashtra State, India).

**Common Name:** Slender rasbora.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Rasbora* having an incomplete lateral line, with 18–20 pored scales; lateral series scales 30–32; lower lip forming a broad loose membrane along lower jaw with three distinct lobes; a broad lateral band on sides and a narrow black median line on back.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit rivers and hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern

**149. *Rasbora ornata*** Vishwanath & Laisram, 2005

2005. *Rasbora ornatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **101**(3): 429, Fig. 1 (type locality: Lokchao River, a tributary of the Yu River (Chindwin drainage), Moreh, Manipur State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A medium-sized *Rasbora* with an incomplete lateral line, with 11–20 pored scales; lateral series scales 26–28; lateral transverse scales 4½–1–2; lips simple; first dorsal fin ray without a fleshy sheath and the lateral stripe on body running from tip of snout to the end of median caudal fin rays.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**150. *Rohtee ogilbii*** Sykes, 1839

1839. *Rohtee ogilbii* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838 (6): 161 (type locality: Beema [Bheema] River near Pairgaon, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Vatani rohtee.

**Diagnosis:** A Cyprinid species with a procumbent predorsal spine, often concealed under scales; lateral line with about 55 scales; last unbranched dorsal ray strong and coarsely serrated; eyes large, visible from underside of head; young ones with a caudal spot and 4–5 bars on sides.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits fast flowing streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**151. *Salmophasia acinaces*** (Valenciennes, 1844)

1844. *Leuciscus acinaces* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **17**: 347 (type locality: Mysore, India).

**Common Name:** Silver razorbelly minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 42 to 46 scales on lateral line; 14 to 16 branched anal fin rays; dorsal fin origin slightly behind anal fin origin; rudimentary lower jaw symphysial knob; body silvery with a lateral band; anal and caudal fins edged black.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**152. *Salmophasia balookee*** (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Chela balookee* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838 (6): 160 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Bloch Razorbelly Minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 24 to 29 gillrakers on first arch; lateral transverse scales 12–15/3–4; anal fin with 11–12 branched rays; 78 to 94 scales on lateral line; body uniform silvery.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits upper drainage of large rivers, also found in lakes and reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**153. *Salmophasia belachi*** (Jayaraj, Krishna Rao, Ravichandra Reddy, Shakuntala & Devaraj, 1999)

1999. *Salmostoma belachi* Jayaraj, Krishna Rao, Ravichandra Reddy, Shakuntala & Devaraj, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **96**(1): 113, Fig. 1 (type locality: Nelligudda reservoir, 35 kilometers from Bangalore, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 22–24 gill rakers, 13 or 14 branched anal fin rays; 86–89 lateral line scales; mouth interrupted, symphysial knob on lower jaw fitting right into upper jaw groove; no barbels; caudal fin forked with lower lobe longer than the upper.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits open water; benthopelagic. Known from a small man made reservoir.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**Remarks:** The species is originally described as *Salmostoma belachi* by Jayaraj *et al.* (1999) from Nelligudda reservoir, Karnataka. However, the genus apparently should be *Salmophasia*.

154. *Salmophasia boopis* (Day, 1874)

1874. *Chela boopis* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873 (3): 708 (type locality: South Canara, India).

**Common Name:** Boopis Razorbelly Minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 39 to 42 scales on lateral line; 12 to 14 branched anal fin rays; dorsal fin origin in advance of anal fin origin; rudimentary lower jaw symphysial knob; 15 to 20 gillrakers on first arch; body silvery with a burnished lateral band; dorsal, anal and caudal fins edged black.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Karnataka and Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits upper and middle reaches of the rivers, also found in lakes and reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

155. *Salmophasia horai* (Silas, 1951)

1951. *Chela horai* Silas, J. Zool. Soc. India, 3(1): 8, Fig. 1 (type locality: Cauvery River, Coorg, Mysore State, India).

**Common Name:** Vulnerable.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 76 to 85 lateral line scales; lateral transverse scales 11–12/3; lower jaw with a well developed symphysial knob; gillrakers 17–18 on first arch; 6 to 13 short vertical brownish bands along flanks.

**Distribution:** Cauvery River, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab.

**Habit and Habitat:** Possibly inhabits upper reaches of rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

156. *Salmophasia novacula* (Valenciennes, 1840)

1840. *Cyprinus novacula* Valenciennes, in Jacquemont, Voyage dans l'Inde pendant les années 1828–1832: no p., Pl. 15 (fig. 2–2a) (type locality: Madras, India).

**Common Name:** Novacula Razor Belly Minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 79 to 95 scales on lateral line; lateral transverse scales 1/2–15/6; gillrakers 76 to 94 on first arch; anal fin with 14–17 branched rays; body silvery with a bright silvery lateral band.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits upper drainages of rivers and reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern

157. *Salmophasia orissaensis* (Banarescu, 1968)

1968. *Salmostoma phulo orissaensis* Banarescu; Rev. Roum. Biol., Zool., 13(1): 5, fig. 4 (type locality: Lower Mahannadi, Orissa Province, India).

**Common Name:** Orissa razorbelly minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 76 to 86 scales on lateral line; 13 gill rakers on first arch; anal fin with 18 or 19 branched rays; interorbital width less than eye diameter; body silvery with a bright silvery lateral band.

**Distribution:** Mahanadi River, Odisha.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits lower reaches of rivers, ponds and ditches.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

158. *Salmophasia untrahi* (Day, 1869)

1869. *Chela untrahi* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869 (2): 381 (type locality: Mahanuddi, India).

**Common Name:** Mahanadi razorbelly minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Salmophasia* having 59 to 63 scales on lateral line; lateral transverse scales 10/1–2; gillrakers 15–16 on first arch; anal fin with 14–15 branched rays; lower jaw with a fairly developed symphysial knob; body silvery.

**Distribution:** Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits lower reaches of rivers, also found in lakes.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

159. *Schismatorhynchos nukta* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Cyprinus nukta* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838 (6): 159 (type locality: Inderanee River, 18 miles north of Poona, Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Nukta.

**Diagnosis:** A Cyprinid fish with snout horizontally divided by a deep groove into a thick and pronounce upper lobe and a conspicuous and longer lower part; snout studded with pores and tubercles; mouth inferior, large and crescentic; barbels a small, flap-like, crenulated maxillary pair, concealed in labial groove; 37–38 scales on lateral line; silvery with reddish tinge on scales.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits rapid streams and rivers with sand and boulder bed, also found in reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**Remarks:** The record of this species from Nepal (Shrestha, 2002) is questionable, and needs further confirmation (Dahanukar, 2011).

160. *Schizothorax hugelii* Heckel, 1838

1838. *Schizothorax huegelii* Heckel, *Fische aus Caschmir*: 36, Pl. 7 (type locality: Kashmir, India).

**Common Name:** Grot snowtrout.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schizothorax* with scales on anal sheath almost equal to eye, much longer than body scales; lower labial fold interrupted forming two lobes; mouth moderate, not protrusible; barbels two pairs; last undivided ray of dorsal fin osseous, strong and serrated; head 4.2 in SL; gayish on back, yellowish-white ventrally.

**Distribution:** Kashmir.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits mountain streams and lakes.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

161. *Schizothorax kumaonensis* Menon, 1971

1971. *Schizothorax kumaonensis* Menon, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 63(1–4): 205, pl. 1, fig. 3 (type locality: Nainital, Uttar Pradesh, Himalayas, India).

**Common Name:** Kumaon snowtrout.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schizothorax* with hard and papilliated labial plate on chin; lower jaw with a hard, horny and sharp edge; barbels two pairs; last undivided ray of dorsal fin osseous, strong and serrated; head 5.1–5.6 in SL; body silvery without markings.

**Distribution:** Nainital, Uttarakhand.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits mountain streams, benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

162. *Semiplotus manipurensis* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000

2000. *Semiplotus manipurensis* Vishwanath, & Kosygin, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist Soc.*, 97(1): 94, Pl. 1 (figs. 1, 2a) (type locality: Challou River at Thetsi, near Jessami, Manipur, Chindwin basin, India, 25°38'N, 94°35'E, elevation about 1270 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Semiplotus* with a broad body (width 17.3–22.1% SL); last dorsal spine not serrated; 20–23 branched dorsal fin rays; 9 branched pelvic fin rays; 12–13 predorsal scales; dorsal fin base length 34.0–39.7% SL; 32–36 lateral line scales; many horny tubercles distributed randomly on each side of snout tip.

**Distribution:** Chindwin basin, Manipur and Nagaland.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits high altitude, flowing hill streams with rocky beds.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

163. *Systemus jayarami* Vishwanath & Tombi Singh, 1986

1986. *Puntius jayarami* Vishwanath & Tombi Singh, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 83(1–2): 17, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Chakpi stream and Chakpikarong, 24°18'N, 93°95'E, 80 kilometers south of Imphal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A barb with two pairs of barbels, longer than eye diameter; last unbranched dorsal ray osseous, strong and serrated posteriorly; transverse scale rows 5–1–3; lateral line complete, with 31 or 32 scales; body uniform, without any bars or blotches.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits mountain streams and rivers with moderate to fast flowing water.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

164. *Thynnichthys sandkhol* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Leuciscus sandkhol* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838 (6): 161 (type locality: River at Kullumb, Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Sandkhol Carp

**Diagnosis:** A Cyprinid species with small scales, lateral line with about 120 scales; no barbels; no gillrakers; dorsal fin inserted slightly anterior to pelvic fins; head broad, half of its length; mouth terminal; silvery white with a purplish head and hyaline fins.

**Distribution:** Deccan–Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi river systems.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits rivers and tanks; cultivated in ponds.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

165. *Tor barakae* Arunkumar & Basudha, 2003

2003. *Tor barakae* Arunkumar & Basudha, *Aquacult.*, 4(2): 272, Fig. 1. (type locality: Barak River at Barak Bridge, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A *Tor* species having 25 lateral line scales; 9 predorsal scales; dorsal fin inserted nearer to the base of caudal fin, opposite or slightly in advance of ventral fin; dorsal spine, weak and smooth, its length shorter than body depth; head length shorter than body depth; pectoral fin not reaching ventral fin and height of caudal peduncle 1.1–1.3 in the length of caudal peduncle.

**Distribution:** Barak river system in Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits fast flowing, clear water with rocky and boulder substrates.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient

166. *Tor kulkarnii* Menon, 1992

1992. *Tor kulkarnii* Menon, *J. Bombay nat. Hist Soc.*, 89(2): 222, Pl. 1 (fig. 3) (type locality: Darna River, Deolali, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Dwarf mahseer.

**Diagnosis:** A *Tor* species having fleshy lip, smooth edged, continuous at the angle of the mouth with uninterrupted fold or groove along the lower jaw; two pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels reaching posterior margin of the eye; dorsal fin almost in the middle of the body with its upper margin concave; 24–26 lateral line scales; 3½ scale rows between lateral line and base of dorsal fin; base of the scales bear dark blotches.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits clear fast flowing streams with rocky bed.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

167. *Tor malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Barbus malabaricus* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 15(2): 312 (type locality: Mountain streams of Malabar, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar Mahseer.

**Diagnosis:** A *Tor* species having 21–24 lateral line scales; lateral transverse scales 3½–1–2½; head length almost equal to body depth; dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to

the base of caudal fin; dorsal spine nonosseous, weak and smooth; snout covered with a patch of indistinct tubercles; fins brownish yellow tinged with red.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits deep pools in streams with rocky substrates.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

168. *Tor neilli* (Day, 1869)

1869. *Barbus neilli* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1868 (3): 581 (type locality: Thungabhadra River at Kurnool, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Tor* having the head longer than body depth; dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout than to caudal fin base; dorsal spine weak and articulated, its length distinctly shorter than body depth below it.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits mountain streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** This species is considered as synonym of *Tor kudree* (Sykes, 1839) following Talwar & Jhingran (1991); but Jayaram (2010) treated it as valid species.

169. *Tor progeneius* (McClelland, 1839)

1839. *Barbus progeneius* McClelland, *Asiatic Researches*, 19(2): 270, 334, pl. 56, fig. 3 (type locality: Great rivers in the plains of India).

**Common Name:** Jungha Mahseer.

**Diagnosis:** A *Tor* species having 24–27 scales on lateral line; 2½ scale row between lateral line and pelvic fin base; snout smooth, cheeks with tubercles; head length almost equal to body depth; dorsal spine strong, osseous; a fan-shaped flap behind upper lip; gillrakers 8–10 on lower arm of first arch.

**Distribution:** Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits large rapid streams with rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

170. *Tor remadevii* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan 2011

2011. *Tor remadevii* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 107(3): 227, Fig. 1. (type locality: Pambar River, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Tor* having dorsal fin equal to depth of the body with a strong osseous spine; straight head; pointed snout with a terminal or slightly upturned mouth; fleshy lips; head length more than body depth; a deep hump at the occiput; 27–29 lateral line scales; greenish to metallic silvery body; reddish fins with black patches.

**Distribution:** Pambar River, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits rapid streams with rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: PSILORHYNCHIDAE

##### 171. *Parapsilorhynchus discophorus* Hora, 1921

1921. *Parapsilorhynchus discophorus* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 22(1): 14, figs. A–D (type locality: Pophli, Vashishti valley, western Ghats, Ratnagiri District, Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Ratnagiri minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parapsilorhynchus* with fairly cylindrical body, its depth 4.0 to 5.0 in SL; small mouth, crescentic, upper labial fold fringed and covered with minute tubercles, lower lip studded with bigger tubercles; a distinct callous disc behind the lower lip; a single rostral pair of barbels; eyes visible from underside of head; dorsal fin inserted above pelvic fin; 33–35 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits large rapid streams with rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

##### 172. *Parapsilorhynchus elongatus* Singh, 1994

1994. *Parapsilorhynchus elongatus* Singh, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 91(2): 283, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Ghod River, Khondwal village, Ambegaon taluka, Pune District, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parapsilorhynchus* have elongate body; pectoral fin longer than head length with 3 simple and 10 branched rays; 36 lateral line scales; 8 lateral transverse scales; lower lip bilobed, with a small callous thickening behind it.

**Distribution:** Ghod River, Maharashtra (northern Western Ghats).

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits large rapid streams with rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

##### 173. *Parapsilorhynchus prateri* Hora & Misra, 1938

1938. *Parapsilorhynchus prateri* Hora & Misra, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 40(1): 32 (type locality: Deolali, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Deolali minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parapsilorhynchus* with body as broad as deep, its depth 5.3 to 6.0 in SL; upper lip with a prominent fold which is covered with minute tubercles, lower lip finely papillated; a callous pad behind the lower lip; a single rostral pair of barbels; 43–47 lateral line scales.

**Distribution:** Deolali, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits large rapid streams with rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

##### 174. *Parapsilorhynchus tentaculatus* (Annandale, 1919)

1919. *Psilorhynchus tentaculatus* Annandale, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 16(1): 128, pl.1, figs. 4, 4a (type locality: Hill streamlets at Khandalla, Poona District, Maharashtra, India, elevation 2000–3000 feet).

**Common Name:** Khandalla minnow.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parapsilorhynchus* with elongate body, its depth 4.0 to 5.0 in SL; small mouth, upper lip long and fringed, lower lip bilobed; a small callous pad present behind the lower lip; a single rostral pair of barbels; eyes large, not visible from underside of head; dorsal fin inserted opposite to pelvic fin; 36–39 latral line scales.

**Distribution:** Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits large rapid streams with rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

##### 175. *Psilorhynchus amplicephalus* Arunachalam, Muralidharan & Sivakumar, 2007

2007. *Psilorhynchus amplicephalus* Arunachalam, Muralidharan & Sivakumar, *Current Science*, 92(10): 1352, figs. 1a–b. (type locality: Balishwar river of Barak river basin at Malidor village, 24°14'24.1"N, 92°32'401"E, Silchar, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Psilorhynchus* with

subcylindrical and spindle shaped body; naked abdomen; horizontally placed pectoral and pelvic fins; 32–36 lateral line scales; 9–11 predorsal scales; 10 circumpeduncular scales; a dark brownish spots in the predorsal region and also along the sides of body.

**Distribution:** Barak River basin, Assam.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

176. *Psilorhynchus arunachalensis* (Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, 2007)

2007. *Psilorhynchoides arunachalensis* Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **22**(3): 1632, Pl. 1; Figs. 2, 3b, 4b, 5b (type locality: West Kameng District, Dirang River at Dirang, Brahmaputra River system, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Psilorhynchus* having 8–9 simple pectoral fin rays; lunate caudal fin; 42–44 lateral line scales; body with series of 6–12 dark blotches; caudal fin with a proximal spot and dusky outer rays on both the lobes.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River system, Arunachal Pradesh.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

177. *Psilorhynchus microphthalmus* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 1995

1995. *Psilorhynchus microphthalmus* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, *Jap. J. Ichthyol.*, **42**(3/4): 249, Figs. 1a–d (type locality: Chakpi stream, tributary to Manipur River, at Mombi, 24°15'N, 93°55'E, 85 kilometers south of Imphal, Manipur, western Manojkumar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Psilorhynchus* having eye diameter 22.0–24.0% head length; 39–40 lateral line scales; 7 branched dorsal fin rays; 12–13 predorsal scales; 4 black ocellus like marks on occiput and several dark spots on lateral line and mid dorsal line from dorsal fin origin to caudal peduncle.

**Distribution:** Chakpi stream, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:**

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

178. *Psilorhynchus tenura* Arunachalam & Muralidharan, 2008

2008. *Psilorhynchus tenura* Arunachalam & Muralidharan, *The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology*, **56**(2): 406, Fig. 1 (type locality: Tributary of Thunga River inside the Khudremukh National Park, 13°20'22.3"N,

75°10'19.4"E, Korkanhalla, Karnaaka, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Psilorhynchus* having 35–37 lateral line scales; 5–6 simple and 10–12 branched rays on the pectoral fin; 17 rays on the caudal fin; 15 body circumferential scales; body depth 16.8–19.8% SL; ventral region free from scales, with 3–4 scale rows between pelvic fin insertion and pectoral fin insertion along the edge of the body; eye situated on the upper part of head, barely visible from ventral aspect; 7 dorsal spots, 3 predorsal and 4 postdorsal; 8 spots on the body placed in the space between the dorsal spots along the lateral line; presence of a spot at the insertion region of paired fins; and the membrane between simple ray and few anterior branched rays black.

**Distribution:** Khudremukh National Park, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; occurs in streams, preferring cobbled substrate; found attached to cobbles with their expanded pectoral fins and free swimming in shallow waters with medium flow.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: COBITIDAE

179. *Acantopsis multistigmatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, 2005

2005. *Acantopsis multistigmatus* Vishwanath & Laisram, *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, **101**(3): 433, Fig. 1 (type locality: Lokchao River, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Acantopsis* having a very elongate and cylindrical body; 14–17 lateral blotches arranged longitudinally on the flanks; 17 dark brown saddles across the back; a pattern of many small, transverse and horizontal wavy bars and spots arranged longitudinally between the saddles and the blotches; three rows of dark brown spots on dorsal fin and two on pelvic fin; no black spot at the upper base of caudal fin; caudal fin slightly emarginated.

**Distribution:** Lokchao River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit clear water with rock and pebble substratum.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

180. *Botia striata* Narayan Rao, 1920

1920. *Botia striata* Narayan Rao, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (Series 9), **6**(31): 60, Pl. 2, Figs. 4, 4a–b (type locality: Thumga [Tunga] River, Shimoga, Mysore State, India).

**Common Name:** Zebra Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Botia* having head and body marked with several narrow oblique vertical bands; caudal fin with two complete and 2 or 3 interrupted stripes; eye placed almost in posterior half of head; snout length almost equal to remaining parts of head; four pairs of barbels; dorsal fin inserted nearer to caudal fin base than to snout-tip.

**Distribution:** Krishna River system in Karnataka and Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

181. *Lepidocephalichthys arunachalensis* (Datta & Barman, 1984)

1984. *Noemacheilus arunachalensis* Datta & Barman, *Bull. zool. Surv. India*, **6**(1–3): 275, Pl. 14 (type locality: Namdapha River, Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Lepidocephalichthys* having a rounded or truncated caudal fin; side with 12–14 large, dark spots; dorsal fin origin conspicuously posterior to pelvic fin origin; caudal fin with dark reticulations.

**Distribution:** Namdapha River, Arunachal Pradesh.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

182. *Lepidocephalichthys coromandelensis* (Menon, 1992)

1992. *Lepidocephalus coromandelensis* Menon, *Fauna of India, Pisces*, **4**(2): 67, pl. 4, fig. 7; pl. 6, fig. 7; figs. 2 G, H & 4 (type locality: Araku valley, Andhra Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Lepidocephalichthys* having a rounded or truncated caudal fin; no scales on top of head; sides with continuous, thin dark stripe from snout to caudal fin base; dorsal fin origin just posterior to pelvic fin origin; caudal fin with dark reticulations.

**Distribution:** Araku valley, Andhra Pradesh.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

183. *Lepidocephalichthys manipurensis* Arunkumar, 2000

2000. *Lepidocephalichthys manipurensis* Arunkumar, *Journal of Fish Biology*, **57**(5): 1097, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Lairok maru, tributary of Lokchao River near Moreh, Chandel District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Lepidocephalichthys* having a strongly forked caudal fin; caudal fin with 4–5 dark W-shaped bars; dorsal fin origin just anterior to or directly above pelvic fin origin; predorsal length averaging 54.1% SL.

**Distribution:** Chandel District, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

184. *Lepidocephalichthys menoni*

Pillai & Yazdani, 1976

1976. *Lepidocephalichthys menoni* Pillai & Yazdani, *Journal of the Zoological Society of India*, **26**(1–2): 13, Fig. 1 (type locality: Someswari River at Baghmara, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Lepidocephalichthys* having mental lobe without barbel like projections; dorsal fin inserted much nearer to snout-tip than caudal fin base; emarginated caudal fin; a black spot on upper half of base of caudal fin; three indistinct bands on caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Meghalaya.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

185. *Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli* Banarescu & Nalbant, 1968

1968. *Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli* Banarescu & Nalbant, *Mitteilungen aus dem Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut*, **65**: 349, Figs. 14–15 (type locality: Janali River at Raimona, Goalpara District, Brahmaputra drainage, northeastern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Neoeucirrhichthys* having a small and compressed head; snout short, pointed; eye large; mouth inferior, horse shoe shaped; body light greyish with a row of 12 small, triangular spots on flank; a dark spot on base of caudal fin; dorsal, pectoral and caudal fins with a few rows of spots.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra basin, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit shallow and slow moving streams with gravel bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

186. *Pangio ammophila* Britz, Ali & Raghavan, 2012

2012. *Pangio ammophila* Britz, Ali and Raghavan, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwaters*, **23**(1):46 (type locality: southern Karnataka).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pangio* distinguished in having a mid-lateral stripe and a reticulated pattern of chromatophores loosely organised in a mid-dorsal and paired dorso-lateral bands on a light beige background.

**Distribution:** Southern Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

187. *Pangio apoda* Britz & Maclaine, 2007

2006. *Pangio apoda* Britz & Maclaine, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 18(1): 28, Fig. 8 (type locality: Tista River at Tista Barrage, Brahmaputra drainage, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Cobitid fish with 3 pairs of barbels; no lateral line; dorsal fin with 8 rays; dorsal fin inserted in posterior half of body; pelvic fins absent including pelvic girdle; no nasal barbel; predorsal length 69–73% SL; abdominal vertebrae 38–39; uniform brown.

**Distribution:** Tista drainage, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

188. *Pangio goaensis* (Tilak, 1972)

1972. *Acanthopthalmus goaensis* Tilak, *Journal of the Inland Fishery Society of India*, 4: 62, Figs. 1–4 (type locality: Colem River, Goa, India).

**Common Name:** Indian coolie-loach.

**Diagnosis:** A Cobitid fish with 3 pairs of barbels; no lateral line; dorsal fin with 8 rays; dorsal fin inserted in posterior half of body; pelvic fins with 5 rays; head length about 6.2 times in standard length; lower lip with a pair of leaf-like lobes.

**Distribution:** Colem River, Goa and Chaliyar in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits shallow slow-moving waters with sandy bottom; prefers shallow, slow flowing waters of low land areas with detritus, mud, sand and gravel as the dominant substrates. Known to be more abundant in the river banks, where they are seen as groups among the interstitial spaces of sand or mud (Chhapgar and Mankadan, 2000).

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

189. *Pangio longipinnis* (Menon 1992)

1992. *Pangio longipinnis* Menon, *The fauna of India and the adjacent countries*: 93, Fig. 10 a–c (type locality:

Kharangpat Lake, 20 kilometers south of Imphal, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Cobitid fish with 3 pairs of barbels; no lateral line; dorsal fin with 8 rays; dorsal fin inserted in posterior half of body, in vertical from root of inner pelvic ray; 6–7 rays in pelvic fins; head length about 5 times in standard length.

**Distribution:** Kharangpat Lake, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits standing water with sandy bed.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: BALITORIDAE

190. *Aborichthys elongatus* Hora, 1921

1921. *Aborichthys elongatus* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 22(5): 735 (type locality: Reang River, Darjeeling District, India, Himalayas, elevation 2000 feet).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Aborichthys* having vent situated distinctly nearer to caudal fin base than snout-tip; body marked with several broad black rings alternating with narrow yellowish bands; barbels about as long as eye diameter; complete lateral line; caudal fin rounded, with 2 short whitish bands in the middle.

**Distribution:** Darjeeling, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit streams with pebbly bottoms.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

191. *Aborichthys garoensis* Hora, 1925

1925. *Aborichthys garoensis* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 27: 233, Figs. 1–4. (type locality: Tura, Garo Hills, Meghalaya, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Aborichthys* having vent situated equidistant between snout-tip and caudal fin base; depth of body 6.4–7.1 times in SL; eye diameter 6.0–7.2 times in head length; incomplete lateral line; body with 30–35 black, fork shaped bands.

**Distribution:** Garo Hills, Meghalaya, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit streams with pebbly bottoms.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**192. *Aborichthys rosammai* Sen, 2009**

2009. *Aborichthys rosammai* Sen, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **109**(2): 15, Pls. 1–2; Fig. 1A–B (type locality: Pabomukh, Subansiri River, Dhemaji District, Assam, India, 27°34'N, 94°14'E, elevation 32 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Aborichthys* having vent situated distinctly nearer to caudal fin base than snout-tip; 10–11 bands on body; barbels longer than eye diameter; complete lateral line; no black spot at the upper extremity of caudal fin base; caudal fin truncate.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit streams with pebbly bottoms.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**193. *Aborichthys tikaderi* Barman 1985**

1985. *Aborichthys tikaderi* Barman, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **81**(3): 680, Fig. 1 (type locality: Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Aborichthys* having vent situated distinctly nearer to snout-tip than caudal fin base; 15–20 black vertical bands on body; incomplete lateral line, terminating anterior to pelvic fins; caudal fin rounded.

**Distribution:** Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit streams with pebbly bottoms.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**194. *Acanthocobitis mooreh* (Sykes, 1839)**

1839. *Cobitis mooreh* Sykes, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1838 (6): 162 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Acanthocobitis* having spindle-shaped body, its depth 4 to 4.1 times in SL; mouth semicircular, fleshy lips, upper lip with a few rows of papillae, lower lip interrupted in middle with 2 rounded, raised clusters of small papillae situated on each side of cleft of lower jaw; lateral line incomplete, ending opposite to posterior end of dorsal fin; caudal fin slightly emarginated.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**195. *Acanthocobitis pavonaceus* (McClelland, 1839)**

1839. *Cobitis pavonaceus* McClelland, *Asiatic Researches*, **19**(2), 437, Pl. 52 (fig. 1) (type locality: Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Acanthocobitis* having 15–18 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line extending about the tip of pectoral fin; body marked with 20 half crossbars of darkish grey colour.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra basin in Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**196. *Balitora laticauda* Bhoite, Jadhav & Dahanukar, 2012**

2012. *Balitora laticauda* Bhoite, Jadhav & Dahanukar, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **4**(11): 3039 (type locality: Stream of Krishna River drainage at Venegaon Village near Krishno River bridge (17.499°N, 74.118°E), Satara District, Maharashtra, India, elevation 590 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Balitora* with 10 transverse bands on the dorsal surface, caudal peduncle length versus depth ratio 2.21–2.89; body depth at anus 9.1–11.4% SL, depth of caudal peduncle 6.3–7.4% SL; 66–68 lateral line scales, 8–9 simple rays in pectoral fin; two simple rays in the pelvic fin; pre-dorsal fin length 43.7–47.4% SL; body depth at dorsal 11.5–13.4% SL.

**Distribution:** Krishna River, Satara District, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**197. *Balitora mysorensis* Hora, 1941**

1941. *Balitora mysorensis* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, **43**(2): 232, Pl. 8 (fig. 4) (type locality: Sivasamudram, Cauvery River system, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Balitora* having a slender body, its depth 11.88–12.63 % SL; head depressed, broader than high at occiput, its length 23.30–24.75% SL; pectoral fin with 8–9 simple rays and 10–11 branched rays; distance of vent to anal fin 22.85–26.66% in that between anterior origin of pelvic and anal fins.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. It inhabits torrential streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

198. *Bhavania arunachalensis* Nath, Dam, Bhutia, Dey & Das, 2007

2007. *Bhavania arunachalensis* Nath, Dam, Bhutia, Dey & Das, *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, **107**(3): 72, Pl. 1 (figs. 1–3), Pl. 2 (figs. 4–6) (type locality: River Noadhing drainage near Namsai, about 30 kilometers from Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Bhavania* having complete lateral line with 70–75 scales; smooth and obtusely rounded snout; ventral mouth; lips thin, upper lip with tubercles, longer than lower lip; 3 pairs of barbels, all of equal length; pectoral fin overlapping the pelvic fins at its base; body with eight saddle-shaped blotches on the back, longitudinal black band from the caudal base to the tip of lower caudal lobe.

**Distribution:** Noadhing River basin, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

199. *Bhavania australis* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Platycara australis* Jerdon, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, **15**(2): 333 (type locality: Mountain stream in the Walliar jungle, Nilgiris, India).

**Common Name:** Western Ghats Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Bhavania* having head and anterior part of the body greatly depressed; gill openings restricted above base of pectoral fins; mouth small, lips thick and fleshy, continuous at angles of mouth; the medium part of lower lip separated from the lateral parts; a deep groove between the upper lip and rostral fold; pectoral with 19 rays, 6–8 simple.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Adapted for living in fast flowing, high velocity streams at high altitudes having low water temperature with boulders and large pebble substrates (Chhapgar & Manakadan 2000; Abraham, 2011).

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

200. *Homaloptera manipurensis* Arunkumar, 1998

1998. *Homaloptera manipurensis* Arunkumar, *Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology*, **18**(3): 176, Fig. 1 (type locality: Lokchao River near Moreh, 110 kilometers from Imphal City of Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Homaloptera* having dorsal

fin inserted behind the origin of pelvic fin, closer to base of caudal fin than the tip of snout; forked caudal fin, lobes equal; six black broad bands from occiput to the base of caudal fin; fins with black bands.

**Distribution:** Lokchao River near Moreh, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Benthopelagic and inhabits fast flowing parts of hill streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

201. *Homaloptera menoni* Shaji & Easa, 1995

1995. *Homaloptera menoni* Shaji & Easa, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **92**(3): 395, Fig. 1 a–b (type locality: Indekkuthodu in Siruvani, a tributary of Bhavani, Muthikulam forest, Palghat District, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Homaloptera* having subcylindrical body and covered with scales, except on the head and ventral surface; pointed head with four rostral barbels and 2 maxillary barbels; rostral groove absent; gill opening extends to the ventral surface for a short distance; thick lips, continuous at an angle of the mouth, non-pappillated.

**Distribution:** Muthikulam forest, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits high altitude torrential streams with riffles and cascades as microhabitats.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

202. *Homaloptera montana* Herre, 1945

1945. *Homaloptera montana* Herre, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, **35**(12): 400 (type locality: Puthutotam Estate, brook in Anamallai Hills, southern India, elevation about 3600 feet).

**Common Name:** Anamalai Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Homaloptera* having dorsal fin commencing well behind origin of pelvic fin, is origin almost equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin; pectoral fin reaching pelvic base; caudal slightly emarginated posteriorly; 72 scales along lateral line.

**Distribution:** Anamallai Hills, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits torrential streams.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

203. *Homaloptera pillaii* Indra & Rema Devi, 1981

1981. *Homaloptera pillaii* Indra & Rema Devi, *Bull. Zool. Surv. India*, **4**(1): 67, Pl. 2, Figs. A–B (type locality: Kunthi River, Western Ghats, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Silent Valley Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Homaloptera* with 7–9 branched dorsal fin rays; 11–13 branched pectoral fin rays; 83–93 lateral line scales; dark spots irregularly scattered all over the body except on ventral side; emarginate caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Kunthi River, Western Ghats, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

204. *Homaloptera santhamparaiensis* Arunachalam, Johnson & Rema Devi, 2002

2002. *Homaloptera santhamparaiensis* Arunachalam, Johnson & Rema Devi, *Acta Zoologica Taiwanica*, **13**(1): 32, Figs. 1–3 (type locality : Panniyar Stream, a tributary of the Periyar River, above Ponmudi Reservoir at Santhamparai Hills (4 kilometers from Pooparai Village), 9°82'N, 77°15'E, Idukki District of Kerala, India, elevation 912 meters).

**Common Name:** Santhampara Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Homaloptera* having dorsal fin with 9 branched rays, its origin behind the origin of pelvic fin and nearer to caudal fin base than snout tip; pectoral fin with 4 simple and 10 branched rays; 88–95 lateral line scales; rostral barbels unequal in size, first pair shorter than second pair; body dark brown with 8–9 blotches on dorsal surface.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

205. *Indoreonectes evezardi* (Day, 1872)

1872. *Nemacheilus evezardi* Day, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **41**(2): 182 (type locality: Kotumsar Cave, 18°52'09"N, 81°56'05"E [18°52'10"N, 81°56'04"E], Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Indoreonectes* having subcylindrical body with well developed nasal barbel; rounded caudal fin; short lateral line, ending above middle of pectoral fin; dorsal fin origin rearer to caudal fin base than tip of snout with 7 branched rays; body with 9–18 brown vertical stripes from back to ventral side; big round spots on head; a black spot at base of dorsal fin origin; 3–4 rows of spots on caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Madhya Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

206. *Indoreonectes keralensis* (Rita, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1978)

1978. *Oreonectes (Indoreonectes) keralensis* Rita, Banarescu & Nalbant, *Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, **19**: 186, Fig. 1 (type locality: Tributary of Periyar River, Pampadampara, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Kerala Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Indoreonectes* having 7 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, ending above middle of pectoral fin; narrow black vertical bands, often split up below lateral line into numerous stripes or spots; dentiformes process moderately developed; barbels well developed, inner rostral shorter than outer rostral, outer rostral slightly shorter than maxillary, extending to margin of eye, maxillary extending to perpendicular from posterior border of eye; dorsal and pectoral fins shorter than head length; caudal fin rounded.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

207. *Longischistura bhimachari* (Hora, 1937)

1937. *Nemachilus bhimachari* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, **39**(1): 13, Fig. 5 (type locality: Thunga River at Shimoga, Karnataka, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Longischistura* having stout body; pointed head, its length equal to the length of caudal fin; 12 branched dorsal fin rays; width of head slightly greater than its height; upper jaw is produced into a break like process in the middle; about 12 black bands obliquely directed forward in the anterior region, wider than interspace.

**Distribution:** Thunga River at Shimoga, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

208. *Longischistura striata* (Day, 1867)

1867. *Nemacheilus striata* Day, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1867(2): 347 (type locality: Wynad, India, elevation 3000 feet).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Longischistura* having 10 branched dorsal fin rays; deeply forked caudal fin; complete lateral line; 16–20 narrow dark rings on body; short caudal peduncle, its length 12.0–16.33% of SL.

**Distribution:** Wayanad, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

209. *Mesonoemacheilus guentheri* (Day, 1867)

1867. *Nemacheilus guentheri* Day, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (2): 285 (type locality: Rapids on the slopes of the Neilgherry hills, India).

**Common Name:** Gunther's Loach, Spotted Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; forked caudal fin; almost complete lateral line reaching up to tip of anal fin; body marked with 2 or 3 rows of large yellow spots edged with black; a deep short, vertical bar at base of caudal fin; suborbital flap in male.

**Distribution:** Neilgherry hills, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Prefer hill streams with gravel, cobbles, bedrock and a little amount of sand as substrates (Ali & Raghavan, 2011).

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

210. *Mesonoemacheilus herrei* Nalbant & Banarescu, 1982

1982. *Mesonoemacheilus herrei* Nalbant & Banarescu, *Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 23: 203, Figs. 1–6 (type locality: Valparai, Anamallai Hills, Kerala State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having 8 branched rays; 2 or 3 rows of V and Y-shaped large yellow spots edged with black over body.

**Distribution:** Anaimalai hills, Valparai, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

211. *Mesonoemacheilus pambarensis* (Rema Devi & Indra, 1994)

1994. *Noemacheilus* (*Mesonoemacheilus*) *pambarensis* Rema Devi & Indra, *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, 94(2–4): 207, Fig. 1 (type locality: Pambar River at border of Chinnar Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Pambar Banded Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having 9 branched dorsal fin rays; almost complete lateral line; body with irregular vertical bands; two rows of spots on dorsal fin; 4–5 oblique bands on caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

212. *Mesonoemacheilus petrubanarescui*

(Menon, 1984)

1984. *Nemacheilus petrubanarescui* Menon, *Cybium*, 8(2): 45, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Netravati River, Dharmasthala, Karnataka State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having body with uniform depth, its depth 5.8–6.6 in SL; mouth semicircular, lips more or less fleshy, lower lip interrupted in the middle; barbels well developed; scales small, imbricate, absent on ventral side of body; lateral line almost complete; dorsal fin inserted equidistant from snout-tip and caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Netravati River, Dharmasthala, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

213. *Mesonoemacheilus pulchellus* (Day, 1873)

1873. *Nemacheilus pulchellus* Day, *Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology*, 11: 528 (type locality: Bhavani River, Nilgiris, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having 10 branched dorsal fin rays; body marked with two rows of large vertical yellow spots having deep black margins; posterior to dorsal fin, these become vertical bands, two thirds as wide as the ground color, extending to belly; caudal fin with three or four oblique black bands; dorsal fin with two wide black band along its centre, one across the anal fin.

**Distribution:** Neilgherries, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

214. *Mesonoemacheilus remadevii* Shaji, 2002

2002. *Mesonoemacheilus remadevii* Shaji, *Indian Journal of Fisheries*, 49(2): 217, Figs. 2–4 (type locality: Kunthi River at Poochipara, Silent Valley National Park, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None. Devi's Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having elongate body, its depth at dorsal fin origin 16.30–19.16% SL; lips deeply furrowed; dorsal fin inserted

midway between the snout tip and caudal fin base or slightly nearer to the caudal base; narrow caudal peduncle, its least height 12.06–15.83% SL; forked caudal fin with rounded lobes.

**Distribution:** Silent Valley National Park, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

215. *Mesonoemacheilus triangularis* (Day, 1865)

1865. *Nemacheilus triangularis* Day, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (1): 295 (type locality: Hills at Mundiky whole, Cochin, Kerala), India).

**Common Name:** Zodiac Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mesonoemacheilus* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; complete lateral line; distance of vent from anal fin 13.04–44.44% in that between anterior origin of pelvic and anal fins; 6–7 yellowish oblique bands edged with black on body; dorsal and caudal fins banded; a suborbital flap in male.

**Distribution:** Kerala and Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

216. *Nemacheilus anguilla* Annandale, 1919

1919. *Nemacheilus anguilla* Annandale, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 16(1): 127, Pls. 1 (fig. 3), 3 (fig. 1) (type locality: Yenna River at Medha, Satara District, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemacheilus* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; 19–20 saddle shaped vertical bands on body, as wide as interspaces, restricted to back; a black horizontal band along the lateral line; a blackish rounded spot at middle of base of caudal fin; deeply forked caudal fin; dorsal fin inserted almost equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin; almost complete lateral line.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Hill streams with pebbles and sand as major substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

217. *Nemacheilus drassensis* Tilak, 1990

1990. *Noemacheilus drassensis* Tilak, *Rec. Zool. Surv. India*, 87(1–4): 136, Fig. 1 (type locality: Stream near Drass, Ladakh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemacheilus* having 7 branched dorsal fin rays; 10–11 branched anal fin rays; origin of dorsal fin slightly behind the origin of the ventral fin and nearer to the caudal fin base than tip of snout; emarginated caudal fin; body bears irregular colour markings which form a reticulum in the anterior half of the body, while they take the shape of irregular vertical band behind the dorsal fin, 10–11 dark saddle shaped bands on the back.

**Distribution:** Stream near Drass, Ladakh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

218. *Nemacheilus kaimurensis* Husain & Tilak, 1998

1998. *Nemacheilus kaimurensis* Husain & Tilak, *Indian Journal of Forestry*, 21(2): 131, Figs. 1–4 (type locality: Kanhar stream, near village of Kota, Chopan, District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Distribution:** Uttar Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

219. *Nemacheilus monilis* Hora, 1921

1921. *Nemacheilus monilis* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 22(1): 19 (type locality: Edge of Bhavani River, 10 miles from Mettupalaiyam [Methuppalayam], near base of Nilgiri Hills, India, elevation 1800 feet).

**Common Name:** Spotted Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemacheilus* having elongate body, its depth 8.0 in SL; small eye not visible from ventral surface; upper lip raised into a short proboscis in the centre, lower lip interrupted in the middle; dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to caudal fin base than to snout tip; deeply forked caudal fin; complete lateral line.

**Distribution:** Nilgiri, Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

220. *Nemacheilus stigmofasciatus* Arunachalam & Muralidharan, 2009

2009. *Nemacheilus stigmofasciatus* Arunachalam & Muralidharan, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 1(3): 148, Fig. 1. (type locality: Thuttinjet, Seethanathi River, Karnataka State, 13°23'54.3"N, 75°01'18.2"E, Arunachalam, India, elevation 199 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemacheilus* having a lateral line that extends to the pelvic fin base below, short snout length, its length 35.9–39.4% HL; caudal peduncle length 12.4–13.1% SL; vent to anal fin distance 29.7–34.5% of distance between pelvic to anal fin origins; head and body pale yellow with little greenish tinge; head with numerous brownish patches distinct in inter-orbital and inter-nasal region; dorsal region with 11–13 dark brown vertical bands of varied thickness mostly as wide as interspaces; dorsal fin with three black bands and caudal fin with melanin pigmentation as transverse rays in the median region.

**Distribution:** West flowing river Seethanathi at Thuttinjet, Karnataka State, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 221. *Nemacheilus rueppelli* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Cobitis rueppelli* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838 (6): 162 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Mongoose Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemacheilus* having elongated snout; 10–11 branch dorsal fin rays; complete lateral line; deeply forked caudal fin; dorsal fin origin equidistant between tip of snout and caudal fin base; vent situated far forwards, considerably anterior to anal fin; 18–19 brownish ventral bands on body, reaching below lateral line; dorsal fin with three rows of spots; caudal fin with four or five posteriorly directed V-shaped bands.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 222. *Nemacheilus semiarmatus* Day, 1867

1867. *Nemacheilus semiarmata* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867 (2): 286. (type locality: Bowany and Seegoor rivers; Billicul Lake, India).

**Common Name:** Dotted Loach, Fascinating Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemacheilus* having elongate body, its depth 5.8–7.9 in SL; nostril close to each other, anterior one tubular; mouth semicircular, lips thick and fleshy, lower lip interrupted in the middle; barbels thread-like; dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout tip than to caudal fin base; complete lateral line.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India; report from Pakistan needs further confirmation.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 223. *Nemachilichthys shimogensis* Narayan Rao, 1920

1920. *Nemachilichthys shimogensis* Narayan Rao, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 9) 6(31): 62, Pl. 2 (figs. 5, 5a–b). (type locality: Thunga River, Shimoga Town, Mysore, India).

**Common Name:** Shimoga Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nemachilichthys* having 12 branched dorsal fin rays; depth of head less than half of its length; 3 pairs of barbels, subequal; blunt snout, its length is more than half the length of head; height of dorsal fin equal to length of pectoral fin; deeply forked caudal fin; scales small, absent on head, chest and abdomen; 15–20 unbroken brown bands on body, continuous dorsally and descending to ventral surface.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

#### 224. *Neonoemacheilus assamensis* (Menon, 1987)

1988. *Noemacheilus assamensis* Menon, The fauna of India. Pisces, 4(1): 179 (type locality: Pagladia River, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Neonoemacheilus* having 13–17 light brown transverse bars extending from back to 2/3rd of flank, not reaching ventral surface; snout with 4 transverse stripes; upper lip thin, moderately hypertrophied with a pad-like structure in the middle.

**Distribution:** Assam (Brahmaputra River basin) and Manipur (Barak River basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

#### 225. *Neonoemacheilus morehensis* Arunkumar, 2000

2000. *Neonoemechilus morehensis* Arunkumar, Indian Journal of Fisheries, 47(1): 43–47. (type locality: Lokchao River at Moreh, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Neonoemacheilus* having 14–18 bars on body; a short transverse groove at anterior to nostrils; complete lateral line; caudal fin forked with a distinct dark patch at its base.

**Distribution:** Manipur (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**226. *Paraschistura montana* (McClelland 1838)**

1838. *Schistura montana* McClelland, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 7: 947, Pl. 55 (Fig. 1) (type locality: Mountain streams of Simla, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Paraschistura* having 7 branched dorsal fin rays; complete lateral line; pelvic fin not reaching anal opening; emarginated or lunate caudal fin; body with 10–12 vertical bands, broader than interspaces, anterior bands before dorsal fin break up into numerous narrow bands; dorsal fin with a black base and a black blotch at base of its first few rays, a dark bar across its centre.

**Distribution:** Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**227. *Physoschistura chindwinensis* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, 2012**

2012. *Physoschistura chindwinensis* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, Ichthyological Research, 59(3): 231, Figs. 1–4 (type locality: Lokchao River at Moreh, 24°15'03"N, 94°17'59"E, Chindwin basin, Manipur).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Physoschistura* having three simple and 8½ branched rays in dorsal fin; 13–17 dark-brown bars on the sides, and 11–16 dark-brown saddles on back; interorbital space with a rectangular dark-brown shield-like mark; a moderately developed axillary pelvic lobe; males with a suborbital flap; preoperculo-mandibular canal with seven pores; air bladder with a well-formed free posterior chamber.

**Distribution:** Lokchao River, Chindwin basin, Manipur, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**228. *Physoschistura elongata* Sen & Nalbant, 1982**

1982. *Physoschistura elongata* Sen & Nalbant, *Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 23: 210, Figs. 17–20 (type locality: Barapani, near Shillong, Meghalaya (Brahmaputra basin), India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Physoschistura* having slender body, its depth 13.2–17.1% SL; 8 branched dorsal fin rays; 9–14 cross bars; incomplete lateral line, reaching up to level of dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra basin, Meghalaya.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. It is a bottom dweller of medium to fast flowing streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**229. *Physoschistura tuivaiensis* Lokeshwar, Vishwanath & Shanta, 2012**

2012. *Physoschistura tuivaiensis* Lokeshwar, Vishwanath and Shanta, *Taprobanica*, 4(1):6, Figs. 1–5 (type locality: Tuiva River at Likhailok, 24°04'41"N, 93°33'67"E, Brahmaputra River basin, Churchandpur district, Manipur).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Physoschistura* having a complete lateral line; 12–14 dark olivaceous blotches on the flank, and 15–17 darkolivaceous saddles on the back; dorsal fin with 4 simple and 8½ branched rays; 8+7 branched caudal fin rays, and 4+8 pores in the infraorbital canal; males with a suborbital flap; air bladder with a free posterior chamber.

**Distribution:** Tuiva River, Manipur, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**230. *Schistura aizawlensis* Lalramiana, 2012**

2012. *Schistura aizawlensis* Lalramiana, *Ichthiol. Explor. Freshwaters*, Vol. 23, No. 2: 98 (type locality: Muthi River, Mizoram).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 5–7 regular broad bars; dorsal side of pectoral fin with small tubercles; very low or no adipose crest on dorsal and ventral side of caudal peduncle; intestine without loop behind the stomach.

**Distribution:** Muthi River, Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**231. *Schistura carletoni* (Fowler, 1924)**

1924. *Noemacheilus carletoni* Fowler, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, 76: 68, Fig. 2 (type locality: Beas river basin in Himachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having almost complete lateral line; body marked with 16–18 narrow bands not extending to ventral surface; dorsal fin inserted nearer to base of caudal fin than to snout-tip; caudal fin slightly emarginate; lips fleshy and moderately furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle.

**Distribution:** Beas river basin in Himachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

232. *Schistura chindwinica* (Tilak & Husain, 1990)

1990. *Nemacheilus chindwinicus* Tilak & Husain, *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, **66**(1): 51, Figs. 1–5 (type locality: Tributary of Chindwin River, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; 8–11 obscure dark gray bars; male with distinct suborbital flap just below anterior rim of orbit; processus dentiformes not prominent; no adipose keel on caudal peduncle.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

233. *Schistura dayi* (Hora, 1935)

1935. *Nemachilus dayi* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, **37**(1): 57 (type locality: Near Raniganj, Chota-Nagpur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; deeply emarginated caudal fin; body marked usually with 12–13 broad vertical bands, as wide as interspaces; barbels well developed, thread like, as long as eye diameter; dorsal fin with two rows of spots; caudal fins with four rows of spots; incomplete lateral line, ending at origin to middle of dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Chhota-Nagpur plateau, Bihar; Bastar Dist., Chattishgarh and Simlipal, Odisha.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

234. *Schistura denisoni* (Day, 1867)

1867. *Schistura denisoni* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1867(2): 287 (type locality: Bowany River, base of Nilgiris, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; deeply emarginated caudal fin with rounded lobes; body marked usually with 10–14 bands, as wide as interspaces; barbels well developed, thread like, as long as eye diameter; incomplete lateral line, ending usually in front of dorsal fin; dorsal and caudal

fins with varying rows of well marked brownish spots.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India and Rajasthan.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit rivers and streams with a cobble, pebble or boulder substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

235. *Schistura devdevi* Hora, 1935

1935. *Schistura devdevi* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, **37**(1): 54, Pl. 3 (figs. 5–6) (type locality: Eastern Himalayas; small streams below Darjeeling and Sikkim, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, terminating above pelvic fin; caudal fin lunate; body with 4–6 saddles, extending to sides up to lateral line or slightly beyond as bars; dorsal fin with two rows of black spots across its rays.

**Distribution:** Eastern Himalayas; Darjeeling and Sikkim.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

236. *Schistura doonensis* Tilak & Husain, 1977

1977. *Schistura doonensis* Tilak & Husain, *Science and Culture*, **43**(3): 133 (type locality: Dehra Dun in Uttaranchal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 7 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, ending midway between tip of pectoral fin and origin of ventral fins; body with 12 bands extending from back to lateral line of body on post-dorsal part; 22–23 lateral vertical stripes, not continuous with bands on back in posterior region of body; a dark spot at anterior base of dorsal fin origin.

**Distribution:** Dehra Dun, Uttaranchal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

237. *Schistura fasciata* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2011

2011. *Schistura fasciata* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, **3**(2): 1515, Figs. 1–3 (type locality: Barak River at western side of Maram Hill, Senapati District, Manipur, India (25°23'24.66"N, 94°04'09.25"E).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8½ branched dorsal fin rays; 11–13 dark brown transverse bars against pale yellow background on the body, bars arranged regularly, often fused on mid-dorsal line, width of bar broader than the interspace width; incomplete lateral line, reaching vertical to posterior end of anal fin base; processus dentiformes large; three black spots on base of dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Barak River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

238. *Schistura gangeticus* (Menon, 1987)

1987. *Noemacheilus gangeticus* Menon, *The fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 82, Pl. 12 (fig. 6) (type locality: Western Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 7–8 branched dorsal fin rays; pelvic fin separated from anal opening by a short distance; forked caudal fin; complete lateral line; body marked with 12 vertical bands, broader than interspace; usually bands anterior to dorsal fin break up and form numerous narrow bands; dorsal and caudal fins with a single row of spots.

**Distribution:** Alaknanda River, Garhwal, Uttarakhand

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

239. *Schistura himachalensis* (Menon, 1987)

1987. *Noemacheilus himachalensis* Menon, *Fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 76, Pl. 16 (fig. 2) (type locality: Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having slender and elongated body, its depth 7.2–8.0 in SL; small eye not visible from ventral side; lower lip interrupted in the middle; dorsal fin inserted equidistant from snout tip and caudal fin base; deeply forked caudal fin; incomplete lateral line, terminating before dorsal fin; scales rudimentary and sparsely distributed.

**Distribution:** Himachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

240. *Schistura inglesi* Hora, 1935

1935. *Schistura inglesi* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 37(1): 58, Pl. 3 (Figs. 9–10) (type locality: Rivers below Darjeeling and in Sikkim, eastern Himalayas).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having elongate body; dorsal fin with 7 branched rays, inserted nearer to base of the caudal fin than to snout tip; complete lateral line; caudal fin either truncate or slightly bilobate with rounded lobes; body marked with 14–16 vertical bands, broader than interspace.

**Distribution:** Northern West Bengal and Sikkim.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Bottom dwellers found in torrential hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

241. *Schistura kangjupkhulensis* Hora, 1921

1921. *Schistura kangjupkhulensis* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 22(3): 202, Pl. 10 (figs. 4–4a) (type locality: Hill streams of the Manipur Valley, Yaribuk, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 7–11 irregular bars on body; males with no suborbital flap; incomplete lateral line, reaching about tip of pectoral fin; emarginate caudal fin; black bar on caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Manipur (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

242. *Schistura khugae* Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004

2004. *Schistura khugae* Vishwanath & Shanta, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 15(4): 330 (type locality: Khuga River, Churachandpur District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having adipose keel between dorsal and caudal fins; inflated cheeks and swellings body on anterior part in males; upper lip without median incisor; lower lip interrupted in the middle; processus dentiformes with a median notch in lower jaw; 8 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line.

**Distribution:** Khuga River in Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**Remarks:** *Schistura khugae* is replacement name for *Schistura macrocephalus* Vishwanath & Shanta (2004).

243. *Schistura kodaguensis* Menon, 1987

1987. *Noemacheilus kodaguensis* Menon, *Fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 108, Pl. 16 (Fig. 11) (type locality: Kotu Hola, near Merkara, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branch dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, terminating above middle of pectoral fin; slightly emarginate caudal fin; dorsal fin origin equidistant between tip of snout and caudal fin base; 11–14 vertical bands on body, broader above lateral line and tapering below, reaching ventral surface only in the posterior half; caudal fin with a black band across its middle and several black spots on its distal portion.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

244. *Schistura koladynensis* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, 2012

2012. *Schistura koladynensis* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwaters*, Vol. 23(No. 2): 140 (type locality: Koladyne River, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 10–11 brown bars on the body; the black bar on the caudal-fin base not extending its full height; specific arrangement of vertical rows of coloured spots on the caudal fin; 8½ branched dorsal-fin rays; complete lateral line; deeply forked caudal fin with 9 + 8 branched rays; well-developed axillary pelvic lobe; nine pores in the preoperculomandibular canal; small barbels that do not extend beyond anterior rim of orbit.

**Distribution:** Koladyne River in Mizoram, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

245. *Schistura manipurensis* (Chaudhuri, 1912)

1912. *Nemacheilus manipurensis* Chaudhuri, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 7(5): 443, Pls. 40 (4, 4a–b), 41 (1, 1a–b) (type locality: Chindwin basins of Nagaland and Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having processus dentiformes; 8 + 7 branch caudal fin rays; 7½ branched dorsal fin rays; males with a suborbital flap; 17–21 thin, irregular transverse bands, usually broken; black spot at base of first few dorsal rays; dorsal fin with two stripes.

**Distribution:** Manipur, Nagaland.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

246. *Schistura menoni* (Zacharias & Minimol, 1999)

1999. *Noemacheilus menoni* Zacharias & Minimol, *Journal Bombay nat. Hist. Society*, 96(2): 288, Fig. 1 (type locality: Periyar River, Malappara, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branch dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, well distinguishable up to end of anal fin base; body with irregular dark blotches on back, side marked by irregular reticulation of dark blotches and wavy bands with light or creamy interspaces; dorsal and caudal fins with 3 narrow bands; caudal fin with a black blotch at its base.

**Distribution:** Periyar River, Malappara, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

247. *Schistura minutus* Vishwanath & Santa Kumar, 2006

2006. *Schistura minutus* Vishwanath & Santa Kumar, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 102(2): 210, Figs 1, 3B (type locality: Iyei River, Noney, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having small body; processus dentiformes not prominent; 11–18 colour bands on body; most of the bars are in the pair form; a distinct band just behind the occiput.

**Distribution:** Iyei River, Barak basin in Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Bottom-dwelling species which inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

248. *Schistura nagaensis* (Menon, 1987)

1987. *Schistura nagaensis* Menon, *The fauna of India and the adjacent countries. Pisces*, IV: 117 (type locality: Phodung River, tributary of Tizu River, Brahmaputra basin, Naga Hills, Nagaland, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8½ branched dorsal fin rays; 7–14 broad black bars on body; caudal fin slightly emarginated; incomplete lateral line, reaching about tip of pectoral fin; two rows of dark spots each on dorsal and caudal fins.

**Distribution:** Nagaland and Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

249. *Schistura nagodiensis* Sreekantha, Gururaja, Remadevi, Indra & Ramachandra, 2006
2006. *Schistura nagodiensis* Sreekantha, Gururaja, Remadevi, Indra & Ramachandra, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **21**(4): 2211, Figs. 1–2 (type locality : Sharavathi river, 13°54'40"N, 74°53'49"E, Algod, Shimoga, Karnataka, Western Ghats, India).
- Common Name:** None.
- Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having processus dentiformes; 6–9 broad dark brown bars on body, the anterior bars not reaching ventral side; male without a suborbital flap; posterior extremity of anterior nostril prolonged in a filament; incomplete lateral line extending to half length of pectoral fin with 8–10 pores; lower lip with a black mark on each side of median interruption; caudal fin emarginated or slightly forked.
- Distribution:** Sharavathi River, near Shimoga, Karnataka.
- Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.
- IUCN Status:** Endangered.
250. *Schistura nilgiriensis* (Menon 1987)
1987. *Noemacheilus nilgiriensis* Menon, *Fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 106, Pls. 10 (Figs. 8–9), 11(Figs. 1–2) (type locality: Small stream joining outlet stream from Pykara Dam, Nilgiri District, Tamil Nadu, India).
- Common Name:** None.
- Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, terminating opposite to middle of pectoral fin; slightly emarginated caudal fin; scales minute, absent anteriorly in front of dorsal fin and on ventral side; lower lip furrowed, interrupted in the middle; dorsal fin inserted equidistant between snout tip and base of caudal fin; bands on body of uniform width, forming rings round the body.
- Distribution:** Pykara Dam, Nilgiri District, Tamil Nadu.
- Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.
- IUCN Status:** Least Concern.
251. *Schistura papulifera* Kottelat, Harries & Proudlove, 2007
2007. *Schistura papulifera* Kottelat, Harries & Proudlove, *Zootaxa* No. **1393**: 36, Figs. 1–3 (type locality: Cave of Synrang Pamiang system, Maintia Hills, Krem Umsngat entrance, 25°11'14"N, 92°21'03"E, Meghalaya State, India).
- Common Name:** None.
- Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, reaching posteriorly to vertical over pelvic fin origin; deeply emarginated caudal fin; ventral and dorsal adipose crest on caudal peduncle.
- Distribution:** Meghalaya.
- Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.
- IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.
252. *Schistura periyarensis* (Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, 2005)
2005. *Nemacheilus periyarensis* Madhusoodana Kurup & Radhakrishnan, *Journal Bombay nat. Hist. Society*, **102**(1): 75, Fig. 1 (type locality: Lake Periyar, Kerala, India).
- Common Name:** Periyar Reticulated Loach.
- Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having an elongated and slender body; 9 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, ends above the anal fin; body with irregular network of bands and blotches; dorsal and caudal fins with 4 or more rows of dark bands and a black ocellus at the lower angle of the caudal peduncle, very near to the caudal origin.
- Distribution:** Periyar Lake, Kerala.
- Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit fast-flowing streams with cobbles, pebbles and sand as substrate.
- IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.
253. *Schistura prashadi* (Hora, 1921)
1921. *Nemacheilus prashadi* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*. **22**(3): 203, Pl. 10 (figs. 2, 2a) (type locality: Thoubal and Sikmai stream, southern watershed of the Naga Hills, India).
- Common Name:** None.
- Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having processus dentiformes; males with a suborbital flap; complete lateral line; 9½ branched dorsal fin rays; 9 + 8 branched caudal fin rays; black basal caudal bar complete; body marked with 12–14 short black vertical bands across lateral line on flanks and characteristics reticulum formed by numerous dark bands and blotches above; two dotted bands on caudal fin.
- Distribution:** Naga Hills, Manipur.
- Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.
- IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.
254. *Schistura reticulata* Vishwanath & Nabeshwar, 2004
2004. *Schistura reticulata* Vishwanath & Nabeshwar, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, **15**(4): 324,

Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Maklang River, Ukhrul District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 17–29 bars on body, bars in front of dorsal fin origin thinner, split and reunite to give a reticular appearance; a prominent suborbital flap in males; 15 branched caudal fin rays; lateral line complete; caudal fin forked with 2–3 V-shaped bars, apex pointing towards base.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

255. *Schistura reticulofasciata* (Singh & Banarescu, 1982)

1982. *Mesonoemacheilus reticulofasciatus* Singh & Banarescu, *Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa"*, 23: 206, Figs. 12–16 (type locality: Barani, near Shillong, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having small and compressed head; 7 or 8 branched dorsal fin rays; interrupted lateral line; a net of numerous irregular bar, most of which are vertical and connected by one or two longitudinal stripes; a roundish spot on caudal base.

**Distribution:** Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

256. *Schistura sharavathiensis* Sreekantha, Gururaja, Remadevi, Indra & Ramachandra, 2006

2006. *Schistura sharavathiensis* Sreekantha, Gururaja, Remadevi, Indra & Ramachandra, *Zoos' Print Journal*, 21(4): 2213, Fig. 3 (type locality: Sharavathi river, 14°08'15"N, 74°44'30"E, Kalkatte tributary, 1 kilometer above Dabbe Falls, Shimoga, Karnataka, Western Ghats, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having well developed processus dentiformes; 16–18 almost regular brown bars on body, narrower than interspace; male without a suborbital flap; nasal tube with a prolonged barbel; incomplete lateral line extending to one third of pectoral fin with 5–6 pores; lower lip with a median interruption, each side with 4–5 deep furrows; slightly emarginated caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Sharavathi River, near Shimoga,

Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit perennial torrential hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

257. *Schistura sijuensis* (Menon, 1987)

1987. *Noemacheilus sijuensis* Menon, *Fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 175, Pl. 6 (fig. 2) (type locality: Siju cave, Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8½ branched dorsal fin rays; complete lateral line; 8–10 brown saddles, breaking up below lateral line; males with suborbital spine.

**Distribution:** Garo Hills, Meghalaya.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. It is a cave-dwelling species.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

258. *Schistura singhi* Menon, 1987

1987. *Noemacheilus singhi* Menon, *Fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 119, Pl. 16 (fig. 1) (type locality: Kiphire, Nagaland, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 7½ branched dorsal fin rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginated; incomplete lateral line, ending below dorsal fin origin; 12–13 black bars on body extending from dorsum to below lateral line, bars wider than interspace behind dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Nagaland.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit small hill streams with pebbles.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

259. *Schistura tigrinum* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2005

2005. *Schistura tigrinum* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 102(1): 79, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Barak River at Khunphung, Tami subdivision, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 18–30 dark brown transverse bars on body, irregularly arranged, often fused at different points, width of each equals pale white interspaces; moderately high adipose crest on dorsal and ventral sides of caudal peduncle; long head (26.1–27.9% of SL); dorsal fin with 8½ branched rays;

incomplete lateral line; strong processus dentiformes.

**Distribution:** Barak River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit swift flowing hill stream with pebbles.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

260. *Schistura tirapensis* Kottelat, 1990

1989. *Schistura tirapensis* Kottelat, *Indochinese nemacheilines*: 118 (type locality: Riwa River at Manpong [Nampong], Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Schistura* having 8 branch dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, terminating at base of pelvic fins; forked caudal fin; dorsal fin origin nearer caudal fin base than snout tip; 10–11 regular bands on body.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hillstreams with pebble substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

261. *Travancoria elongata* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 1994

1994. *Travancoria elongata* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, *Journal of South Asian Natural History*, 1(1): 104, Figs. 9–12 (type locality: Chalakudy River, 26 kilometers upstream of Chalakudy town, near Vettilappara, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Periyar Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Travancoria* having slender and elongated body; pointed and dorsally flattened snout; 6 branched dorsal fin rays; 74–76 lateral line scales; body greenish-brown with dark brown spots on back, which coalesced giving an uneven mottled appearance with age.

**Distribution:** Chalakudy River, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Occur in torrential streams where they are restricted to riffles, runs, cascades and rapids.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

262. *Travancoria jonesi* Hora, 1941

1941. *Travancoria jonesi* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 43(2): 230, Pl. 8 (Figs. 5–9) (type locality: Streams within a radius of 5 miles of Pampadampara, Peerumedu Taluq, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Travancore Loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Travancoria* having broadly pointed head covered with series of short, hard, spine like growths; small mouth, inferior, lips well developed and free from jaws; paired fins broad, wing like and horizontal; 75–77 lateral line scales; dorsal and lateral scales in anterior region slightly keeled in middle; a series of 8–10 broad, saddle-shaped spots along the dorsal surface; head and body mottled with black spots of different sizes and pattern.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

263. *Triplophysa shehensis* Tilak, 1987

1987. *Triplophysa shehensis* Tilak, in Menon, *Fauna of India. Pisces*, 4(1): 212, pl. 16, fig. 9 (type locality: Ladakh, India).

**Common Name:** Tilak triplophysa-loach.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Triplophysa* having 7 branched dorsal fin rays; incomplete lateral line, terminating above tip of pectoral fin; body with 20–22 irregular brownish stripes on flanks; dorsal fin inserted midway between snout tip and caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Ladakh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: AMBLYCIPITIDAE

264. *Amblyceps apangi* Nath & Dey, 1989

1989. *Amblyceps apangi* Nath & Dey, *Journal Assam Scientific Society*, 32(1): 2, Fig. 2 (type locality: Dikrong River, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblyceps* having equal jaws; rictal fold large, well developed; smooth skin; no pinnate like rays on outer margin of principal ray of caudal fin; adipose fin not confluent with caudal fin but very closely placed appearing to be confluent; truncate caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra drainage, North-eastern India, also northern West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit fast-flowing hill streams. Occasionally found in slower-flowing streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

265. *Amblyceps arunachalensis* Nath & Dey 1990

1990. *Amblyceps arunachalensis* Nath & Dey, *Journal Assam Scientific Society*, **32**(1): 3, Fig. 3 (type locality: Dikrong River, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblyceps* having unequal jaws, lower longer than upper; rictal fold reduced; tuberculated skin; pinnate like rays on outer margin of principal ray of caudal fin; adipose fin widely separated from the caudal fin; caudal fin forked with its upper lobe longer.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit fast-flowing streams and rivers with a sandy or rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

266. *Amblyceps cerinum* Ng & Wright, 2010

2010. *Amblyceps cerinum* Ng & Wright, *Zootaxa* No. 2672: 51, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Raidak I River at Shipra, just outside Buxa Tiger Reserve, ca. 8 kilometers toward Barobisha on Siliguri-Guwahati road, 26°31'12"N, 89°43'25"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblyceps* having upper jaw longer than lower; posterior end of adipose fin separated from dorsal procurrent caudal fin rays by distinct notch; incomplete lateral line, terminating beneath posterior insertion of dorsal fin; length of adipose fin base 32.4–38.3% SL; caudal peduncle length 21.9–24.5% SL; 41–44 post-Weberian vertebrae; truncate caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, northern West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

267. *Amblyceps tenuispinis* Blyth, 1860

1860. *Amblyceps tenuispinis* Blyth, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **29**(2): 153 (type locality: Gola River in Kathgodam Nainital district, Uttarakhand, India, 29°16'N, 79°32'E).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblyceps* having a slender body, body depth at anus 9.2–12.8% SL; eye diameter 7.5–9.7% HL; length of adipose fin base 17.0–24.1% SL; dorsal to adipose distance 23.9–34.0% SL; a strongly forked caudal fin; total vertebrae 37–38 (Ng & Wright, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ganges drainage, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

268. *Amblyceps torrentis* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2008

2008. *Amblyceps torrentis* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, **19**(2): 168, Figs. 1–2a, 3 (type locality: Laniye River, Chadwin drainage, Jessami village, Manipur-Nagaland state border, 25°38'20"N, 94°32'29"E, Utkhrul District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblyceps* having smooth dorsal spine; lips with a single fold, no pinnate-like rays in caudal fin; supraoccipital spine short and not pointed; mesethmoid cornua forming V-shaped median cleft; jaws equal in length; 26 + 21 vertebrae.

**Distribution:** Chindwin River drainage, Manipur, Nagaland.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

269. *Amblyceps tuberculatum* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2009

2009. *Amblyceps tuberculatum* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, **19**(2): 170, Figs. 5–7 (type locality: Lokchao River, Chindwin drainage, Moreh town at Indo-Myanmar border, 24°24'17"N, 94°21'15"E, Chandel District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Amblyceps* having lips with double folds; pinnate-like rays along anterior margin of procurrent rays and upper and lowermost principal caudal fin rays; supraoccipital spine pointed and mesethmoid cornua expand laterally; adipose fin not contiguous with caudal fin; adipose fin base length 23.4–27.2% SL; body depth at anus 13.6–16.8% SL; pectoral fin length 12.2–12.8% SL; interdorsal distance 27.8–28.0% SL; 20 vertebrae.

**Distribution:** Chindwin River basin, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

Family: AKYSIDAE

270. *Akysis manipurensis* (Arunkumar, 2000)

2000. *Laguvia manipurensis* Arunkumar, *Indian Journal of Fisheries*, **47**(3): 194, Fig. 1 (type locality: Lokchao River, Chindwin drainage, Moreh town at Indo-Myanmar

border, 24°24'17"N, 94°21'15"E, Chandel District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Akysis* having deep body, its depth at anus 26.0–27.7% SL; deep caudal peduncle, its height 9.3–10.0% SL; sparsely tuberculated skin; complete lateral line; caudal fin with equal lobes.

**Distribution:** Lokchao stream, Chindwin basin, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit hill streams with sand and gravel bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family: BAGRIDAE

271. *Batasio convexirostrum* Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011

2011. *Batasio convexirostrum* Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, Zootaxa, No. 2901: 53, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Mat River, tributary of Koladyne River, near Mat bridge, 22°54'N, 92°52'E, Lunglei District, Mizoram state, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Batasio* having body with a dark-brown oblique predorsal bar on a uniform light-brown background; very short dorsal to adipose distance (1.7–4.1% SL); snout length 39.2–45.5% head length; eye diameter 24.6–29.8% head length; gill rakers on the first branchial arch 4–5; pectoral spine length 14.6–17.6% standard length; adipose-fin base length 31.0–34.9% standard length; post-adipose distance 10.6–13.7% standard length; branched pectoral fin rays 9–10; and 39–40 vertebrae.

**Distribution:** Koladyne drainage, Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

272. *Batasio fasciolatus* Ng, 2006

2005. *Batasio fasciolatus* Ng, *Journal of Fish Biology*, **68**(suppl. A): 107, Fig. 4 (type locality: Market at Malbazar, 26°32'30"N, 88°44'17"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Batasio* having eye diameter 16.5–18.8% head length; dorsal fin spine 13.6–16.8% SL; pectoral spine 12.7–14.3% SL; five to six vertical dark brown bars on a light brown body in adult.

**Distribution:** Tista River, Brahmaputra river basin, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

273. *Batasio merianensis* (Chaudhuri, 1913)

1913. *Macrones merianensis* Chaudhuri, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **8**(3): 253, pl. 9, figs. 1, 1a–b (type locality: Pond at Mariani Junction, Brahmaputra River drainage, northeastern Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Batasio* having body depth at anus 15.2–18.4% SL; length of adipose-fin base 16.9–22.2% SL; dorsal fin when appressed not reaching anterior origin of adipose fin; caudal peduncle depth 9.7–11.5% SL; eye diameter 18.3–25.9% HL; vertical dark brown bars on head and body; and absence of dark mid-dorsal stripe.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage in Assam, northeastern India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

274. *Batasio sharavatiensis* Bhatt & Jayaram, 2004

2004. *Batasio sharavatiensis* Bhatt & Jayaram, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **19**(2): 1339, Figs. 2–4 (type locality: River Sharavati, 14°14'N, 74°49'E, Joginmatha, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** Sharavati Batasio.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Batasio* having a very long adipose dorsal fin, almost confluent with caudal fin but for a narrow notch and body plain without any colour bands, bars and spots.

**Distribution:** Sharavati River system & Thungaa River basin, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

275. *Batasio spilurus* Ng, 2006

2006. *Batasio spilurus* Ng, *Journal of Fish Biology*, **68**(suppl. A): 110, Fig. 5 (type locality: Assam, Dibrugarh District, about 27°29'N, 94°54'E, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Batasio* having slender caudal peduncle, its height 5.7–6.2% SL; adipose dorsal fin base length 12.6–12.8 %SL; pectoral fin rays not reaching the pelvic fin origin; a distinct black triangular spot at the base of the caudal peduncle.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra river drainage, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

276. *Batasio travancoria* Hora & Law, 1941

1941. *Batasio travancoria* Hora & Law, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 43(pt 1): 40, Pl. 2 (figs. 7–9) (type locality: Peruntinaruvi, tributary of Pamba River at Edakadathy, Kerala, southwestern India).

**Common Name:** Travancore Batasio.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Batasio* having a short adipose dorsal fin, separated from caudal fin by a distinct space; body depth 4.8–5.5 in standard length; a longitudinal narrow dark streak along lateral line.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

277. *Hemibagrus maydelli* (Rössel, 1964)

1964. *Mystus (Mystus) maydelli* Rössel, *Mitteilungen aus dem Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut*, 61: 149, Fig. 1 (type locality: Bhima River at Wadgaon, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** Krishna Mystus.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hemibagrus* with head shield rugose, not covered by skin; median longitudinal groove on head reaching base of occipital process; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; least depth of caudal peduncle 11.8–13.3 in SL; body olive green with orange tipped fins.

**Distribution:** Krishna river drainage in southern India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Found in rivers and reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

278. *Hemibagrus punctatus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Bagrus punctatus* Jerdon, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 15(2): 339 (type locality: Cavery River and its principal tributaries, southern India).

**Common Name:** Nilgiri Mystus.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hemibagrus* with head shield rugose, not covered by skin; eye diameter 6.4–7.2 in head length; median longitudinal groove on head broad, reaching halfway between eye and base of occipital process; occipital process indistinct, not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; only a single row of spots located along the lateral line.

**Distribution:** Cauvery river drainage.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

279. *Horabagrus brachysoma* (Günther, 1864)

1864. *Horabagrus brachysoma* Günther, *Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum*, 5: 86 (type locality: Cochin, India).

**Common Name:** Günther's Catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Horabagrus* with 23–28 soft rays in anal fin; numerous elongated gill rakers; 4 pairs of barbels; maxillary barbel reaching pectoral fin base, nasals to anterior edge of opercle, and outer mandibular to opercle; a black shoulder spot and a semi-lunar black ring at caudal base.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

280. *Horabagrus nigricollaris* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 1994

1994. *Horabagrus nigricollaris* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, *Journal of South Asian Natural History*, 1(1): 110, Fig. 13 (type locality: Chalakudy River, 26 kilometers upstream of Chalakudy town, near Vettilappara, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Imperial White Collared Yellow Catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Horabagrus* with 23–26 soft rays in anal fin; numerous elongated gill rakers; 4 pairs of barbels; maxillary barbel reaching beyond pectoral fin base, nasals almost to base of occipital process, and outer mandibular to base of pectoral fin; a large shaddle shaped black band extending from humeral region over nape, bordered by pale yellow.

**Distribution:** Chalakudy River, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; in upper reaches of streams with rocky and sandy/gravelly bed.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

281. *Mystus dibrugarensis* (Chaudhuri 1913)

1913. *Macrones montanus dibrugarensis*, Rec. Indian Mus., 8(3): 254, Pl. 9 (figs. 2, 2a–b) (type locality: Dibrugarh, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mystus* having black barbels except the inner mandibular; supraoccipital process raised, long and touching proximal radials; equal caudal fin lobes; body brownish with a black tympanic spot and a black line which ends in a black circular blotch at the caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

282. *Mystus malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Bagrus malabaricus* Jerdon, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 15(2): 338 (type locality: Mountain streams of Malabar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mystus* having maxillary barbels extending to middle to end of pelvic fin; eye diameter 3.5–5.3 in head length; adipose dorsal fin base greater than anal fin base; occipital crest smooth; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; median longitudinal groove on head not reaching base of occipital process; body with a shoulder spot and a black streak along the lateral line.

**Distribution:** Malabar.

**Habit and Habitat:** It inhabits in streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs and estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

283. *Mystus montanus* (Jerdon, 1849)

1849. *Bagrus montanus* Jerdon, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 15(2): 337 (type locality: River at Manantoddy in Wynnaad, Kerala State, southern India).

**Common Name:** Wynnaad mystus.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mystus* with occipital process reaching to the basal bone of dorsal fin; median longitudinal groove on head not reaching base of occipital process; adipose dorsal fin long, with little inter-space from dorsal fin; body with a bluish shoulder spot and a silvery line along the sides ending in a dark spot at base of caudal fin; one or two light bands along sides of lateral line.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India; also from Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** It inhabits in streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs and estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

284. *Mystus oculatus* (Valenciennes, 1840)

1840. *Bagrus oculatus* Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 14: 424 (type locality : Malabar coast, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar Mystus.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mystus* with a dark band along lateral line, another at middle of dorsal fin; a dark spot on shoulder; adipose dorsal fin with a considerable inter-space from rayed dorsal fin, base of both almost

equale; median longitudinal groove on head reaching base of occipital process; occipital process reaching basal bone of dorsal fin.

**Distribution:** Malabar coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

285. *Mystus seengtee* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Pimelodus seengtee* Sykes, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (6): 164 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:**

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Mystus* with a long-based adipose fin; very long maxillary barbels reaching to caudal-fin base; dorsal spine short and feebly serrate; 23–28 gill rakers on the first arch; predorsal profile steeply sloping, making an angle of 30–35° to the horizontal; dorsoposterior margin of dorsal fin straight or gently concave; body without distinct midlateral stripes; an ovoid dark humeral mark, and a faint dark spot at the base of the dorsal spine (Chakrabarty & Ng, 2005).

**Distribution:** Krishna and Cauvery river basins.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabit large streams, rivers and wetlands.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

286. *Rita chrysea* Day, 1877

1877. *Rita chrysea* Day, *The fishes of India*, 3: 455, Pl. 104 (Fig. 1) (type locality: Orissa, India).

**Common Name:** Mahanadi rita.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Rita* with dorsal surface of head covered with thin skin; vomerine teeth in a large quadrangular patch covering most of the palate, teeth large and molariform in middle of patch and smaller laterally; eyes 17.0–29.0% head length; dorsal spine only feebly serrated posteriorly.

**Distribution:** Odisha.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. Inhabits in large rivers and reservoirs and is restricted to freshwater ecosystem.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

287. *Rita gogra* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Phractocephalus gogra* Sykes, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (6): 164 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Gogra Rita.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Rita* with dorsal surface of head covered with thick skin, often with mucous secretion; an undivided large patch of teeth on vomer; eye diameter 12.5–19.2% head length; dorsal fin spine smooth.

**Distribution:** Deccan.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

288. *Rita kuturnee* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Phractocephalus kuturnee* Sykes, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, (6): 164 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Deccan rita.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Rita* with dorsal surface of head covered with thin skin; vomer with two pear shaped teeth patch, very narrowly separated in the middle; eyes 21.3–37.0% head length; dorsal spine smooth anteriorly except for few serrations at base.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

Family: CLARIIDAE

289. *Clarias dayi* Hora, 1936

1936. *Clarias dayi* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 38(3): 350, Figs. 3, 4c (type locality: Wayanad, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Clarias* with snout more or less pointed; pectoral spine strongly serrated along outer edge; nasal barbels shorter than half head length; dorsal fin with 70 rays; distance of occipital process from dorsal fin base about 2.1 times in head length.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats of Kerala; Mudumalai, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

290. *Clarias dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1840

1840. *Clarias dussumieri* Valenciennes, *Histoire naturelle des poisons*, 15: 382 (type locality: Malabar; Mahé, India; Puducherry, India).

**Common Name:** Valencienne's Clarid.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Clarias* with a broad snout, no pointed; pectoral spine serrated along outer edge with a few small teeth in the middle; nasal barbels more than half head length; dorsal fin with 66–69 rays;

distance of occipital process from dorsal fin base about 3 times in head length.

**Distribution:** Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

291. *Horaglanis alikunhii* Subhash Babu & Nayar, 2004

2004. *Horaglanis alikunhii* Subhash Babu & Nayar, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 101(2): 296, fig. 1A–E (type locality: Water well at Parappukara, 10°13'N, 76°15'E, Trichur District, Kerala State, India, 8.5 meters depth underground).

**Common Name:** Alikunhii's Blind Catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Horaglanis* having eel-like body; elongated head; long dorsal fin with 24 rays arising in advance of the origin of pelvic fins; anal fin with 17 rays originating far behind the origin of pelvic; pectoral fins minute, highly vestigial, leaf-like, with rounded margin, supported by short central axis and 9 rays; pelvic fins long, conspicuous, supported by 6 rays, 2nd distally branched; caudal fin large with pointed tip.

**Distribution:** Trichur district, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater in Subterranean channel.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

292. *Horaglanis krishnai* Menon, 1950

1950. *Horaglanis krishnai* Menon, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 48(1): 64, Pl. 1 (Figs. 1–3) (type locality: Well at Kottayam, Travancore, Kerala state, southern India).

**Common Name:** Cave Catfish, Indian blind catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A small sized blind catfish with narrow, elongate, sub-cylindrical body; 21 dorsal fin rays; 17 anal fin rays; pectoral fin vestigial; no eyes; no accessory respiratory organ; 4 pairs of barbels; head covered with skin, short and globular.

**Distribution:** Kottayam, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater. The species lives in subterranean tunnels (Abraham, 2011).

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

Family: ERETHISTIDAE

293. *Conta pectinata* Ng, 2005

2005. *Conta pectinata* Ng, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 16(1): 24, Figs. 1, 2b (type locality: Dibrugarh, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Conta* having anteriorly-directed serrations on the anterior edge of the pectoral spine; caudal peduncle length 24.6–25.6% SL and its depth 2.6–2.8% SL.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

294. *Erethistoides pipri* Hora, 1950

1950. *Erethistoides pipri* Hora, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 47(pt 2): 193, Pl. 1 (figs. 7–9) (type locality: Rihand River at Pipri, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:**

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Erethistoides* having caudal peduncle 14.4–18.4% SL; least depth of caudal peduncle 40% of its length; pectoral spine 30.7–32.1% SL; head 16.4% SL; body depth 19.6% SL; body not profusely tuberculated and not banded.

**Distribution:** Rihand River, Son River drainage, Ganges River drainage.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; inhabits slow to medium fast moving streams with sandy to muddy bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

295. *Erethistoides senkhiensis* Tamang, Chaudhry & Choudhury, 2008

2008. *Erethistoides senkhiensis* Tamang, Chaudhry & Choudhury, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 19(2): 186 (type locality: Senkhi stream, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:**

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Erethistoides* having a less strongly produced snout; body with three black to light brown cross bars on a dark grey to light brown background; 29–30 vertebrae; concave caudal-fin; and in having the serrae on the posterior edge of the pectoral spine short, more convex anteriorly and distantly placed.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

296. *Erethistoides sicula* Ng, 2005

2005. *Erethistoides sicula* Ng, *Zootaxa* No. 1021: 2, Fig. 1, 2a, 4a (type locality: Schutunga River, tributary of

Mansai River, at Ansole, 26°22'24"N, 89°11'17"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Erethistoides* with caudal peduncle 19.6–22.3% SL; pectoral spine 14.6–28.0% SL; a dorsally projecting bony splint on the opercle immediately posterior to its articular facet with the hyomandibula; head 13.4–15.1% SL.

**Distribution:** Schutunga River, tributary of Mansai River, at Ansole, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

297. *Hara horai* (Misra, 1976)

1976. *Hara horai* Misra, *Fauna of India, Pisces (Teleostomi: Cypriniformes; Siluri)*, 3: 245, Pl. 9 (figs. 1–3) (type locality: Terai and Duars, West Bengal).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hara* with dorsal spine serrated only on posterior edge; pectoral spine just equal to or less than head length, extending to pelvic fin; body depth 3.3 times in standard length.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, northeastern India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits slow flowing rivers and streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

298. *Hara koladynensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2009

2009. *Hara koladynensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 1(9): 466, Fig. 1 (type locality: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N, 92°57'E, Lawntlai District, Mizoram, northeastern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Hara* with rough anterior margin of dorsal spine; head 36.0–38.3% SL and post-adipose distance 18.6–21.9% SL; body depth 21.9–25.2% SL and preanal length 58.5–60.9% SL.

**Distribution:** Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; found in swift-flowing rivers with a rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

299. *Pseudolaguvia austrina* Radhakrishnan, Sureshkumar & Ng, 2011

2011. *Pseudolaguvia austrina* Radhakrishnan, Sureshkumar & Ng, *Ichthyological Exploration of*

*Freshwaters*, 21(4) [2010]: 378, figs. 1, 2a, 3a (type locality: Kunthi River, tributary of Bharathapuzha River, at Mannarkkad, 11°21'N, 76°53'E, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* with rhomboidal thoracic adhesive apparatus almost covering the entire thoracic area; snout strongly projecting with the premaxillary teeth partially exposed when the mouth is closed; caudal peduncle 8.8–14.7 % SL; body depth 10.3–14.7 % SL; body pale brown.

**Distribution:** Kunthi River, tributary of Bharathapuzha River, Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; found in riffle-pool type habitat and clayey area with clumps of leaf litter.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 300. *Pseudolaguvia ferruginea* Ng, 2009

2009. *Pseudolaguvia ferruginea* Ng, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 20(3): 278, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Raidak I River at Shipra, just outside Buxa Tiger Reserve, approximately 8 kilometers towards Barobisha on Siliguri-Guwahati road (Highway 31), 26°31'12"N, 89°43'25"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* having a more slender and elongate body, body depth at anus 10.5–12.4 % SL; dorsal-fin base 14.9–17.3 % SL; head 20.1–22.2 % SL; pectoral spines 16.3–18.8 % SL; dorsal to adipose distance 14.2–17.3 % SL; anterior edge of the dorsal spine smooth; thoracic adhesive apparatus reaching to midway between bases of last pectoral-fin ray and first pelvic-fin ray; caudal peduncle depth 2.4–2.8 times in its length.

**Distribution:** Raidak I River at Shipra, Brahmaputra River drainage, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits streams with a moderate current and a substrate composed of sand and gravel.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 301. *Pseudolaguvia ferula* Ng, 2006

2007. *Pseudolaguvia ferula* Ng, *Zootaxa*, No. 1229: 60, Fig. 1, 2a, 3a, 5a (type locality: Tista River at Tista Barrage, 26°45'10"N, 88°34'11"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* having a terete

head and body, head width 17.1–19.1% SL; anterior fontanel about one third the length of the frontals; adipose-fin base 11.5–13.0% SL; the unculiferous ridges on the thoracic adhesive apparatus joined at their posterior ends; thoracic adhesive apparatus extending to midway between bases of last pectoral-fin ray and first pelvic-fin ray; body depth 12.1–13.8% SL; eye 8.6–11.7% HL; pelvic fin not reaching base of the first anal-fin ray; dorsal and pectoral spines 17.3–18.7% SL and 20.2–24.3% SL respectively; vertebrae 28–30; and very faint, poorly contrasting cream bands on body.

**Distribution:** Tista River, Brahmaputra River drainage, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits swift flowing river with mixed rocky/sandy bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 302. *Pseudolaguvia flavaida* Ng, 2009

2008. *Pseudolaguvia flavaida* Ng, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 20(3): 282, Figs. 5–6 (type locality: Hooghly [Bhagirathi] River at Kalna, 23°13'30"N, 88°22'39"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* having a serrated anterior edge to the dorsal spine; body depth at anus 11.0 % SL; adipose-fin base 11.0 % SL; snout length 43 % HL; a slender caudal peduncle, 6.5 % SL; dorsal to adipose distance 16.3 % SL; dorsal-fin base 16.7 % SL; pectoral fin 22.4 % SL; width of head 22.0% SL.

**Distribution:** Hooghly [Bhagirathi] River at Kalna, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits fast-flowing rivers with a substrate of sand/mud.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 303. *Pseudolaguvia foveolata* Ng, 2005

2005. *Pseudolaguvia foveolata* Ng, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 16(2): 174, Figs. 1–2, 4A (type locality: Tista River at Tista barrage, 26°45'10"N, 88°34'11"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* having a shorter thoracic adhesive apparatus, reaching to middle of pectoral-fin base; body depth at anus 11.0% SL; depth of caudal peduncle 4.1 times in its length; adipose-fin base 24.0% SL; anterior edge of the dorsal spine smooth; maxillary barbels not reaching base of pectoral spine; adipose fin not reaching the base of the last dorsal-fin ray.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; found in swift, turbid river with a sandy/rocky substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

304. *Pseudolaguvia virgulata* Ng & Lalramliana, 2010

2010. *Pseudolaguvia virgulata* Ng & Lalramliana, *Zootaxa*, No. 2518: 61, Figs. 1–3 (type locality: Sihthiang River, a tributary of the Teirei River in the vicinity of Sihthiang, 24°04'12.0"N, 92°27'25.2"E, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* having a brown body with two or three narrow, pale longitudinal stripes and a pale Y-shaped marking on the dorsal surface of the head; anterior edge of the dorsal spine serrated; the thoracic adhesive apparatus reaching beyond the base of the last pectoral-fin ray; head width 21.2–24.4% SL; pectoral-fin length 28.5–29.1% SL; length of dorsal-fin base 17.2–19.9% SL; dorsal-spine length 21.5–24.0% SL; body depth at anus 14.5–17.4% SL; length of adipose fin base 12.9–15.0% SL; caudal peduncle length 18.2–20.2% SL; caudal peduncle depth 7.8–9.7 % SL; brown submarginal stripes running along the entire length of the caudal fin lobes.

**Distribution:** Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits fast-flowing rivers and streams with a substrate of sand or gravel.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

305. *Pseudolaguvia viriosa* Ng & Tamang, 2012

2012. *Pseudolaguvia viriosa* Ng & Tamang, *Zootaxa*, 3522: 82 (type locality: Siang River drainage, Arunachal Pradesh).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudolaguvia* having thoracic adhesive apparatus reaching beyond base of last pectoral-fin ray; body depth at anus 16.9–19.0% SL; eye diameter 10–15% HL; interorbital distance 35–38% HL; head width 21.5–23.5% SL; pectoral spine length 26.9–32.9% SL; dorsal spine length 23.4–29.0% SL; dorsal spine with anterior edge smooth or with rugose surface only on distal third of spine; length of adipose-fin base 12.5–15.4% SL; caudal peduncle length 14.8–17.7% SL; caudal peduncle depth 7.4–9.8% SL; caudal-fin length 26.5–32.4% SL; 28–29 vertebrae; one or more distinct pale bands encircling body.

**Distribution:** Siang River drainage, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: HETEROPNEUSTIDAE

306. *Heteropneustes longipectoralis* Rema Devi & Raghunathan, 1999

1999. *Heteropneustes longipectoralis* Rema Devi & Raghunathan, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 97(3):109, pl. 2, figs. 1–5 (type locality: Thirumurthi Dam, Anamalai Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Heteropneustes* with a 7 rayed dorsal fin inserted in anterior third of body; a long anal fin with about 70 rays; 4 pairs of long barbels; pectoral fin long and pointed, about half of the distance between pectoral and pelvic fin origin; eye 6 or less in head length; swim bladder extending to about ¼ th over anal fin.

**Distribution:** Thirumurthi Dam, Anamalai Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; found in reservoir.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

Family: SCHILBIDAE

307. *Clupisoma bastari* Datta & Karmakar, 1980

1979. *Clupisoma bastari* Datta & Karmakar, *Bull. Zool. Surv. India*, 2(2–3):193, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indravati River, tributary of Godavari River, at Lohandigura, 33 kilometers west of Jagdalpur, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Clupisoma* with abdominal edge keeled from vent to thorax; pectoral fin not reaching pelvic fin; maxillary barbels reaching anal fin origin; anal fin with 52–54 rays.

**Distribution:** Indravati river in Chhattisgarh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits rivers in upland areas.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

308. *Eutropiichthys goongwaree* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Hypophthalmus goongwaree* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838 (6): 163 (type locality: Mula Mutha River near Poona, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Eutropiichthys* having nasal barbels longer than head length extending to dorsal fin base; vomero-palatine teeth interrupted in middle; cleft of mouth extends to below anterior-third of orbit.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Found in rivers, canals and reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**Remarks:** Generic status of this fish has often been debated (Dahanukar, 2011).

309. *Neotropius khavalchor* Kulkarni, 1952

1952. *Neotropius khavalchor* Kulkarni, Rec. Indian Mus., 49(3–4): 232, Fig. 1 (type locality: Panchaganga River, near Kolhapur, Mumbai State, India).

**Common Name:** Khavalchor catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Neotropius* with a large premaxillary, that protruding with a hook-like dorsal proboscis with heterogenous teeth; dorsal fin with 6–7 and anal fin with 22–23 branched rays; teeth in palate in three separate patches; 4 pairs of barbels; upper jaw much longer and overhanging.

**Distribution:** Krishna river system, Maharashtra and Karnataka; middle Pennar River, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabit slow moving turbid streams.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

310. *Proeutropiichthys taakree* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Hypophthalmus taakree* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838 (6): 163 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Indian Taakree.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Proeutropiichthys* having 6–8 rays in dorsal fin; 40–50 branched rays in anal fin; 4 pairs of barbels; mouth small; bands of villiform teeth in jaws; teeth on palate in 4 distinct patches, often contiguous; interoperculum with two prominent spurs separated by a notch; eye diameter 3 or less in head length; nasal barbels extend beyond middle of eye; maxillary barbels extend to pelvic fins.

**Distribution:** Krishna-Godavari river systems in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits freshwater and tidal rivers; also found in upstream rivers in the hilly areas.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

311. *Pseudeutropius mitchelli* Günther, 1864

1864. *Pseudeutropius mitchelli* Günther, Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum, 5: 59 (type locality: Madras Presidency, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar Patashi.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudeutropius* with head 4.7–5.1 in SL; eye diameter 3.0–3.5 in head; mouth terminal, upper jaw slightly longer than lower jaw; teeth villiform, in bands on jaws; vomero-palatine in two distinct, small, oval patches; 4 pairs of barbels; maxillary barbels extend to middle of pelvic fins; dorsal fin inserted anterior to pelvic fins.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Known from the middle reaches of the rivers with detritus, mud, sand, cobbles and boulders as major substrates (Chhapgar & Mankadan 2000).

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

312. *Silonia childreni* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Ageneiosus childreni* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838 (6): 165 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Silonia* having caniniform teeth on jaws; only two pair of barbels, often vestigial; maxillary barbels extend to operculum, mandibular barbels equale to eye diameter; dorsal fin with 7 and anal fin with 44–50 branched rays; air bladder large.

**Distribution:** Southern India - Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; Occur in large rivers and reservoirs.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

Family: SILURIDAE

313. *Kryptoglanis shajii* Vincent & Thomas, 2011

2000. *Kryptoglanis shajii* Vincent & Thomas, Ichthyological Research, 58(2):162, Fig. 1 (type locality: A water well at 10°20.30'N, 76°18.37'E, Thrissur District, Kerala, India, depth of well 5.5 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** This species distinguished from all other genera of Siluriformes in having no dorsal fin; no adipose fin; anal fin with long base, confluent with caudal fin; 70–74 rays in anal and caudal fin; eyes subcutaneous; mouth directed upward; lower jaw producing pectoral fin without spine; 4 pairs of barbels; body translucent; a reddish band from head to caudal fin base.

**Distribution:** Thrissur District, Kerala, Subterranean.

**Habit and Habitat:** Found in 5.5-m-deep well, subterranean, on the slope of a hilly terrain and receives water from groundwater springs.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** The family of this species is yet to be assigned and currently placed as *inserte sedies* in Siluriformes (Vincent & Thomas, 2011; Eschmeyer, 2012). If not evidenced to raise a separate family, condidering confluent nature of anal and caudal fin this may be tentatively placed in the family Siluridae as in Froece & Pauly (2012).

#### 314. *Ompok canio* (Hamilton, 1822)

1822. *Silurus canio* Hamilton, *An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges*: 151, 374 (type locality: West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Ompok* with about 69 anal fin rays; caudal fin forked with pointed lobes; maxillary barbels reaching beyond anal fin origin; pelvic fin with 8 rays; pectoral fin spine smooth edged; sides unspotted.

**Distribution:** Northeastern Bengal (possibly widespread).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Renaks:** This species has long been treated as synonym of *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch) which has pectoral fin spine indented along inner margin.

#### 315. *Ompok goae* (Haig, 1952)

1952. *Silurus goae* Haig, *Rec. Indian Museum*, 48(3-4): 77, Fig. on p. 78 (type locality: Goa, India).

**Common Name:** Goan catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Ompok* with elongate body; teeth in jaws, short depressible, in about five or six irregular rows, the inner ones slightly longer and wider-set; dorsal fin short, first two rays longest, origin opposite to that of ventrals; pectorals short, barely reaching origin of anal; maxillary barbels rather heavy, flattened, reaching to slightly beyond origin of ventrals; one pair of mandibular barbels, slender, short, about half (0.50) the length of head; a blackish spot behind the gill opening; lateral line and base of anal rays marked with black.

**Distribution:** Goa.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**Remarks:** This has been treated as synonym of *Ompok malabaricus* (Valenciennes).

#### 316. *Ompok malabaricus* (Valenciennes, 1840)

1840. *Silurus malabaricus* Valenciennes, *in Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. nat. poiss.*, 14: 353 (type locality: Malabar, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Ompok* with 61–69 rays in anal fin; caudal fin forked, lobes rounded; maxillary barbel long, reaching between pelvic and anal fin origin; a black spot behind gill opening.

**Distribution:** Goa to Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits rivers in plains and submontane regions; common in rivers and wetlands.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 317. *Pinniwallago kanpurensis* Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela, 1981

1981. *Pinniwallago kanpurensis* Gupta, Jayaram & Hajela, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 77(2): 290, Fig. 1 (type locality: 'Bara Tal' near village of Bhitargaon, Tehsil, Ghatampur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** Pinna catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A Siluroid fish with two dorsal fins; head large, depressed; mouth large, cleft of mouth extending to well beyond eyes; barbels two pairs; caudal fin forked.

**Distribution:** Uttar Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; occurs in ponds.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 318. *Pterocryptis barakensis* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2006

2006. *Pterocryptis barakensis* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, *in Jayaram, Catfishes of India*: 99, Pl. 5 (fig. 2) (type locality: Barak River at Vanchengphai village, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pterocryptis* having 9 branchiostegal rays; 65–76 rays in anal fin; body depth 6.1–7.4 in standard length; barbels two pairs (maxillary and mandibular pairs); vomerine teeth band as a single crescentic band; caudal fin truncate; body smooth.

**Distribution:** Barak River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits fast-flowing streams with a sandy and rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**319. *Pterocryptis indicus* (Datta, Barman & Jayaram, 1987)**

1987. *Kryptopterus indicus* Datta, Barman & Jayaram, Bull. zool. Surv. India, 8(1–3): 29, Fig. 1 (type locality: Hornbill Point, Namdapha River, Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pterocryptis* having 88 rays in anal fin; dorsal fin rudimentary and hair-like with 1–2 rays; body depth 5.4 times in standard length; barbels two pairs, maxillary barbels reaching beyond pectoral fin tip and mandibular pairs half of head length; caudal fin rounded; body smooth.

**Distribution:** Namdapha River in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; possibly inhabit hill streams with rocky and sandy bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**320. *Pterocryptis wynnaadensis* (Day, 1873)**

1873. *Silurus wynnaadensis* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873 (1): 237 (type locality: Wynnaad, India, elevation 3000 feet).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pterocryptis* having 58–62 rays in anal fin; body depth 7.1–8.6 in standard length; three pairs of barbels; one maxillary pair, reaching pectoral fin tip; two pairs of mandibular barbels, one pair reaching pectoral fin base; vomerine teeth band in two separate patches; caudal fin rounded.

**Distribution:** Cauvery drainage in Kerala & Thungabhadra drainage in Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits fast flowing rivers, canal and streams; hides in holes and rocks.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

Family: SISORIDAE

**321. *Exostoma barakensis* Vishwanath & Joyshree 2007**

2007. *Exostoma barakensis* Vishwanath & Joyshree, Zoos' Print Journal, 22(1): 2531, Images 1–3 on www supplement (type locality: Iyei River, Barak River drainage, Tamenglong district, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Exostoma* having nostrils midway between snout tip and anterior margin of eye; interorbital space is wide, its width 26.5–33.1% HL; A

ii, 4.5–5; long adipose fin, uniformly deep all along its length and reaches to caudal fin base; adipose about thrice the dorsal fin base length; emarginate caudal fin; proximally 1/3 length of outer rays and 1/2 length of median rays dark greyish; distally 1/3 length of lower lobe and 1/3 length of upper lobe rays also dark greyish.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; possibly inhabit torrential streams with a substrate consisting of medium to large rocks.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**322. *Gagata itchkeea* (Sykes, 1839)**

1839. *Phractocephalus itchkeea* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1838(6): 164 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Gagata* with a deep body, approximately equal to head length; eye very large, greater than snout length; snout blunt; mesethmoid greatly enlarged, more strongly projecting ventrally; tympanum large, its width equal to eye diameter; swim bladder chamber with a greatly expanded dorsal bony roof but no ventral bony enclosure; jaws with well-developed conical teeth in several irregular rows; cranial roofing bones more superficial, and covered with thin skin; cranial surface rugose; anal fin with 4–5 simple rays, 8–10 branched rays.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India: Deccan- Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits rapid flowing streams of the higher reaches of the river; prefers rocky and gravelly beds and the young are often found under stones and pebbles (Menon, 2004).

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**323. *Glyptothorax alknandi* Tilak, 1969**

1969. *Glyptothorax brevipinnis alknandi* Tilak, Journal of the Inland Fishery Society of India, 1: 42, Figs. 8–11 (type locality: Alknanda River, near Srinagar, District Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having maxillary barbels shorter than head length; rayed dorsal fin inserted equidistant from snout tip and adipose fin origin; occipital process reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; thoracic adhesive apparatus not well developed, broader than long, without a pit.

**Distribution:** Alknanda River, Uttarakhand.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits relatively swift flowing rivers with a sandy/rocky substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**324. *Glyptothorax ater*** Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011

2011. *Glyptothorax ater* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.*, **21**(4): 324, Figs. 1, 4a (type locality: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N, 92°57'E, Lawntlai District, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having dark brown body with two horizontal light creamish stripes, one each along mid-dorsal line and lateral lines; two pale creamish ovoid spots on either side of the dorsal fin origin connected by thin creamish oblique stripes forming spectacle like mark; rhomboidal thoracic adhesive apparatus with a conspicuous central depression; ventral surfaces of the pectoral spine and two to four outer rays of the pelvic fin plaited.

**Distribution:** Koladyne River basin, Mizoram, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**325. *Glyptothorax anamalaiensis*** Silas, 1952

1952. *Glyptothorax anamalaiensis* Silas, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **50**(pt 2): 370 (type locality: Stream in Anamalai Hills, Western Ghats, India).

**Common Name:** Anamalai Sucker Catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having adhesive thoracic apparatus poorly developed, as long as broad, devoid of a central pit; occipital process apposed to basal bone of dorsal fin; dorsal fin inserted nearer to origin of adipose fin than to snout tip, its spine strong and smooth; paired fins non-plaited; least depth of caudal peduncle 2.5–3.0 times on its length; body with three white transverse bands, one below dorsal fin, a second beneath adipose fin and a third at base of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Annamalai Hills, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**326. *Glyptothorax brevipinnis*** Hora, 1923

1923. *Glyptothorax brevipinnis* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **25**(1): 16, Pl. 1, Fig. 4 (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having a adhesive thoracic apparatus moderately developed, broader than long, devoid of a central pit; dorsal fin inserted much nearer to snout tip than to adipose fin; dorsal spine weak and smooth; paired fins plaited on

ventral side; pectoral spine shorter than head; smooth skin.

**Distribution:** Ganges drainage (it has never been recorded since original discovery).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**327. *Glyptothorax botius*** (Hamilton 1822)

1822. *Pimelodus botius* Hamilton, *An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges*: **192**, 378 (type locality: Hoogly River at Kalna, 23°13'30.0"N, 88°22'39.0"E, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having dark saddles on body; rounded snout; thoracic adhesive apparatus with broader folds of skin; skin tuberculated; length of dorsal-fin base 10.9–13.0% SL; depth of caudal peduncle 3.1–4.2% SL.

**Distribution:** Ganges River system (Hugly), West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**328. *Glyptothorax caudimaculatus*** Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011

2011. *Glyptothorax caudimaculatus* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.*, **21**(4): 326, Figs. 3, 5a (type locality: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N, 92°57'E, Lawntlai District, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having rhomboidal shaped thoracic adhesive apparatus with its unculiferous ridges extending anteriorly onto the gular region; sparsely granulated skin; papillated lips; long nasal barbel, its length being 35.2–43.3% head length; acutely pointed snout; ventral surface of paired fin rays non-plaited; posteriorly serrated pectoral fin spine.

**Distribution:** Koladyne River basin, Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**329. *Glyptothorax chintuipuiensis*** Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2010

2010. *Glyptothorax chintuipuiensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, *Zootaxa*, No. 2628: 57, Figs. 1a–c (type locality: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, Lawntlai District, 22°23'N, 92°57'E, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having short and stout body, its depth at anus 14.7–19.5% SL; granulated skin; the dorsal profile is greatly arched anterior to the adipose fin; the dorsal spine short and smooth, its length 5.1–8.9% SL; the ventral surface of first simple ray of pectoral fin plaited; thoracic adhesive apparatus is chevron shaped, wider than long, the median ridges of the apparatus perpendicular to its base, slightly diverging laterally, its base concave, with a shallow depression at its posteriorly end; dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and anal fins with brown base and hyaline distal margin.

**Distribution:** Chitmuipui River, tributary to Koladyne River, Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

330. *Glyptothorax chindwinica* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007

2007. *Glyptothorax chindwinica* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, *Zoos' Print Journal*, 22(3): 2622 (type locality: Iril River, Urup, Manipur State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having low head, its depth at nape 55.8–56.7% head length; smooth skin with black patches; thoracic adhesive apparatus heart shaped with shallow pit, its length 39.2–41.6% head length; lateral extent of upper jaw tooth band 32.3–33.2% head width, lower jaw tooth band 47.8–49.0% head width.

**Distribution:** Manipur (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

331. *Glyptothorax churamanii* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012

2012. *Glyptothorax churamanii* Rameshori and Vishwanath, *Zootaxa*, 3538: 80 (Kaladan basin, Mizoram).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* with an oblong thoracic adhesive apparatus opening caudally with an inverted V-shaped median depression on its posterior half; gill rakers 3+10 on first arch; sparsely tuberculate skin; ventral surfaces of pectoral spine and first (and sometimes second) rays of pelvic fins pleated, plicae on pectoral spine arranged in rows, continuous distally and dissociated in a series of three to five hexagonal-

shaped spots in each row; the ventral lobe of the caudal fin longer than the dorsal lobe, with diffused black submarginal bands on each lobe.

**Distribution:** Kaladan basin of Mizoram, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:**

332. *Glyptothorax coheni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, 1972

1972. *Glyptothorax coheni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, *Copeia*, (2): 342, Figs. 3–4 (type locality: Subarnarekha River, Chotanagpur Plateau, Bihar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having rayed dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout tip than to adipose fin origin; height of rayed dorsal fin greater than body depth; origin of adipose fin opposite to anal insertion; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; thoracic adhesive apparatus longer than broad, without a central pit; body without bands.

**Distribution:** Subarnarekha River, Bihar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Confusion prevails on the taxonomic status of this species as some authors consider this species as synonym of *Glyptothorax saisii* (Jenkins) (Menon, 1999; Thompson & Page, 2006; Eschmeyer, 2012) while others treat it as valid (Talwar & Jhingran, 1991; Jayaram 2006; Ferraris 2007).

333. *Glyptothorax dakpathari* Tilak & Husain, 1976

1976. *Glyptothorax dakpathari* Tilak & Husain, *Annls. Zool.*, 33(14): 229, Figs. 1–6 (type locality: Yamuna River, below Barrage, Dakpathar, District Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having 9 branched rays in dorsal fin; dorsal spine serrated in its posterior edge; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; thoracic adhesive apparatus longer than broad, with a distinct central pit; skin granulated.

**Distribution:** District Dehra Dun, Uttaranchal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Although authors consider this species as a synonym of *G. gracilis*, it is retained here as valid following Jayaram (2006) and Ferraris (2007).

**334. *Glyptothorax davissinghi*** Manimekalan & Das, 1998

1998. *Glyptothorax davissinghi* Manimekalan & Das, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **95**(1): 87 (type locality: Karim Puzha, Maancheri, Nilambur Reserve Forest, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having smooth, non-granulated skin; maxillary and nasal barbels short; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; thoracic adhesive apparatus well developed with a distinct central pit; paired fins plaited ventrally.

**Distribution:** Chaliyar basin in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits torrential streams, where it is found restricted to rapids and cascades.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**335. *Glyptothorax dikrongensis*** Tamang & Chaudhry, 2011

2011. *Glyptothorax dikrongensis* Tamang & Chaudhry, *Ichthyological Research*, **58**(1): 2, Figs. 1, 3a–5a (type locality: Dikrong River at Doimukh, (tributary of Brahmaputra River), about 1 kilometer upstream from Khola Camp RCC Bridge, Midpu, Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India, 27°09'42.4"N, 93°45'21.4"E, elevation 121 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having an unculiferous patch on the posterior region of the lower lip, in between the inner mandibular-barbel bases, and unculiferous striae of the thoracic adhesive apparatus extending anteriorly onto the gular region; equal distance between the posterior end of the pectoral-fin base and the pelvic-fin origin and between the pelvic-fin and the anal-fin origin; the pelvic-fin origin anterior to or almost at a vertical through the posterior end of the dorsal-fin base; caudal peduncle 8.4–9.2% SL; dorsal-fin spine 10.1–11.1% SL; no vertical bars and blotches on the body.

**Distribution:** Dikrong River, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**336. *Glyptothorax granulus*** Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007

2007. *Glyptothorax granulus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **22**(3): 2620, pls. 5a, 5b, Fig. 1e (type locality: Iril River, Phungdhar, Ukhrul District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having body plain with no longitudinal lines, head rounded, depressed, its depth at occiput 60.2–61% HL; occipital process separated from the dorsal pterigiophore by a considerable distance, its length 2 times its width; thoracic adhesive apparatus well developed, with a depression in the center which is open caudally, the apparatus width 78.9–85.0% its length; dorsal spine serrated posteriorly on the distal part with 6 antrose serrae; adipose dorsal fin well developed and no series of ridges or bumps in front of it; skin granulated.

**Distribution:** Manipur (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

**337. *Glyptothorax housei*** Herre, 1942

1942. *Glyptothorax housei* Herre, *Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin*, **2**(4): 117, Fig. 1 (type locality: Mountain stream rapids, Anamallai Hills, 4 miles east of Valparai, Pollachi District, southern India).

**Common Name:**

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having thoracic adhesive apparatus well developed, longer than broad, without a central pit; paired fins plaited ventrally; maxillary barbels reaching beyond pectoral fin base; nasal barbels extend beyond eye; rayed dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout tip than adipose fin; dorsal spine weak and smooth; skin smooth on head and body.

**Distribution:** Anamalai Hills, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**338. *Glyptothorax jayarami*** Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012

2001. *Glyptothorax jayarami* Rameshori & Vishwanath, *Zootaxa*, **3304**: 55, Figs. 1–3, 4a (type locality: Kaladan River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N, 92°57'E, Lawntlai District, Mizoram State, northeastern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* with an elongate, ovoid thoracic adhesive apparatus with an oval central depression, the apparatus not reaching the gular region; the base of the caudal fin with two blackish-brown blotches behind the hypural plate; the occipital process not in contact with the anterior nuchal-plate element; a long dorsal spine (17.9–19.5 % SL); eight to nine gill rakers in the first branchial arch.

**Distribution:** Kaladan River at Kolchaw in Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

339. *Glyptothorax kudremukhensis* Gopi, 2007

2007. *Glyptothorax kudremukhensis* Gopi, *Fauna of Kudremukh National Park*: 122, Figs. 1–5 (type locality: Stream in headwaters of the Thunga River, Muduba, 13°19.420'N, 75°08.635'E, Kudremukh National Park, Karnataka, Karnataka, Western Ghats, India).

**Common Name:** Kudremukh Glyptothorax.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having prominent tubercles speckled on body; a poorly developed, broader than long, inverted 'V' shaped adhesive apparatus on thorax; 4 pairs of barbels, maxillaries reaching middle of pectoral base, nasal extending posteriorly to hind margin of eye; caudal peduncle least height 2.0 times in its length; caudal fin brown with white blotches.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

340. *Glyptothorax lonah* (Sykes, 1839)

1839. *Bagrus lonah* Sykes, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1838(6): 164 (type locality: Deccan, India).

**Common Name:** Mountain Catfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having occipital process about 2 times as broad as long, distinctly separated from basal bone of dorsal fin; lips papillated; two pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to anterior-third of pectoral fins; adhesive thoracic apparatus well developed, longer than broad, devoid of a central pit; dorsal spine weak and smooth; skin minutely granulated on head and body; a light streak along lateral line; dorsal, anal and caudal fins with black bands.

**Distribution:** Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

341. *Glyptothorax maceriatus* Ng & Lalramliana, 2012

2002. *Glyptothorax maceriatus* Ng & Lalramliana, *Zootaxa*, No. 3416: 45, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Tlawng River at Sairang, 23°48'36.0"N, 92°39'14.4"E, Meghna-Surma River system, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having thoracic adhesive apparatus with a narrow elliptic central depression that is almost enclosed posteriorly by skin ridges and with single, non-diverging series of striae running along its edges; width of adhesive apparatus 55.8–72.1% its length; unculiferous ridges of adhesive apparatus not extending anteriorly onto gular region; absence of striae on first pectoral and pelvic fin elements; nasal barbel not reaching anterior orbital margin; head length 23.7–25.3% SL; pectoral-fin length 20.7–24.9% SL; dorsal-spine length 13.0–17.1% SL; smooth posterior edge of dorsal spine; dorsal-to-adipose distance 17.8–23.6% SL; body depth at anus 11.3–13.8% SL; caudal peduncle length 21.4–23.9% SL; and caudal peduncle depth 6.4–7.6% SL.

**Distribution:** Meghna-Surma River system in Mizoram.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthic; inhabits torrential waters of rivers and streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

342. *Glyptothorax madraspatanus* (Day 1873)

1873. *Glyptosternum madraspatanus* Day, *Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology*, 11: 526 (type locality: Bhavani River, Nilgiris, Madras State, India)

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having occipital process apposed to basal bone of dorsal fin; barbels 2 pairs, maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to base of pectoral fins; adhesive thoracic apparatus well developed, longer than broad, devoid of a central pit; dorsal spine strong and serrated near apex on both edges; paired fins non-plaited; skin smooth.

**Distribution:** Anamalai & Nilgiri Hills, and Cauvery river in Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

343. *Glyptothorax malabarensis* Gopi, 2010

2010. *Glyptothorax malabarensis* Gopi, *Zootaxa* No. 2528: 54, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Pottichapara, 11°58'12.4"N, 75°49'38.7"E, Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, Urutty Stream, Valapattanam River drainage, Kannur District, western Ghats, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having body depth 19.6–9.9% SL; caudal peduncle length 14.3–14.7% SL; caudal peduncle depth 12.4–12.7% SL; thoracic adhesive apparatus approximately pentagonal, as long

as broad, without a median depression; skin of head and body minutely granulated; a black background with three flesh-red or orange transverse bands on body, in preservative changing to dark grey with black mottling and three yellowish-white transverse bands.

**Distribution:** Valappattanam River drainage of Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

344. *Glyptothorax manipurensis* Menon, 1955

1955. *Glyptothorax manipurensis* Menon, Rec. Indian Mus., 52(1): 23 (type locality: Barak River at Karong, Naga Hills, Manipur State, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having pointed and large head, its depth at occiput 66.0–72.3% its length, maximum width 79.0–84.3% HL; interorbital space 28.0–33.1% HL; occipital process length three times its width; adhesive apparatus with a caudally open central depression, the apparatus width 73.7–78.9% its length; dorsal spine serrated with five antrose serrae; pectoral spine with 9–11 serrae; pelvic fin extending up to anus; caudal fin lobes equal; caudal peduncle height 45.4–48.0% its length; a white longitudinal line overlapping lateral line; black spot at dorsal, adipose and caudal fin bases present; smooth skin.

**Distribution:** Meghna, Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy River drainages, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

345. *Glyptothorax minutus* Hora, 1921

1921. *Glyptothorax minutus* Hora, Records of the Indian Museum, 22(3), (19): 180, Fig. 1 (type locality: Imphal stream near Karong [Kameng], Manipur Valley, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having adhesive thoracic apparatus longer than broad, without central pit; occipital process reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; rayed dorsal fin inserted nearer to adipose fin origin than to snout tip; dorsal fin higher than body depth; anal fin inserted opposite to adipose fin origin; pectoral fin shorter than head, not reaching pelvic fins; paired fin not plaited ventrally; skin covered with prominent tubercles, arranged in longitudinal rows.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits swift-flowing rivers with a substrate of sand and rocks. Found in mountain rapids.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Taxonomic status of this species is much debated. Talwar & Jhingran (1991) questionably placed it under synonymy of *G. platygonoides* (Bleeker) along with *G. dorsalis* Vinciguerra. Jayaram (2006) treated it as *G. platygonoides*. Menon (1999) and Thompson & Page (2006) considered it as a synonym of *G. dorsalis*, and so in Froece & Pauly (2012). However, some authors accepted it valid as *Glyptothorax minutus* Hora (Ferraris & Britz, 2005; Vishwanath & Linhoingambi, 2006; Ferraris, 2007; Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012). Eschmeyer (2012) treated it as a valid species, but still raised doubt.

346. *Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linhoingambi, 2007

2008. *Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linhoingambi, Zoos' Print Journal, 22(3): 2619 (type locality: Irl River, Bamonkampu, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having tuberculated skin; caudal peduncle very slender, its height 28.0–34.8% its length; head depth at occiput 61.3–65.6% head length; adhesive apparatus length 61.5–68.9% head length; width 58.4–63.0% its length.

**Distribution:** Manipur (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

347. *Glyptothorax nelsoni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, 1972

1972. *Glyptothorax nelsoni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, Copeia, (2): 341, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Subarnarekha River, Chotanagpur Plateau, Bihar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having occipital process separated from basal bone of dorsal fin; upper lip coarsely papillated; barbels 2 pairs, maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to beyond base of pectoral fins; adhesive thoracic apparatus longer than broad, devoid of a central pit; dorsal spine weak and serrated posteriorly; paired fins plaited ventrally; skin finely granulated.

**Distribution:** Subarnarekha River, Bihar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

348. *Glyptothorax poonaensis* Hora, 1938

1938. *Glyptothorax poonaensis* Hora, Rec. Indian Mus., 40(4): 368, Pl. 7, Figs. 5–6 (type locality: Mula-Mutha River at Poona, tributary of Bhima River, Maharashtra, Mumbai State, Western Ghats, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having smooth skin; no broad white bands on the body; weakly developed thoracic adhesive apparatus, forming a narrow band and somewhat V-shaped appearance; dorsal fin origin nearer to adipose fin than to tip of snout; a dark gray patch on the dorsal profile extending from occipital process to posterior base of adipose fin; dorsal fin gray with white band in middle; caudal fin with black or dark gray base followed by gray tips.

**Distribution:** Krishna River drainage, Peninsular India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

#### 349. *Glyptothorax saisi* (Jenkins, 1910)

1910. *Glyptosternum saisi* Jenkins, *Records of the Indian Museum*, 5: 128, Fig.; Pl. 6 (fig. 6) (type locality: Sita Nullah stream, Paresnath Hills, Bihar, western Bengal, [now in Jharkhand] elevation 2150 feet).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having adhesive thoracic apparatus longer than broad, without a central pit; paired fins plaited ventrally; occipital process apposed to basal bone of dorsal fin; dorsal fin origin equidistant from snout tip and adipose fin; dorsal fin as high as body depth; anal fin inserted slightly anterior to vertical from origin of adipose fin; skin granulated; body plain without bands.

**Distribution:** Subarnarekha River, Jharkhand; Hooghly River, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits mountain rapids; found in hill streams and rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

#### 350. *Glyptothorax scrobiculus* Ng & Lalramliana, 2012

2012. *Glyptothorax scrobiculus* Ng & Lalramliana, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 23(1): 2, figs. 1, 2a, 3, 5 (Tuirial River and tributaries of the Tuivai River in Mizoram, northeast India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having a furrow running along the entire length of the ventral surface of the pectoral spine; eye diameter 7–8 % head length; interorbital distance 25–30 % head length; unciliferous ridges of thoracic adhesive apparatus not extending anteriorly onto gular region; depressed area

in thoracic adhesive apparatus not wholly enclosed by ridges; head length 25.0–26.6 % SL; absence of striae on first pectoral and pelvic fins elements; pectoral fin length 20.6–22.6 % SL; dorsal-spine length 11.3–14.4 % SL; smooth posterior edge of dorsal spine; body depth at anus 10.9–13.7 % SL; caudal-peduncle length 16.8–18.8 % SL; caudal-peduncle depth 7.1–8.4 % SL; 38–40 vertebrae; absence of both dark saddles on body and dark crescentic mark at base of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Mausam and Sur Luite rivers, tributaries of the Tuivai River, and the Tuirial River drainage in Mizoram, northeastern India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits clear, shallow, moderately fast flowing Streams.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### 351. *Glyptothorax striatus* (McClelland, 1842)

1842. *Glyptosternon striatus* McClelland, *Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, 2(8): 587, Pl. 6 (figs. 1–2) (type locality: Hills, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having adhesive thoracic apparatus as long as broad, without central pit; paired fins plaited ventrally; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; origin of rayed dorsal fin nearer to adipose fin than to snout tip; skin tuberculated.

**Distribution:** Meghalaya and Sikkim.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits mountain rapids.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

#### 352. *Glyptothorax trewavasae* Hora, 1938

1938. *Glyptothorax trewavasae* Hora, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 40(4): 373, Pl. 7 (figs. 3–4) (type locality: Yenna Valley, Satara District, Maharashtra, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin; paired fins non-plaited ventrally; thoracic adhesive apparatus as long as broad, without central pit; rayed dorsal fin inserted equidistant from snout tip and adipose fin; dorsal spine strong and smooth; pectoral spine shorter than head; skin minutely tuberculated.

**Distribution:** Krishna river system in Western Ghats.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; found in rapidly flowing hill streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

353. *Glyptothorax ventrolineatus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2006

2006. *Glyptothorax ventrolineatus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **102**(2): 201, Fig. 1. (type locality: Irilk River, Ukhruk District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having longitudinal creamish yellow band on midventral line of body; dorsal, adipose and caudal fin base plain; dorsal spine smooth posteriorly; thoracic adhesive apparatus longer than broad, open caudally, without a central pit.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

354. *Glyptothorax verrucosus* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012

2012. *Glyptothorax verrucosus* Rameshori & Vishwanath, *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwaters*, Vol. **23**, (No. 2): 148 (type locality: Koladyne River, Mizoram, India)

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Glyptothorax* having a dorsal fin with a C-shaped dark brown marking, its lower limb extending the entire dorsal-fin base; an elliptical thoracic adhesive apparatus with a median depression; densely tuberculate skin on adipose fin and all over the body, tubercles larger, rounded and linearly arranged along the creamish yellow midlateral longitudinal stripe; strong and long pectoral spine with 10-14 serrae; poorly developed plicae on the ventral surface of the pectoral spine; a long dorsal spine (15.2-18.7% SL); and 2 + 7 gill rakers.

**Distribution:** Koladyne River in Mizoram, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

355. *Myersglanis jayarami* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 1999

1999. *Myersglanis jayarami* Vishwanath & Kosygin, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **96**(2): 291, pl.1, figs. 1-2 (type locality: Laniye River at Jessami, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Myersglanis* with 10 branched pectoral fin rays; 15 branched caudal fin rays; anal fin origin equidistant from pelvic fin origin and caudal fin base; adipose dorsal fin confluent with caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Laniye River, Manipur, Nagaland (Chindwin basin).

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

356. *Oreoglanis majusculus* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2011

2011. *Oreoglanis majusculus* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, *Zootaxa* No. 2754: 61, figs. 1a-c, 2, 3 (type locality: Kameng River, at Rupa, 27°12'38"N, 92°24'06"E, Brahmaputra basin, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Oreoglanis* having the posterior margin of the maxillary barbel villiform; caudal-peduncle depth of 6.1-6.4% SL; caudal-peduncle length of 18.0-21.3% SL; the posterior margin of the lower lip entire; caudal-fin lobes equal; pectoral-fin rays 20; lower-lip margin entire.

**Distribution:** Kameng River at Rupa, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

357. *Pseudecheneis koladynae* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2010

2010. *Pseudecheneis koladynae* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, **21**(3): 200, Figs. 1-3 (type locality: Koladyne River, 33°23'N, 92°57'E, Lawntlai District, Mizoram State, northeastern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudecheneis* having a unique combination of three isolated yellowish ovoid nuchal patches, one on mid dorsal line in front of dorsal-fin origin and two on either side, slightly behind; pelvic fin not reaching anal-fin origin; first dorsal-fin pterygiophore with a prominent bony-spur on its antero-dorsal surface; a short caudal peduncle (length 16.0-18.8 % SL); distinct sexual dimorphism with robust conical papilla in males and flat leaf-like comparatively smaller bilobed papilla with a small mid-ventral lobe in females.

**Distribution:** Koladyne River, Mizoram Statae, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**358. *Pseudecheneis sirenica*** Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007

2007. *Pseudecheneis sirenica* Vishwanath & Darshan, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **22**(3): 2628, Pl. 2; Fig. 2 (type locality: Siren River, Upper Siang District, Brahmaputra River drainage, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudecheneis* having first dorsal-fin pterygiophore with a prominent bony spur on the anterodorsal surface; pelvic ray reach anal fin origin; inter-pelvic gap 1.0–1.5 as wide as eye diameter; rounded caudal peduncle; pectoral fin length with 23.9–24.9% SL; long anal fin, its length 17.5–21.7% SL; caudal peduncle depth 4.1–4.4% SL and adipose fin base length 22.7–23.1% SL.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; possibly inhabits swift rivers with a sandy or rocky bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**359. *Pseudecheneis suppaeatula*** Ng, 2006

2006. *Pseudecheneis suppaeatula* Ng, *Zootaxa*, No. 1267: 60, Fig. 1 (type locality: Upper reaches of Giri River, in Chhaila area, vicinity of Kotkhai, 31°06'05"N, 77°25'56"E, Ganges River drainage, Himachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudecheneis* having an elongate body with 37–38 vertebrae; separate pelvic fins; adipose-fin base at least 2.0 times length of anal-fin base (26.6–30.6% SL); eye 8.1–8.3% SL; pale spots on the body.

**Distribution:** Himachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**360. *Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis*** Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007

2007. *Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis* Vishwanath & Darshan, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **22**(3): 2627, Pl. 1; Fig. 1 (type locality: Momo stream, Tusom C.V., Ukhrul District, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Pseudecheneis* having first dorsal-fin pterygiophore with a prominent bony spur on the anterodorsal surface; longest ray of pelvic fin not reaching anal fin origin; inter-pelvic gap 2.1–2.6 as wide as eye diameter; caudal peduncle rounded; snout length 66.9–69.0 and eye diameter 10.6–12.1% HL; pectoral fin length 23.9–24.9% SL; caudal peduncle length 24.9–26.1% SL and its depth 4.3–4.9% SL.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**361. *Sisor barakensis*** Vishwanath & Darshan, 2005

2005. *Sisor barakensis* Vishwanath & Darshan, *Zoos' Print Journal*, **20**(8): 1962, Fig. 1a (type locality: River Barak, Brahmaputra drainage, Jiri, Manipur, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sisor* having eye 14.6–16.7% HL; interorbital distance 16.0–19.8% HL; body depth at anus 6.3–7.2% SL; dorsal spine length 10.5–14.3% SL; pectoral spine length 18.6–20.0% SL; caudal peduncle depth 2.2–2.3% SL; 15–20 number of serrations on posterior edge of pectoral spine.

**Distribution:** Barak River, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; possibly inhabits swift rivers with a substrate of sand.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**362. *Sisor chennuah*** Ng & Lahkar, 2003

2003. *Sisor chennuah* Ng & Lahkar, in Ng, *Journal of Natural History*, **37**(23): 2876, Figs. 2a, 4a, 5 (type locality: Brahmaputra River drainage, Dibrugarh, from Aquarium trade, Assam State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sisor* having body depth at anus 5.6–5.8% SL; head 15.7–15.9% SL, snout 54.0–55.9% HL, eye 9.9–11.4% HL, 10 serrations on posterior edge of pectoral spine; nuchal plate width 1.1–1.2 times its length.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage in Assam, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; possibly inhabits swift rivers with a substrate of sand.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**363. *Sisor rhabdophorus*** Hamilton, 1822

1822. *Sisor rhabdophorus* Hamilton, *An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges*: 208, 379 (type locality: Bhagirathi River at crossing point between Kalna (Bardhaman District) and Nisinghapur (Nadia District), West Bengal State, India)

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sisor* having lateral line ossicles 66–70; pectoral spine with 27–29 serrations on the anterior and 6–15 on posterior edges; body depth at anus 5–5.4% SL; eye 9.4–12.2% HL; snout 53.9–55.7% HL.

**Distribution:** Rivers of Bengal and Bihar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits swift rivers with a substrate of sand and/or gravel.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### 364. *Sisor rheophilus* Ng, 2003

2003. *Sisor rheophilus* Ng, *Journal of Natural History*, **37**(23): 2877, 2c, 4c, 6 (type locality: Kali Nadi River, near Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sisor* having width of nuchal plate equal to its length; eye 13.2–16.3% HL; snout 56.2–60.3% HL; head length 14.5–14.8% SL.

**Distribution:** Bihar, Uttar Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; found at the bottom of fast-flowing rivers with a sandy substrate.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### 365. *Sisor torosus* Ng, 2003

2003. *Sisor torosus* Ng, *Journal of Natural History*, **37**(23): 2878, 2d, 4d, 7 (type locality: Ganges River at Patna, Bihar State, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sisor* having body depth at anus 6.0–7.8% SL, anterior edge of pectoral spine with 29–34 serrations while posterior edge with 12–18 serrations; width of nuchal plate 1.2–1.3 times its length.

**Distribution:** Middle Ganges River basin in Bihar and Delhi.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family: ADRIANICHTHYIDAE

##### 366. *Horaichthys setnai* Kulkarni, 1940

1940. *Horaichthys setnai* Kulkarni, *Rec. Indian. Mus.*, **42**(2): 385, figs. 2–4 (type locality: Creeks near Mumbai, India).

**Common Name:** Thready top-minnow; Malabar rice-fish.

**Diagnosis:** A small fish with 6–7 dorsal rays and 28–32 anal rays; dorsal fin inserted far posterior on body, near caudal fin; mouth directed upwards; in male, the first six rays of anal fin separated off into an independent gonopodium; 32 to 34 scales in longitudinal series; nearly transparent; head with a prominent dark occipital spot behind eyes; minute black spots scattered all over.

**Distribution:** West coast of India- Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat to Trivandrum, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits quiet rocks and corners of creeks, backwaters and pools along coastal regions. It can withstand a wide range of salinity and live temporarily in freshwater. It is a larvicultural fish and eats mosquito larvae at the early instar stages.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### Family: APLOCHEILIDAE

##### 367. *Aplocheilus kirchmayeri* Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1986

1986. *Aplocheilus kirchmayeri* Berkenkamp & Etzel, *Deutsche Killifisch Gemeinschaft Journal*, **18**(3):35 (type locality: Goa, between Margao (Madgaon) and Colva-Strand, southwestern India).

**Common Name:** Goa panchax; Nano panchax of Goa.

**Diagnosis:** A dwarf species of *Aplocheilus* with about 28 scales on longitudinal series; anal fin with 14 rays; eye diameter about half of interorbital space; a pearly white spot on occiput; a black spot at base of dorsal fin; brassy-yellow lines along scale rows and fins.

**Distribution:** Goa.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow pools near flowing waters and also thrive in stagnant ponds; freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: SYNBRANCHIDAE

##### 368. *Monopterus digressus* Gopi, 2002

2002. *Monopterus digressus* Gopi, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, **100**(1–2): 137, figs. 1–6; pl. 1 (type locality: Homestead well at Kuthiravattom, a suburban locality of Calicut, Kerala, India, elevation 40 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Monopterus* having slim, naked and subcylindrically elongate body; muscular occiput; upper jaw with jowl like lip, slightly overhanging the lower jaw; paired suprapharyngeal pouches present; lateralis system distinct with prominent cephalic pores; tail extremity compressed and tapering with rudimentary dorsal and anal fin folds confluencing at the caudal tip; 6 branchiostegal rays.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**369. *Monopterus eapeni*** Talwar, 1991

1991. *Monopterus (Monopterus) eapeni* Talwar, in Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland fishes of India and adjacent countries*, 2: 779 (type locality: Well at Kottayam, 9°30'N, 76°33'E, Kerala, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Monopterus* having slender, whip-like and scaleless body; head length 20–21 times in total length; gill opening crescentic, without lateral folds; vertebrae 135 + 24; reddish brown in colour.

**Distribution:** Kottayam in Kerala

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**370. *Monopterus fossorius*** (Nayar, 1951)

1951. *Amphipnous fossorius* Nayar, *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences*, 33(B): 311, Fig. 1 (type locality: Marshy area adjoining Karamanai River near Trivandrum, Travancore, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar swampeel.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Monopterus* having eel-like, robust body covered with scales; two separate air-sacs connected to gill cavity; skin of branchial region under head drawn into deep longitudinal folds; teeth on palate and laterally on jaws biserial; vertebrae 73 – 76 + 45 – 56.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits marshy areas, paddy fields, ditches and ponds; freshwater; demersal; burrows in the bottom of ditches and pools.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

**371. *Monopterus hodgarti*** (Chaudhuri, 1913)

1913. *Moringua hodgarti* Chaudhuri, *Rec. Indian Museum*, 8(3):255, Pl. 9 (figs. 3, 3a–b) (type locality: Upper Rotung, Abor Hills, Assam, India, elevation 2000 feet).

**Common Name:** Indian spaghetti-eel.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Monopterus* having eel-like, robust body; scales absent; body depth 24–26 times in total length; head length 14–15 times in total length; uniform gray, lighter below.

**Distribution:** Abor Hills, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; found in shallow hill streams, buried in mud (Chaudhuri, 1913). This genus only enters rivers and streams for breeding, when they migrate upstream; the remainder of the time it is found in mud and marshy areas (Dahanukar, 2011).

**Remarks:** This species is currently known only from the

original description, and there are taxonomic issues that need to be resolved.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**372. *Monopterus ichthyophoides*** Britz, Lalremsanga, Lalrotluanga & Lalramliana, 2011

2011. *Monopterus ichthyophoides* Britz, Lalremsanga, Lalrotluanga & Lalramliana, *Zootaxa*, No. 2936: 52, Figs. 1–4 (type locality: Sawleng River, a tributary of Tuirial River in the vicinity of Sawleng, 23°58'52"N, 92°55'14"E, Barak River drainage, Mizoram, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A *Monopterus* species differs from all congeners in having scales present on body, restricted to the posterior part only but extending anteriorly far beyond the vent; only 2 branchiostegal rays; vertebrae  $79 - 82 + 34 - 37 = 114 - 117$ .

**Distribution:** Barak River drainage, Mizoram, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; builds burrows.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**373. *Monopterus indicus*** (Silas & Dawson, 1961)

1961. *Amphipnous indicus* Silas & Dawson, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 58(2): 367 (type locality: Robbers Cave, Satara District, Maharashtra State, India).

**Common Name:** Bombay swampeel.

**Diagnosis:** A *Monopterus* species with scales on body restricted to posterior part ending posterior to vent, but with a small separate scale patch anterior to vent; skin of branchial region under head drawn into shallow longitudinal folds; vertebrae  $93 - 99 + 42 - 45 = 137 - 144$ ; flesh-red in colour.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats near Mumbai, Maharashtra.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; inhabits swamps and marshy areas with soft mud associated with hill streams and it is adapted to burrowing habits (Dahanukar, 2011).

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

**374. *Monopterus rosei*** Bailey & Gans, 1998

1998. *Monopterus rosei* Bailey & Gans, *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology University of Michigan*, No. 726: 12, Figs. 5–7 (type locality: Periyam village, 10°38'N, 76°22'E. northern Kerala state, India, elevation 50 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Monopterus* having slender, whiplike, scaleless body; jaws equal in forward extent; gill aperture wide, crescentic; tail length 38.1% of total length; vertebrae 76 precaudal, 71 caudal; 147 total.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Known from a subterranean well.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family: CHAUDHURIIDAE

375. *Garo khajuriai* (Talwar, Yazdani & Kundu, 1977)

1977. *Pillaia khajuriai* Talwar, Yazdani, & Kundu, *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Section B* 85(2): 53, fig. 1 (type locality: Paddy field at Rongrengiri, Garo Hills District, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** Garo spineless eel.

**Diagnosis:** An eel-like fish with pectoral fin containing 19–20 rays; caudal fin with 12 rays; dorsal fin with 40–44 rays; anal fin with 37–38 rays; fins spineless; caudal fin confluent with dorsal and anal fins; head conical; branchiostegal rays 6; body without scales; pale brownish with scattered melanophores.

**Distribution:** Garo Hills, Meghalaya and Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary in Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal; found in rivers and paddy fields. Members of the Chaudhuriidae family usually live among dense vegetation in standing or slowly flowing waters (Devi & Boguska, 2009).

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

376. *Pillaia indica* Yazdani, 1972

1972. *Pillaia indica* Yazdani, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 69(1): 134, Fig. 1 (type locality: Sumer stream, about 22 kilometers north of Shillong, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, India).

**Common Name:** Hillstream spineless eel.

**Diagnosis:** An eel-like fish with pectoral fin containing 7–9 rays; caudal fin with 8–10 rays; dorsal fin with 34–36 rays; anal fin with 34–36 rays; fins spineless; caudal fin confluent with dorsal and anal fins; head depressed; branchiostegal rays 6; body without scales; dark purplish-brown on back, yellowish ventrally; series of dark V-shaped marks and dark lines on flanks.

**Distribution:** Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal. It is a very inactive fish and mostly spends its time lying at the bottom, either buried in mud or clinging to some

submerged vegetation along the edges of streams where the water is moving very slowly. It avoids light and tries to hide into the mud (Yazdani 1976, 1978).

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

#### Family : MASTACEMBELIDAE

377. *Macrognathus guentheri* (Day, 1865)

1865. *Mastacembelus guentheri* Day; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865 (1): 37 (type locality: Cochin, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar spinyeel.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Macrognathus* having presence of preopercular spine; 11–13 caudal fin rays; dorsal fin spines XXVII–XXX and 58–74 soft rays; anal fin with 59–75 soft rays; dorsal and anal fin confluent with caudal fin; few black bands radiate from eye; a light band along upper edge of lateral line.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits pools and slow running waters.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### Family: AMBASSIDAE

378. *Parambassis bistigmata* Geethakumari, 2012

2012. *Parambassis bistigmata* Geethakumari, *Zootaxa*, 3317:60, Figs. 1-3 (type locality: Ranga River, Kimin Station, Brahmaputra drainage, 27°21'01"N, 93°57'11"E, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parambassis* with two distinct black spots on either side of the anal-fin origin connected by a narrow black curved line; 13–14 gill rakers on the first gill arch; 65–67 scales in lateral series; a well developed pre-orbital edge with prominent, acute spines, almost covering the upper lip; dorsal and ventral sides of caudal peduncle with a longitudinal black stripe; and a faint, vertically elongated humeral spot.

**Distribution:** Ranga River, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

379. *Parambassis dayi* (Bleeker, 1874)

1874. *Ambassis dayi* Bleeker, *Natuurk. Verh. Holland. Maatsch. Wetensch. Haarlem*, (Ser. 3) 2(2): 95 (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** Day's glassy perchlet.

**Diagnosis:** A species of glassy perchlet with about 30

lateral line scales; 15 predorsal scales; 6 transverse rows of cheek scales; teeth on jaws villiform; body silvery, glossed with purple, with a broad lateral burnished band.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; brackish; demersal; found in freshwaters and estuarine lakes, also upper reaches of rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

380. *Parambassis thomassi* (Day 1870)

1870. *Ambassis thomassi* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870 (2): 369 [1] (type locality: Calicut and Mangalore, India).

**Common Name:** Western Ghat glassy perchlet.

**Diagnosis:** A species of glassy perchlet with 35–43 lateral line scales; 15–19 predorsal scales; 4 transverse rows of cheek scales; teeth on jaws villiform; body greenish shot with silvery; young entirely pale yellow.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats of Kerala and Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits streams and lakes in coastal waters but enters inland even to elevated localities.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

381. *Parambassis waikhomi* Geethakumari & Basudha, 2012

2012. *Parambassis waikhomi* Geethakumari & Basudha, Journal of Threatened Taxa, 4(14): 3328 (type locality: Loktak Lake, Manipur).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parambassis* with 58–60 lateral line scales; 9–10 pectoral fin rays; 19–20 gill rakers; two predorsal bones; a vertically elongated humeral spot; maxilla reaching to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the orbit; 8.2–10.9 interorbital width; four preorbital ridge; 11 preorbital edge; six supraorbital ridge; 18 serrae at lower edge of preoperculum; 24 serrae at hind margin of preoperculum.

**Distribution:** Loktak Lake, Chindwin basin, Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: BADIDAE

382. *Badis assamensis* Ahl, 1937

1937. *Badis badis assamensis* Ahl, Zoologischer Anzeiger, 117(5/6): 118 (type locality: Rivulet falling in the Dibrugarh, Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Badis* having a prominent dark blotch posterodorsally on opercle and two rows of irregular blackish blotches along side; upper jaw 9.7–10.9 % SL; lower jaw 12.7–14.6% SL; 28–29 scales in lateral series; 7–9 gill rakers; 29–30 vertebrae.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; mostly in stagnant water with trees close to the bank, trees and waterlilies in the water; sandy bottom (Kullander and Britz 2002).

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

383. *Badis blosyrus* Kullander & Britz, 2002

2002. *Badis blosyrus* Kullander & Britz, Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters, 13(4): 339, Figs. 24–25 (type locality: Janali River, Raimana, Brahmaputra River drainage, Kokrajhar Distr., Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Badis* having a prominent dark blotch posterodorsally on opercle and two rows of irregular blackish blotches along side; upper jaw 12–13.6 % SL; lower jaw 16.3–18.5% SL, 27–28 scales in lateral series; 10–13 gill rakers; 27–29 vertebrae.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

384. *Badis dibruensis* Geetakumari & Vishwanath, 2010

2010. *Badis dibruensis* Geetakumari & Vishwanath, Journal of Threatened Taxa, 2(1): 645, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Dibrugarh, Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Badis* having no dark brown or vertical black bars on sides of body; a conspicuous black blotch covering the superficial part of the cleithrum above pectoral fin base; a small oval-shaped black blotch on the middle of caudal fin; two predorsal bones; interorbital width 9.9–15.0% SL; upper jaw length 6.1–6.9% SL; lower jaw length 7.1–8.3% SL; orbital diameter 7.6–9.4 % SL.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits clear water streams with sandy bottom at about 300–400 m elevation; freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

385. *Badis kanabos* Kullander & Britz, 2002

2002. *Badis kanabos* Kullander & Britz, *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters*, 13(4): 316, Fig. 12 (type locality: Janali River, Raimana, Brahmaputra River drainage, Kokrajhar District, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Badis* having a conspicuous dark blotch covering the superficial part of cleithrum above the pectoral fin base; dark caudal peduncle blotch absent; body depth 29.9–35.4% SL; interorbital width 7.3–8.6% SL; a conspicuous dark blotch anteriorly in the dorsal fin, between 3rd-5th spine; distal extrascapular present; vertical bars on sides as multiple emphasized narrow lines; caudal fin with dark bar across base or midbasal rounded dark blotch.

**Distribution:** Brahmaputra River drainage, Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams, with sandy and gravel bottom; freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

386. *Badis singenensis* Geetakumari & Kadu, 2011

2011. *Badis singenensis* Geetakumari & Kadu, *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 3(9): 2086, Image 1 (type locality: Saku-Kadu Village, Singen River, Brahmaputra drainage, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Badis* with scales in lateral row 25–26; interorbital space 9.2–13.3% SL; upper jaw 7.6–8.8% SL; head length 30.2–34.6% SL; a conspicuous round black blotch postero-dorsally on opercle at the base of opercle spine covering many scales; three distinct black blotches at dorsal fin base: the first, behind the third spine; the second, behind the sixth dorsal spine and the third, behind the fifth and sixth soft dorsal rays and a black blotch at the base behind the fifth soft anal fin ray.

**Distribution:** Singen River, Brahmaputra drainage, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; pelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

387. *Badis tuivaiei* Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004

2004. *Badis tuivaiei* Vishwanath & Shanta, *Zoos' Print Journal*, 19(9): 1619, Fig. 1 (type locality: Tuivai River, Churachandpur District, Manipur, India).

**Common name:**

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Badis* having a conspicuous black blotch that covers the superficial part of the cleithrum above pectoral fin base; a black blotch between third and fourth dorsal spine and a mid-basal rounded black spot on caudal fin; circumpenduncular

scales 20; vertebrae 31; lateral row with 26–32 scales; interorbital width 5.6–6.6% of SL; body depth 25.9–29.2% of SL; lower jaw slightly projecting.

**Distribution:** Manipur.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits clear water montane streams and also lentic water bodies during summer; freshwater; pelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

388. *Dario dario* (Hamilton 1822)

1822. *Labrus dario* Hamilton, *An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges*: 72, 368 (type locality: Janali River, Raimana, Brahmaputra River drainage, Kokrajhar District, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A small Chameleonfish having no palatine dentition; scales in transverse row 8½; no anguloarticular lateralis canal; dorsal fin with XXII–XXIV spines and 6–8 rays; pre-, post-, and supraorbital stripes present; males with 7 prominent dark vertical bars across sides; females uniform or with indistinct vertical bars.

**Distribution:** North-east India- Assam, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic; inhabits shallow clear waters with dense vegetation of aquatic plants and sand and fine gravel substratum.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

389. *Dario urops* Britz, Ali & Philip, 2012

2012. *Dario urops* Britz, Ali & Philip, *Zootaxa*, No. 3348: 46, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: A small unnamed stream, off the Barapole tributary of Valapattanam river, Karnataka; 12°00.310'N, 75°53.408'E, Western Ghats, southern India, elevation 811 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Dario* having a conspicuous black blotch on the caudal peduncle and a horizontal suborbital stripe, by the anterior dorsal fin lappets in males not being produced beyond fin spines.

**Distribution:** Southern Karnataka and Wayanad District, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; pelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: NANDIDAE

390. *Nandus andrewi* Ng & Jaafar, 2008

2008. *Nandus andrewi* Ng & Jaafar, *Zootaxa*, No. 1731: 25, figs. 1, 2a, 3 (type locality: Ichamati River drainage, vicinity of Duttaphulia, 23°14'N, 88°43'E, Nadia District, West Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Nandus* with body depth 24.3–29.1% SL, pectoral fin length 15.1–18.5%, pelvic fin length 16.2–18.9% SL, eye diameter 18.3–21.7% HL; a dark spot on the caudal peduncle; 45–52 lateral-line scales.

**Distribution:** Ichamati River, a tributary of Hoogly River, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family: PRISTOLEPIDIDAE

##### 391. *Pristolepis marginata* Jerdon, 1849

1849. *Pristolepis marginatus* Jerdon; *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 15(1): 141 (type locality: Marantoddy River, flowing into the Cauvery; Cotiaddy River, north Malabar; near Canote, India).

**Common Name:** Common Catopra, Malabar Catopra, Malabar Leaffish, Yellow Sunfish.

**Diagnosis:** A small leaf-fish with 11–14 rays in dorsal fin; teeth on vomer villiform; lateral line interrupted opposite 4th dorsal finray on 21st scale; 25–27 rows of scales laterally; brownish-green with purplish reflection, often with vertical bands.

**Distribution:** Western Ghats in Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits clear, lentic and lotic streams, preferring moderately deep water and occurs in mid-stream channels; also in the upper reaches of lakes.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### Family: CICHLIDAE

##### 392. *Etroplus canarensis* Day, 1877

1877. *Etroplus canarensis* Day, *The fishes of India*, (3): 414, pl. 89, fig. 5 (type locality: South Canara, southwestern India).

**Common Name:** Canara pearlspot.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Etroplus* having 14–16 spines and 6–7 soft rays in anal fin; 21–22 spines and 8 rays in dorsal fin; body with about 8 vertical blackish bands.

**Distribution:** Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Endangered.

#### Family: CHANNIDAE

##### 393. *Channa aurantimaculata* Musikasinthorn, 2000

2000. *Channa aurantimaculata* Musikasinthorn, *Ichthyological Research*, 47(1): 27, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Dibrugarh, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** Orange-spotted Snakehead.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Channa* having 45–47 dorsal fin rays; 28–30 anal fin rays; 51–54 lateral line scales; 8–12 cheek scales; 50–52 total vertebrae; two large scales on each side of lower jaw undersurface; the upper half of body darkish brown to black with 7 or 8 large orange irregular blotches; 5 broad vivid vertical black bands on the pectoral fins with a black blotch at the base.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits forest streams, ponds, and swamps in subtropical rainforest conditions; freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

##### 394. *Channa bleheri* Vierke, 1991

1991. *Channa bleheri* Vierke, *Das Aquarium*, 25(259): 22 (type locality: Upper Diburu near Guijam, Assam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Channa* having tooth plates present only on the outer side of the first gill arch; pelvic fin absent; 35–37 rays in dorsal fin; 24–25 rays in anal fin; 43–46 scales in lateral line; pectoral fin with 7–8 alternating black and white bands.

**Distribution:** Assam.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits hill streams; freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened.

##### 395. *Channa diplogramma* (Day, 1865)

1865. *Ophiocephalus diplogramma* Day; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865(1): 36 (type locality: Cochin, Malabar coast, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Channa* having 43–46 dorsal fin rays; 27–30 anal fin rays; 95–110 lateral line scales; 8–12 cheek scales; 22 predorsal scales; young with two horizontal black bands on sides; subadults with scattered black spots; adults grayish brown with 5–6 light patches on back.

**Distribution:** Kerala, Malabar coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

396. *Channa melanostigma* Geetakumari and Vishwanath, 2010

2010. *Channa melanostigma* Geetakumari and Vishwanath, *Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. Society*, **107**(3) [2010]: 231, fig. 1–2a (type locality: Lohit River, Brahmaputra River drainage, Tezu, Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Channa* having 36–37 dorsal fin rays; 24–25 anal fin rays; 95–110 lateral line scales; 5–6 cheek scales; 13–14 predorsal scales; 27–28 circumpeduncular scales, two large cycloid scales on each side of lower jaw; 50–51 vertebrae, 14–15 black zig-zag transverse bars at irregular intervals on caudal fin; black spots scattered throughout the body.

**Distribution:** Lohit river, Lohit district, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: OSPHRONEMIDAE

397. *Pseudosphromenus dayi* (Köhler, 1908)

1908. *Polyacanthus cupanus* var. *dayi* Köhler, *Blätter für Aquarien- und Terrarien-Kunde. Stuttgart.*, **19**: 395 (type locality: Malacca, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of the genus *Pseudospronemus* having closely similar to *P. cupanus* but differs in having 13 dorsal fin spines; 10 anal fin rays; body rosy with two deep black horizontal lines; head and cheek spotted.

**Distribution:** Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; brackish; pelagic. Occurs in lentic environment and found in ditches and swamps.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

## II. Secondary Freshwater or Estuarine and Coastal Marine Fishes

Family: CARCHARHINIDAE

398. *Glyptis gangeticus* (Muller & Henle, 1839)

1839. *Carcharias (Prionodon) gangeticus* Müller & Henle, *Syst. Beschr. Plagiost.*: 39, pl. 13 (type locality: Ganges River, 60 hours above the sea at Hoogly, India).

**Common Name:** Ganges shark.

**Diagnosis:** A shark species having a longitudinal upper precaudal pit; upper teeth with high, broad, serrated triangular cusps; lower anterior teeth with long, hooked, protruding cusps with unserrated cutting edges and low cusplets; first dorsal fin high, inserted over rear ends of pectoral bases; second dorsal fin half of first one.

**Distribution:** Gangetic river system, Hooghly river mouth, West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits freshwater and/or estuarine waters in the lower reaches of the Ganges-Hooghly River system, possibly also shallow marine estuaries but there are no verified marine records of this species.

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered.

**Remarks:** It may possibly occur in Bangladesh and Pakistan. But, there is no record of this species for last century. All known four museum specimens were collected in the nineteenth century. But it seems to be restricted to Hooghly estuarine system at present and many records outside this area are identical with *Carcharhinus leucas* or other related sharks (Compagno, 1984), hence marine records of this species are unconfirmed and doubtful. Compagno (2002) has observed that after an extensive 10-year search, a few specimens were sighted in 1996 in the Ganges River. There were no records of this species between 1867 until 1996, although 1996 records have not been confirmed as *Glyptis gangeticus*. A specimen collected 84 km upstream of the mouth of the Hooghly River, at Mahishadal in 2001 has been identified as *Glyptis gangeticus* but on photographs of the jaw only (Compagno, 2007). A few jaws of what is apparently this species have been observed in international trade during recent years, to testify that it is not extinct (Compagno, 2007). With these circumstances, the range of Ganges shark should be considered as restricted to Hooghly estuarine system at present.

Family: NARKIDAE

399. *Heteronarce prabhui* Talwar 1981.

1981. *Heteronarce prabhui* Talwar, *Bull. zool. Surv. India*, **3**(3): 149, Fig. 1 (type locality: Arabian Sea off Quilon, 9°N, 76°E, India).

**Common Name:** Quilon electric ray.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Heteronarce* with almost circular disc; disc slightly wider than long; length of disc about 50% of total length; eyes small, contiguous with spiracle; spiracles large, 1.25 times of eye diameter;

dorsal fins subequal; origin of 1st dorsal fin just above or slightly anterior to rear end of pelvic fin base.

**Distribution:** South-west coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range about 300 m.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family: RHINOBATIDAE

400. *Rhinobatos variegatus* Nair & Lal Mohan, 1973

1973. *Rhinobatos variegatus* Nair & Lal Mohan, *Sencken. Biol.*, 54(1/3): 77, Fig. 4 (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** Stripenose Guitarfish.

**Diagnosis:** A guitarfish having anterior nasal valve extending only as far as level of inner margin of nostril; first dorsal fin base 2.7–2.8 in the interspace between dorsal fins; a series of minute tubercles on midline of back; eye diameter about 4.9 times in snout length; pectoral and pelvic fins with blue veriagated markings.

**Distribution:** Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Manine; demersal; inhabits deepwater region of the sea in the upper slope at a depth of 360 m.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

#### Family: DASYATIDAE

401. *Himantura fluviatilis* (Hamilton 1822)

1822. *Raia fluviatilis* Hamilton, *Fish. Ganges*: 1 (type locality: Ganges River, India).

**Common Name:** Ganges sting ray.

**Diagnosis:** A species of Sting ray having its width maximum anterior to eyes; snout acutely pointed; disc oval with two functional stings; tail without cutaneous folds; dorsal surface uniform brown.

**Distribution:** Gangetic river system.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits deep freshwater rivers.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** The identity of this species is confused. Authors consider it as a junior synonym of *Pastinachus sephen* (Roberts 1998; Last et al, 2005) or a valid species of *Pastinachus* (Roberts, 2007). A proper description, drawing or museum specimen is completely lacking (Hamilton, 1822; Hora, 1929) for this species. However, Talwar & Jhingran (1991) treated it as a valid species, but the identifying characters given for this species seem to be erroneous. That may possibly well

fit to that of female specimens of *Himantura bleekeri* (Mishra, pers. obs.). Occurrence of a freshwater sting ray in the Ganges as stated in Hamilton (1822) can not be ruled out as Ishihara et al (1998) have collected this species and determined it as *Himantura chaophraya*, a species known from Mekong and Chao Phraya basins. In absence of continual distribution and considering geographical distance, it is strongly felt that Indian species of freshwater sting ray may be considered as valid and a distinct population. However, there is a need of material for proper identification and characterization. Fresh collections can only resolve the confusion.

#### Family: MORINGUIDAE

402. *Moringua arundinacea* (McClelland, 1844)

1844. *Ptyobranchus arundinaceus* McClelland, *Calcutta J. Nat. Hist.*, 5(18): 200, 204, 221, pl. 10, fig. 1 (type locality: Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** Bengal spaghetti-eel.

**Diagnosis:** A species of the genus *Moringua* with extremely elongate, relatively slender body, with depth 47–50 times in total length; head inconspicuous from rest of body, its length 10–12 times in total length; occipital crest not elevated.

**Distribution:** Estuaries of West Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: MURAENIDAE

403. *Enchelycore tamarae* Prokofiev, 2005

2005. *Enchelycore tamarae* Prokofiev, *Voprosy Ikhtiologii*, 45(5): 702, Figs. 1–2. (In Russian. Appeared in English in *J. Ichthyol.*, 45 (8): 670–672 (type locality: Mangapan coral reef, Crusadan Island, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** An eel species having dark spots, short transversal and sinuous stripes against a light background; blackish brown snout and jaws; 5 rows of intermaxillary teeth; maxillary teeth in two rows and mandibular teeth in one row; origin of the dorsal fin on the level of gill opening; 130 vertebrae including 5 pre-dorsal and 53 pre-anal (VF 5–53–130) (Prokofiev, 2005).

**Distribution:** Crusadai Island, near Mandapam, Gulf of Mannar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits coral reef areas.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: OPHICHTHIDAE

404. *Bascanichthys deraniyagalai* Menon, 1961

1961. *Bascanichthys deraniyagalai* Menon, J. Zool. Soc. India, **13**(1): 13, Fig. 1 (type locality: Mouth of Arasalar River, Karaikkal, Tanjore, Coromandel Coast, Madras State, India).

**Common Name:** Indian longtailed sand-eel.

**Diagnosis:** An eel with very slender, cylindrical body; trunk slightly longer than tail; snout blunt; gill-openings low and horizontal; isthmus narrow; dorsal fin inserted on head, a little before gill-opening; pectoral fins vestigial, extending as a flap of skin; olive-brown dorsally and yellowish ventrally.

**Distribution:** east coast of India

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits river mouths and coastal lagoons.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

405. *Ophichthus microcephalus* Day, 1878

1878. *Ophichthus microcephalus* Day, Fishes of India, (4): 665, Pl. 170 (fig. 2) (type locality: Malabar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Ophichthus* with a very elongate body; head 8–9 times in length of trunk; tail nearly twice as long as trunk; dorsal fin origin behind pectoral base, over last third of pectoral fin; teeth in upper jaw in three rows; olive on back, yellowish ventrally.

**Distribution:** Southern coasts of India (Kerala & Tamil Nadu).

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits inshore waters over soft bottoms, benthic and burrowing.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: CONRIDAE

406. *Bathymyrus echinorhynchus* Alcock, 1889

1889. *Bathymyrus echinorhynchus* Alcock, J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **58**(2)3: 305, Pl. 22 (fig. 6) (type locality: 16 miles east of Devi River mouth in Mahanadi Delta).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Congrid eel with small teeth, uniserial in jaws, a few on front of vomer; intermaxillary teeth sharp, in a narrow patch that curves up somewhat on front of snout; posterior nostril a slit below front edge of eye; tail little longer than trunk.

**Distribution:** East coast of India (Odisha and Andhra Pradesh coast).

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine, bathypelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

407. *Heteroconger obscurus* (Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1959)

1959. *Xarifania obscura* Klausewitz & Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Sencken. Biol., **40**(3/4): 144, Figs. 11–12 (type locality: Great Nicobar Island, Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean, depth 15 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Heteroconger* with lateral line pores about 55 before anus; dorsal fin origin well behind gill opening; snout short; pectoral fin small; no pterygoid teeth; body plain dark brown without markings; 144 vertebrae including 9 pre-dorsal and 49 pre-anal (VF 9-49-144).

**Distribution:** Nicobar Island.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; silty bottom.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

408. *Rhynchoconger squaliceps* (Alcock 1894).

1894. *Congromuraena squaliceps* Alcock, J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **62**(2)(4):183 [15] (type locality: Bay of Bengal).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Congrid eel having dorsal fin inserted on head before gill opening; snout produced, its length 5 times in head length; head longer, more than length of trunk measured from gill opening to vent; anterior nostril labial near tip of snout; posterior nostril in front of eye; maxilla extends to below posterior edge of eye; lips well developed; teeth in jaws minute, in bands; a patch of teeth on premaxillary outside of mouth; few teeth on vomer anteriorly.

**Distribution:** Bay of Bengal, Andhra Pradesh coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range more than 200 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: CLUPEIDAE

409. *Dayella malabarica* (Day, 1873)

1873. *Spratelloides malabaricus* Day, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873 (1): 240 (type locality: Sea, ascending rivers in Malabar, India).

**Common Name:** Day's Round Herring.

**Diagnosis:** A small and slender Clupeoid fish with a rounded belly having 1–4 thin, unkeeled, irregular scutes without vertical arms; pelvic scutes with vertical arms;

dorsal fin insertion ahead of pelvic origin; snout pointed; small distinct teeth on jaws; second supra-maxilla long; gillrakers 24–27.

**Distribution:** southwestern coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits lowland rivers, river mouths and backwaters.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

#### Family: PRISTIGASTERIDAE

##### 410. *Ilisha obfuscata* Wongratana, 1983

1983. *Ilisha obfuscata* Wongratana, Jap. J. Ichthyol., 29(4): 397, Fig. 14 (type locality: Mumbai, India).

**Common Name:** Hidden ilisha.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Ilisha* with two very short tubes of swimbladder passing in the muscle on either side of haemal spine; lower gill rakers 27–28; belly scutes 19–20 + 8; anal fin rays 39–42.

**Distribution:** Known only from Bombay and Pondicherry (by single specimen each).

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic up to 50 m depth, possibly entering estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

##### 411. *Pellona dayi* Wongratana, 1983

1983. *Pellona dayi* Wongratana, Jap. J. Ichthyol., 29(4): 395, Fig. 12 (type locality: Porto Novo, southern India).

**Common Name:** Day's pellona.

**Diagnosis:** An Ilisha-like Pristigasterid fish having toothed hypomaxilla; 20 or 21 gillrakers on lower arm of first arch; 35–41 anal fin rays; scales with upper and lower striae not meeting at centre of scale.

**Distribution:** Eastern coast of southern India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic up to 50 m inshore waters, possibly entering estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: ENGRAULIDAE

##### 412. *Setipinna brevifilis* (Valenciennes, 1848)

1848. *Engraulis brevifilis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. nat. poiss., 21: 54 (type locality: Bengal).

**Common Name:** Short-hairfin anchovy.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Setipinna* with 15 – 17 + 6 – 7 = 22 – 23 keeled belly scutes; gillrakers 17 or 18 on lower arm of first arch, the serrae enlarged near the tip

and sometimes show clumping; pectoral filament short, reaching to base of 1st to 15th anal finray; anal fin with iii, 65 to 72 finrays; head 18.0 to 19.7% of SL; upper caudal fin lobe truncated, shorter than lower one.

**Distribution:** Ganges system, from Delhi to Kolkata.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits riverine waters; freshwater; pelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

##### 413. *Thryssa gautamiensis* Babu Rao 1971

1971. *Thryssa gautamiensis* Babu Rao, Copeia, 1971 (3): 473, fig. 1 (type locality: Near Bhairavapalem village, Gautami branch of Godavari Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** Gautama Thryssa.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Thryssa* with the maxilla projecting slightly beyond edge of gill cover; tip of snout at about upper rim of orbit; anal fin with iii, 34–37 rays; lower gillrakers 17–20; belly scutes 14 – 17 + 10; a black shoulder spot and a pair of dark lines on back.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; pelagic-neritic; occurring mostly inshore and entering estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

##### 414. *Thryssa kammalenosoides* Wongratana, 1983

1983. *Thryssa* (*Scutengraulis*) *kammalenosoides* Wongratana, Jap. J. Ichthyol., 29(4): 401, fig. 20 (type locality: Godavari estuary, eastern coast of India).

**Common Name:** Godavari thryssa.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Thryssa* with maxilla tip pointed, reaching just to edge of gill cover; anal fin rays iii, 31–32; lower gillrakers 24–25; belly scutes 16 – 18 + 10 – 11; first supramaxilla absent; tip of pelvic fin falling short of vertical from dorsal origin; a dark saddle on nape, extending to area behind upper part of gill opening.

**Distribution:** Eastern coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Occurring mostly inshore and entering estuaries (Mishra & Krishnan, 1999); marine, brackish; pelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

##### 415. *Thryssa polybranchialis* Wongratana, 1983

1983. *Thryssa* (*Scutengraulis*) *polybranchialis* Wongratana, Jap. J. Ichthyol., 29(4): 402, Fig. 21 (type locality: Mumbai, India).

**Common Name:** Humphead thryssa.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Thryssa* with 15 – 17 + 9 – 10 = 25 – 27 keeled belly scutes; a distinct hump at nape; tip of snout above upper rim of eye; maxilla short, not quite or only just reaching to edge of gill cover; first supra-maxilla minute, oval; branched anal fin rays 35–39; a dark blotch behind upper part of gill opening.

**Distribution:** East and west coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; pelagic-neritic; Occurring mostly inshore.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

416. *Thryssa stenosoma* Wongratana, 1983

1983. *Thryssa (Scutengraulis) stenosoma* Wongratana, *Jap. J. Ichthyol.*, 29(4): 404, Fig. 23 (type locality: Godavari estuary, eastern coast of India).

**Common Name:** Slender thryssa.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Thryssa* with 15 – 17 + 10 – 12 = 26 – 28 keeled belly scutes; branched anal fin rays 40–45; tip of snout at about level of eye center or just a little higher; maxilla long, reaching to pectoral fin base or slightly beyond; first supra-maxilla minute, oval; teeth in lower jaw slightly enlarged; a pair of dark lines along back.

**Distribution:** Godavari and Ganges estuaries- east coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Brackish; pelagic; mostly an estuarine species, but also found inshore.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: ARIIDAE

417. *Arius malabaricus* Day, 1877

1877. *Arius malabaricus* Day, *Fishes of India*, (3): 464, Pl. 107 (fig. 4) (type locality: Canara, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Arius* with one patch of elongate, ovate palatine teeth on each side, reaching far forward; teeth on palatine patch granular; premaxillary tooth band continuous, 10 times as long as broad; median longitudinal groove on head reaching base of occipital process; dorsal spine distinctly shorter than pectoral spine; maxillary barbels black, as long as head.

**Distribution:** South-west coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: SYNODONTIDAE

418. *Harpodon squamosus* Alcock, 1891

1891. *Harpodon squamosus* Alcock, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (Ser. 6) 8(43/44): 127 (type locality: Bay of Bengal).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Harpodon* with short pectoral fins that fall short of the level of dorsal fin origin; mouth very wide, with slender, recurved and depressible teeth of unequal size; snout very short; eyes small, covered by adipose membrane.

**Distribution:** Bay of Bengal, Andhra Pradesh coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range 440–500 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

419. *Saurida pseudotumbil* Dutt & Sagar, 1981

1981. *Saurida pseudotumbil* Dutt & Sagar, *Proc. Indian Nat. Sci. Acad.*, (B) 47(6): 846, Fig. 1 (type locality: Visakhapatnam, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Saurida* with 3–4 rows of teeth anteriorly on palate, 2 rows posteriorly; apressed pectoral fin tip not reaching pelvic fin origin; pelvic fin with 9 rays; pectoral fin with 14–15 rays; flanks without dark patch or bars; indistinct bars on anterior rays of dorsal; pyloric caecae striped, anterior 2/3 of stomach dark gray.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; occur on soft bottoms.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

Family: BATRACHOIDIDAE

420. *Perulibatrachus aquilonarius* Greenfield, 2005

2005. *Perulibatrachus aquilonarius* Greenfield, *Proc. California Acad. Sci.*, 56(7): 77, Figs. 1 A–B (type locality: Ennur Fisheries Station, Madras, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Perulibatrachus* with a wide head, its width being 37.1–43.5% of SL; 17–18 dorsal fin rays; 13 anal fin rays; 21–23 pectoral fin rays; a shallow, funnel-shaped pauch at the upper pectoral fin axil; body and fin covered with small dark spots (Beenish & Greenfield, 2011).

**Distribution:** Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; benthopelagic; in the depth range 10–30 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: OGCOCEPHALIDAE

421. *Halieutopsis nasuta* (Alcock 1891)

1891. *Dibranchus nasutus* Alcock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (Ser. 6), 8(43/44): 24, pl. 7, fig. 1 (type locality: Andaman Sea).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** Head and anterior part of body forming a large flat semicircular disk as broad as long; tail cylindrical; villiform teeth in the jaws; snout projecting; subrostral cavity with a fleshy tentacle and closely placed nostrils on its side; gill cleft a small opening situated superiorly in the axilla; tongue large, blotched with dusky pigment; dorsal surface covered with stout spines; under surface of the cephalic disk without spines; edge of disk and anterior part of abdomen jet black.

**Distribution:** Andaman Sea, India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range 344–403 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** This species is uncertain as *Halieutopsis nasuta* (Alcock, 1891) in CoFF ver. Aug. 2012 (Eschmeyer, 2012).

Family: MUGILIDAE

422. *Liza mandapamensis* Thomson, 1997

1997. *Liza mandapamensis* Thomson, Mem. Queensland Mus., 41(3): 526 (type locality: Kilakarei, south of Mandapam, southern India).

**Common Name:** Indian mullet.

**Distribution:** Mandapam, Gulf of Mannar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; occurs inshore.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: HEMIRAMPHIDAE

423. *Dermogenys brachynotopterus* (Bleeker 1854)

1853. *Hemiramphus brachynotopterus* Bleeker, Ver. Batav. Genoot. Kunst. Wet., 25(8): 146 (type locality: Hooghly River, Calcutta, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A halfbeak with upper jaw slightly wider than long, its length less than eye diameter; dorsal fin inserted above 5th anal fin ray; anal fin base about twice the dorsal fin base; anal fin with 14–19 rays; nasal papilla elongate and pointed.

**Distribution:** Hooghly River, Kolkata.

**Habit and Habitat:** Brackish; pelagic; found in estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

**Remarks:** This species is not recorded since its original discovery and only known from the holotype.

424. *Hyporhamphus xanthopterus*

(Valenciennes 1847)

1847. *Hemiramphus xanthopterus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. nat. poiss., 19: 47 (type locality: Fresh waters of Alleppey, southeastern India).

**Common Name:** Red-tipped halfbeak.

**Diagnosis:** A halfbeak with rounded nasal papilla; 41–53 gillrakers on first arch; upper jaw short, triangular and scaly, its width 0.8–1.0 times in its length; lateral line with one branch ascending towards pectoral fin base; fleshy tip of beak red, fins yellowish.

**Distribution:** Southern coasts of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit estuaries, rivers and coastal marine waters; pelagic-neritic in marine, brackish and freshwater.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

Family: SYNGNATHIDAE

425. *Microphis insularis* (Hora 1925)

1925. *Doryichthys insularis* Hora, in Annandale & Hora, Rec. Indian Mus., 27(2): 38, Pl. 2 (fig. 1) (type locality: Birchgunge, southern Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** Andaman pipefish.

**Diagnosis:** A pipe fish of the genus *Microphis* having 30–33 tail rings; snout depth length 1.9–2.2 times in head length; snout depth 4.1–5.5 in snout length; dorsal fin rays 32–38; longitudinal opercular ridge distinct with one to several supplemental ridges; lateral snout ridge usually arched; superiore trunk ridge distinctly elevated snout with irregular dark bars or blotches.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** A demersal and potamodromous fish, found in freshwater rivers and streams.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

## Family: TETRAROGIDAE

426. *Ocosia ramaraoi* Poss & Eschmeyer 1975.

1975. *Ocosia ramaraoi* Poss & Eschmeyer, *Matsya*, No. 1: 7, Figs. 2C, 5 (type locality: Quilon coast, India, depth 245–274 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of waspfish with no spines on the lateral surface of the lachrymal nor on the lateral surface of the first suborbital bone; dorsal fin originates above middle of eye, with 15–16 spines and 8–9 soft rays; no distinctively elongated spine; membranes of spinous portion incised for about 1/4 of spine length; anal fin with 3 spines and 5 rays.

**Distribution:** South-west coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: TRIGLIDAE

427. *Lepidotrigla longipinnis* Alcock 1890.

1890. *Lepidotrigla spiloptera* var. *longipinnis* Alcock, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (Series 6)*, 6(no. 36): 429 (type locality: Bay of Bengal, off Ganjam Coast, Bengal).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Lepidotrigla* with head large, triangular, with many ridges and spines, and a fissure on top behind eyes; rostral process with a single pair of prominent, blade-like spines which is much longer than the other rostral spines; bases of first and second dorsal fins with small plates bearing strong lateral spines; pectoral fin long, its tip reaching 9th ray of anal fin; less than 70 scales in lateral line; belly fully scaled; scales very loosely attached, in uneven, indistinct rows; mostly red in colour.

**Distribution:** Along the coast of India and the Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range 30–100 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: OPISTOGNATHIDAE

428. *Opistognathus albicaudatus* Smith-Vaniz, 2011

2011. *Opistognathus albicaudatus* Smith-Vaniz, *Zootaxa*, 3085: 35, figs, 1–4 (type locality: Fusilier Strait, 11°52.6'N. 93°03.13'E, Andaman Islands, depth 35 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Opistognathus* with an elongate supramaxilla and maxilla whose posterior end is produced as a thin flexible lamina that in adults extends to or beyond rear margin of opercle; dorsal fin XI, 15; body with about 72–75 oblique scale rows; first gill arch with conspicuous, small dark blotches (8–11), each adjacent to a gill-raker base; inner lining of upper jaw and adjacent membranes with one conspicuous black stripe; in life, caudal fin uniformly white.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits coral reef areas and live in burrows which they construct and maintain by help of large mouths.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

429. *Opistognathus annulatus* (Eibl-Eibesfeldt and Klausewitz, 1961)

1961. *Gnathopops rosenbergi annulata* Eibl-Eibesfeldt & Klausewitz, *Sencken. Biol.*, 42(5/6): 421, Pls. 21–23 (type locality: Ganges harbor, Great Nicobar, Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Opistognathus* with wide mouth; but with a short maxilla, that extends well beyond posterior margin of eye; maxilla widest at end and slightly truncate; lateral line incomplete.

**Distribution:** Nocobar Island.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits coral reef areas and live in burrows.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

430. *Opistognathus pardus* Smith-Vaniz, Bineesh & Akhilesh, 2012

2012. *Opistognathus pardus* Smith-Vaniz, Bineesh and Akhilesh, *Zootaxa*, 3523: 21 (type locality: off Quilon, Kerala).

**Common Name:** : Leopard jawfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Opistognathus* with a rigid maxilla without flexible lamina posteriorly; dorsal fin with 11 spines and 11 rays; total gill rakers 40–41; outermost segmented pelvic-fin ray tightly bound to adjacent ray, with interradial membrane not incised distally; head mostly covered with small, irregular-shaped dark spots.

**Distribution:** Kerala coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; trawled at depths 110–220 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: SILLAGINIDAE

431. *Sillago indica* McKay, Dutt & Sujatha, 1985

1985. *Sillago (Parasillago) indica* McKay, Dutt & Sujatha, in McKay, *Mem. Queensland Mus.*, 22(1): 38, Fig. 5e (type locality: Visakhapatnam, India).

**Common Name:** Indian sillago.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sillago* having swim bladder with bifurcate anterior extension, anterolateral extensions recurved and extend to ventral duct; posterior extension single; a dark stripe on sides sometimes broken into blotches; fin membranes of both first and second dorsal and anal fin dusted with black dots.

**Distribution:** East and west coast of India

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit inshore coastal waters; marine, demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

432. *Sillago soringa* Dutt & Sujatha, 1982

1982. *Sillago soringa* Dutt & Sujatha, *Proc. Indian Nat. Sci. Acad.*, B 48(5):612, Fig. 1 (type locality: Off Visakhapatnam, India).

**Common Name:** Soringa sillago.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sillago* having 64–68 lateral line scales; swim bladder with three anterior extensions; anterolateral extensions recurved posteriorly, extend to less than half length of swim bladder; body uniform with minute dots forming gray stripes on dorsal fin membrane anterior to rays.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabit inshore waters with sandy bottoms; marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

433. *Sillago vincenti* McKay, 1980

1980. *Sillago vincenti* McKay, *J. mar. biol. Assoc. India*, 18(2) [1976]: 378, Fig. 1a–c (type locality: Kavand, near Neendakara, north of Quilon, Kerala State, India).

**Common Name:** Vincent's sillago.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sillago* having swim bladder with a single posterior extension, a short bulbous projection anteriorly with one to three anterolobate or recurved projections; no tubular extensions anteriorly; body color is uniform pale tan, with the second dorsal fin spotted.

**Distribution:** East and west coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Found in coastal waters on muddy substrates; marine, brackish.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: LEIOGNATHIDAE

434. *Leiognathus striatus* James & Badrudeen, 1991

1991. *Leiognathus striatus* James & Badrudeen, *J. mar. biol. Assoc. India*, 32(1–2) [1990]: 218, Fig. 1; Pls. 1a, 2a, 2d (type locality: Gulf of Mannar at Pamban, Mandapam and Kilakarai, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Leiognathus* with dorsal profile more convex than ventral; a distinct concavity above eye; fairly deep body, its depth 1.3 to 1.8 in SL; mouth when protracted directed downwards; gape of mouth when closed opposite and above lower margin of eye; 19–22 gillrakers on first arch; breast scaleless; 2nd dorsal spine filiform; body with 11 distinct yellowish orange vertical bands.

**Distribution:** Gulf of Mannar.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: EMMELICHTHYIDAE

435. *Erythrocles acarina* Kotthaus 1974

1974. *Erythrocles acarina* Kotthaus, 'Meteor'. *Forssch. Reihe D. Biol.*, (17): 48, Fig. 320 (type locality: Indian Ocean, 9°40'N, 75°38.8'E to 9°45.5'N, 75°38.5'E, Meteor station 189, depth 138–210 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Erythrocles* with dorsal fin continuous but deeply notched before last spine; dorsal fin spines usually XI; 62–67 scales in lateral line; body depth 27–29% SL; head length 34–36% SL.

**Distribution:** Kerala coast, southwest coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range 138–300 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: GERREIDAE

436. *Gerres phaiya* Iwatsuki & Heemstra 2001

2001. *Gerres phaiya* Iwatsuki & Heemstra, *Copeia*, 2001 (4): 1044, Figs. 1 A–B, 2A (type locality: Mangalore, Karnataka, India).

**Common Name:** Strong spined silver-biddy.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Gerres* with second dorsal fin spine longest, 23–27% SL; number of scales between the base of the 5th dorsal fin spine and lateral line 4–4.5; pelvic and anal fins yellow, first few rays of pelvic fin with a white distal margin; caudal fin yellowish-dusky, lobes broadly rounded posteriorly; dorsal and pectoral fins yellowish-hyaline; trunk with 6–10 vertical dusky bars.

**Distribution:** Coasts of India, probably Andamans.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow waters; marine; brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: NEMIPTERIDAE

##### 437. *Parascolopsis boesemani* (Rao & Rao, 1981)

1981. *Scolopsis boesemani* Rao & Rao, *Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch. Ser. C*, **84**(1):139, figs. 2, 4 (type locality: Waltair, eastern coast of India).

**Common Name:** Redfin dwarf monocle bream.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parascolopsis* with head scales reaching forward to level of posterior nostrils; posterior margin of preopercle more or less vertical; lower limb of preopercle naked; posterior margin of suborbital finely denticulate; pectoral and pelvic fins long, reaching to beyond level of anus, axillary scale present; body rosy-yellow; a blood-red blotch between seventh and tenth spines.

**Distribution:** Waltair, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range 150–300 m; occurs on sand or mud bottoms in offshore waters.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Known only from a single specimen; subsequent records lacking.

#### Family: SCIAENIDAE

##### 438. *Johnius gangeticus* Talwar, 1991

1991. *Johnius gangeticus* Talwar, in Talwar & Jhingran, *Inland fishes of India and adjacent countries*, 2: 859, Fig. 261 (type locality: Ganga River at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Johnius* having closely set villiform teeth on jaws; snout swollen, projecting, about equal to eye diameter; lower gillrakers 10–11, short and slender; body depth 20–25% SL; 2nd anal spine about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of head length; swim bladder hammer-

shaped with 12–13 pairs of arborescent appendages, first pair cephalic.

**Distribution:** Ganga river, including Hooghly estuary.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits rivers and estuaries; freshwater; brackish; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: MULLIDAE

##### 439. *Upeneus indicus* Uiblein & Heemstra, 2010

2010. *Upeneus indicus* Uiblein & Heemstra, *Smithiana*, *Bull.*, (11): 43, Pls. 1, 3 (type locality: Cochin, western India).

**Common Name:** Tall-fin goatfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Upeneus* having eight dorsal spines; 20–22 lower gillrakers; 36 lateral line scales; body depth at first dorsal-fin origin 29–31% SL; head length 30–31% SL; barbel length 19–20% SL; first dorsal-fin height 23–24% SL; 4–6 pale brown bars on upper caudal-fin lobe, and 4 on lower lobe, with the 3 proximal bars on upper lobe slightly curved; body with 3 pale brown lateral body stripes, length of dark first dorsal-fin tip distinctly smaller than orbit; head and body silvery rose laterally, dorsally dark reddish, and belly silvery white.

**Distribution:** Cochin, Kerala coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; reef-associated.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: CIRRHITIDAE

##### 440. *Cirrhitichthys bleekeri* Day, 1874

1874. *Cirrhitichthys bleekeri* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1873 (3) (art. 6): 705 (type locality: Madras, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A *Cirrhitichthys* species with pelvic fins not reaching anus; preorbital scaleless; 6–7 lower pectoral rays unbranched; lateral line scales 43–45; 3 rows of scales between lateral line and 4th dorsal spine base; colour rosy with light longitudinal lines; a large ill-defined dark blotch below soft dorsal fin; a dark spot behind upper edge of opercle.

**Distribution:** South-east coast of India, possibly Sri Lanka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits coastal marine waters, mostly reef-associated.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: LABRIDAE

441. *Iniistius cyanifrons* Valenciennes, 1840

1840. *Xyrichtys cyanifrons* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, 14: 46 (type locality: Puducherry, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Iniistius* with two rows of minute scales below and behind the eyes; first 2 spines of dorsal fin separate but connected by membrane with rest of the fin; body uniform, anal and caudal fin with wavy blue lines.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; pelagic-neritic.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

442. *Xyrichtys rajagopalanii* Venkataramanujam, Venkataramani & Ramanathan, 1982

1987. *Xyrichtys rajagopalanii* Venkataramanujam, Venkataramani & Ramanathan, *J. mar. biol. Assoc. India*, 24(1-2) [1982]: 47, Fig. 1 (type locality: Tuticorin Bay, Tamil Nadu, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Xyrichtys* having oblique dorsal profile of head, not convex before eye; maxilla ends before orbit; first two dorsal spines not separated from rest of fins; first dorsal originates at posterior margin of orbit; a small but prominent indentation present on ventral side between head and body; scales in patches present on checks and posterior orbit.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

## Family: TRICHONOTIDAE

443. *Trichonotus cyclograptus* (Alcock, 1890)

1890. *Taeniolabrus cyclograptus* Alcock, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (Ser. 6), 6(36): 430 (type locality: Ganjam Coast, Bay of Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** None

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Trichonotus* with 39–40 anal fin rays; dorsal fin rays IV, 45–46; 57–59 lateral line scales; body covered with cycloid scales; body burnished metallic gold; vertical fins with blue ocelli arranged in parallel longitudinal rows.

**Distribution:** Ganjam Coast, Bay of Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: AMMODYTIDAE

444. *Bleekeria murtii* Joshi, Zacharia & Kanthan, 2012

2012. *Bleekeria murtii* Joshi, Zacharia & Kanthan, *Indian J. Fish.*, 59(2): 102, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Tuticorin, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Bleekeria* with lower jaw protruding than upper jaw; 34–49 dorsal soft rays; 12–16 anal soft rays, no pelvic fins; head length 18–23% of SL; lateral line scales 80–108; scales absent from a line anterior to the dorsal fin; 56–75 vertebrae; grayish yellow on back, with continuous and discontinuous yellow bands.

**Distribution:** Known only from Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; pelagic-neritic; found usually over sandy bottoms of depth between 20–50 m; form schools and protect themselves from their prey by burrowing.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: URANOSCOPIDAE

445. *Uranoscopus crassiceps* Alcock, 1890

1890. *Uranoscopus crassiceps* Alcock, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 6, 6(33): 205 (type locality: Off Madras coast, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Uranoscopus* with humeral spine obliquely directed upwards and backwards; 5 spines along lower edge of preoperculum; 2 pairs of short, forwardly directed spines under head; dorsal and anal with 13 soft rays; first dorsal fin black; caudal fin dark.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range about 180 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: BLENNIIDAE

446. *Alloblennius frondiculus* Smith-Vaniz & Allen, 2012

2012. *Alloblennius frondiculus* Smith-Vaniz & Allen, *Zootaxa*, No. 3199: 62, Figs. 1–3 (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Alloblennius* having pinnately branched supraorbital cirrus about equal to eye diameter in height; lower jaws with relatively large, darkly pigmented labial flap anteriorly on each side of chin; pectoral fin with 10 or 11 distinct, small dark spots; and anteriormost preopercular pore position with a vertical pair of pores.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits near shore areas of South Cinque Island, Andaman Islands with large algal-covered boulders at bottom in an area of very strong surge.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

447. *Praealticus dayi* (Whitley, 1929).

1929. *Salarias dayi* Whitley, *Records of the Australian Museum*, 17(3):136 (type locality: Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of Blenni with dorsal fin distinctly notched; low crest on head; a tuft of fringed supraorbital tentacle, one at nostril; dorsal fin not continued to caudal fin; blue spots on head; 8 pairs of vertical brown bands on flanks; 2 or 3 rows of white spots along lower and posterior half of body; dorsal fins with oblique dark bands; caudal banded with brown spots.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow water along rocky shores.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

Family: CALLIONYMIDAE

448. *Callionymus kotthausi* Fricke, 1981

1981. *Callionymus kotthausi* Fricke, *Proc. California Acad. Sci. (Ser. 4)*, 42(14): 363, fig. 10 (type locality: About 40 kilometers west-southwest of Cochin, India).

**Common Name:** None

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Callionymus* with the main tip of preopercular spine long and slender; outer margins of dorsal and anal fin straight; branchial opening small; head 3.8–4.1 in SL; lower part of caudal fin colourless; anal fin with a broad black margin; sides of body with a row of small distinct black blotches.

**Distribution:** Kerala coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal; depth range 138–211 m.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

449. *Callionymus megastomus* Fricke, 1982

1982. *Callionymus megastomus* Fricke, *Journ. Nat. Hist.*, 16(3): 345, Fig. 1 (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Callionymus* with three spines in the first dorsal fin, ten rays in the second dorsal fin, and nine rays in the anal fin; maxillary complex extremely protractile, with a very long process ascends of the premaxillary.

**Distribution:** Off Kolkata, Bay of Bengal.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: ELEOTRIDAE

450. *Eleotris andamensis* Herre, 1939

1939. *Eleotris andamensis* Herre, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 41(4): 344 (type locality: Stream near Machligaon, Port Blair, Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Eleotris* with 38–40 predorsal scales; 58–60 scales in longitudinal series; transverse series between origin of second dorsal and anal 19–20; mouth strongly oblique, projecting chin; maxillary extends beneath front of eye; a black spot at upper angle of gill opening; three black stripes extend back from the eye; dorsal, anal, pectoral and caudal fins with rows of brown spots.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

Family: XENISTHMIDAE

451. *Xenisthmus smithi* Menon & Talwar, 1973

1973. *Kraemerius smithi* Menon & Talwar, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 69(3):55, Fig. 1 (type locality: Dogma river, Great Nicobar Islands, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A gobioid fish with a fairly elongate body; eyes large, visible from underside of head; teeth minute and sharp, one row on upper jaw and two rows on lower jaw; gill membrane free from isthmus; body scaleless; no lateral line; fins separate; caudal fin truncate; vertebrae 7 + 16.

**Distribution:** Dogma river, Great Nicobar Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits estuarine waters; buried in sand.

**IUCN Status:** Not assessed.

**Remarks:** Status of this species is uncertain according to Eschmeyer (2012), while Froebe & Pauly placed it under the genus *Gobiopterus* in Gobiidae. Talwar & Jhingran (1991) treated it in the family Kraemeriidae, but the original allocated genus is taken here in to consideration to place it in the family Xenisthmidae following Nelson (2006) and in the genus *Xenisthmus*, since the genus *Kraemericus* Schultz is considered as a junior synonym of *Xenisthmus* Snyder (Gill & Hoese, 2004)

Family: GOBIIDAE

452. *Acentrogobius ennorensis* Menon & Rema Devi, 1980

1980. *Acentrogobius ennorensis* Menon & Rema Devi, *Matsya*, No. 6: 54, pls. A–B; fig. 1 (type locality: Ennore estuary, Madras, India, Bay of Bengal).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Acentrogobius* with a row of papillae below eye and two rows across middle of cheek; 28 longitudinal scales; 10–11 scales in transverse series; 8–11 predorsal scales; 5 large blackish spots on sides; 1st dorsal fin black at base; oblique bar on opercle, cheek and below eye.

**Distribution:** Ennore estuary, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits estuaries.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

453. *Acentrogobius griseus* (Day, 1876)

1876. *Gobius griseus* Day, *Fishes of India*, (2): 285, Pl. 63, fig. 3 (type locality: Backwaters, Madras, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Acentrogobius* with cheek and opercle scaled; 40–42 scales in longitudinal series; predorsal scales more than 20; olivaceous with bands and well marked deep brown or black spots; dorsal fin with 3–4 bands with yellowish base.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits estuaries and backwaters, common in Ennore backwaters.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

454. *Acentrogobius masoni* (Day 1873)

1873. *Gobius masoni* Day, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 1873 (1): 107 (type locality: Mumbai, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Acentrogobius* distinguished in having a broad papilla on each side of chin; about 28 scales in longitudinal series; predorsal scales 25; cheeks naked, operculum scaled on upper part; olivaceous with some blue spots on nape and black spots on flanks.

**Distribution:** Coasts of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits coastal marine and brackish waters.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

455. *Bathygobius ostreicola* (Chaudhuri, 1916)

1916. *Gobius ostreicola* Chaudhuri; *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 12: 105 (type locality: Oyster beds near Manikpatna [Manikpur], Chilka Lake, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Bathygobius* having upper 3–4 pectoral fin free and silk-like; tongue rounded; grayish with dark spots; 2–3 faint blotches on flanks; dorsal and caudal fins spotted.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits estuaries and backwaters; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

456. *Callogobius andamanensis* Menon & Chatterjee, 1974

1974. *Callogobius andamanensis* Menon & Chatterjee, *Current Science*, 43(4):126, fig. 1 (type locality: Curlow Island, Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Sea).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Gobioid fish of genus *Callogobius* with about 7 papilliated transverse ridges and 4–5 longitudinal ridges on head; about 30 predorsal scales; very minute cycloid scales on body; 70 scales in longitudinal series and pointed teeth on jaws arranged in several rows; 2–3 darker blotches on sides; pectoral and caudal fin with dark bars.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

457. *Callogobius mannarensis* Rangarajan 1968

1968. *Callogobius mannarensis* Rangarajan, *J. mar. biol. Assoc. India*, 10(2) [1970]: 347, fig. 1, pl. 1 (type locality: Vedalai, Gulf of Mannar, 9°16'N, 79°08'E, southern India, depth 1 meter).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Gobioid fish of genus *Callogobius* with transverse as well as longitudinal papillated ridges on head; head above behind eye and breast naked; predorsal scales absent; scales of body cycloid; maxillary ends in front of eye; pectoral with 15–17 rays; teeth biserial; interorbital nearly as broad as the eye diameter; body pinkish with 4 narrow brownish bands radiate from eye.

**Distribution:** Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

458. *Callogobius melanoptera* (Visweswara Rao, 1971)

1971. *Callogobius melanoptera* Visweswara Rao, *J. zool. Soc. India*, **23**(1): 44, figs. 1a, d. (type locality: Godavari Estuary, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A gobioid fish of genus *Callogobius* with sensory papillae on raised flaps on head; a prominent ridge around eye; about 38 scales in longitudinal series; about 23 predorsal scales; body depth 5.8, head length 3.2 in SL; 2nd dorsal with 10 branched rays; anal fin with 9 branched rays; pectoral fin with 20 soft rays; all fins deep black.

**Distribution:** Godavari estuary, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Larson & Hoes (1997) and Larson & Murdy (2001) treated this species under the genus *Egglestonichthys* Miller & Wongrat, which seems to have deep water members. The species described by Visweswar Rao (1971) is from estuarine region and pending further confirmation it is preferred to retain with the original combination.

459. *Callogobius seshaiyai* Jacob & Rangarajan, 1960

1960. *Callogobius seshaiyai* Jacob [J.] & Rangarajan, *J. zool. Soc. India*, **12**(1): 20 (type locality: Vellare estuary, Porto Novo, southern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Gobioid fish of genus *Callogobius* with sensory papillae on raised flaps; 11–13 rays on 2nd dorsal fin; 28–32 scale rows in longitudinal series; basal membrane of pelvic fins developed; a broad and deep yellow across the shoulder extending to base of pectoral fin; dorsal deep brown with yellow margin; anal fin black; caudal fin base dark.

**Distribution:** Vellar estuary, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Brackish; demersal; amphidromous.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

460. *Callogobius trifasciatus* Menon & Chatterjee, 1976

1976. *Callogobius trifasciatus* Menon & Chatterjee, *Mahasagar*, **7**(3–4): 205, Fig. 1 (A–D) (type locality: Mayabunder, Middle Andaman Island, Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Gobioid fish of genus *Callogobius* with about 8 transverse and 5 longitudinal papilliated ridges on head; 36 scales in longitudinal series; about 12 predorsal scales; scales cycloid anteriorly, ctenoid posteriorly; caudal fin longer than head; body with 3 distinct darker and broad transverse bands.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

461. *Chiramenu fluviatilis* Rao, 1971

1971. *Chiramenu fluviatilis* Rao, *J. Mar. biol. Assoc. India*, **12**(1–2): 184, Figs. 1–2 (type locality: Gautami, Godavari estuary, eastern India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Gobioid fish with teeth in upper jaw in one row; caudal fin shorter than head; gill opening extend to slightly below pectoral fin base; pelvic fin frenum well developed; mouth inferior; 2nd dorsal and anal fin with 10 branched rays each; translucent with black spots on head and body; 5 narrow vertical bands on flanks; a black spot on 1st dorsal fin before 4th spine; 2nd dorsal fin with 4 oblique bands.

**Distribution:** Godavari estuary, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

462. *Odontamblyopus roseus* (Valenciennes 1837).

1837. *Amblyopus roseus* Valenciennes, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. poiss.*, **12**: 164 (type locality: Mumbai, India, Arabian Sea, western Indian Ocean).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** An eel-like gobi with oblique mouth; symphysial canines on lower jaw; long dorsal and anal fins with 35–43 rays; pectoral fin long, about 70% of head length and with less than 33 rays;

dorsal surface of skull bony; eyes rudimentary but distinct, covered by skin; several short barbels on underside of chin; epinurals present from 1st precaudal vertebra to 10th caudal vertebra; distal margins of dorsal and anal fins tinged chocolate-brown in preservation.

**Distribution:** West coast of India, probably Pakistan coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

463. *Oligolepis dasi* (Talwar, Chatterjee & Dev Roy, 1982)

1982. *Oxyurichthys dasi* Talwar, Chatterjee & Dev Roy, *Rec. zool. Surv. India*, 79(3–4): 483, Fig. 1 (type locality: Sippighat, South Andaman Island, Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Oligolepis* having 2–3 rows of teeth in upper jaw; 39–40 scales in longitudinal series; no fleshy knob or tentacle over eye; caudal fin longer than head; a dark vertical band below eye.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

464. *Oxyurichthys paulae* Pezold, 1998

1998. *Oxyurichthys paulae* Pezold, *Copeia*, 1998 (3):689, Fig. 3 (type locality: Off Cochin, India, depth 34–38 meters).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Oxyurichthys* having a short, flap-like tentacle over eye; 43–50 scales on lateral line; no crest over nape; scales mostly ctenoid; 24–26 pectoral fin rays; upper lip constricted at premaxillary symphysis; 4 broad indistinct bars on sides.

**Distribution:** Cochin, Kerala.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

465. *Oxyurichthys talwari* (Mehta, Kamala Devi & Mehta 1989)

1989. *Oxyurichthys talwari* Mehta, Kamala Devi & Mehta, *J. Andaman Sci. Assoc.*, 5(1): 23, Fig. 1 (type locality: Port Mount, South Andaman Island, Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Oxyurichthys* having one row of teeth in upper jaw; 46–48 scales in longitudinal series; a distinct elongate tentacle over eye.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Although the status of this species is valid as *Oligolepis talwari* in CofF ver. August 2012 (Eschmeyer, 2012), due to presence of tentacle over eye, a character which never present in *Oligolepis*, the original combination is retained here.

466. *Parapocryptes rictuosus* (Valenciennes, 1837)

1837. *Apocryptes rictuosus* Valenciennes, *in Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. nat. poiss.*, 12: 151 (type locality: Mouth of River of Arian, Puducherry, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Parapocryptes* having maxilla extending well beyond hind edge of eye; 23–26 rays in 2nd dorsal fin; dorsal fins close together; depth of body 10–12 times in SL; about 75 scales in longitudinal series; inner side of mouth with dark spots; ill-defined dark oblique bands from back to halfway the flanks.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

467. *Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1871)

1871. *Apocryptes cantoris* Day, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1870 (3): 693 [17] (type locality: Andaman Islands).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Scartelaos* having a series of short barbels along lower edge of mandibles; last ray of dorsal fin not connected with caudal fin by membrane; body depth 8–9 times in total length; 2nd dorsal fin with horizontal lines posteriorly.

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

468. *Sicyopterus griseus* (Day, 1877)

1877. *Sicydium griseum* Day, *J. Linn. Soc. London, Zool.*, 13(67): 140 (type locality: South Canara, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Sicyopterus* having lower margin of upper lip with short papillae; 25 predorsal

scales; about 80 scales in longitudinal series; 17 rays in pectoral fin; 8–9 rings, wider than interspaces encircling body.

**Distribution:** Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; brackish; demersal; occurs in estuaries and backwaters. Predominantly found in fresh water, common along the margins of streams where the flow is slower; migrating up to torrential streams.

**IUCN Status:** Least Concern.

469. *Silhouettea indica* Visweswara Rao, 1971  
 1971. *Silhouettea indicus* Visweswara Rao. *J. zool. Soc. India*, **23**(1): 47, Figs. 2a, c (type locality: Middle reaches of Godavari Estuary, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A gobioid fish with 10 branched rays in dorsal fin and 12 branched rays in anal fin; head papillae in longitudinal pattern; gill opening wide; about 28 scales in longitudinal series; few scales on cheek and operculum; lower jaw prominent; body depth 5.2–5.8, head length 3.1–3.5 times in SL; six oval blotches on flank; fins spotted; caudal fin with 3 brown vertical bands.

**Distribution:** Godavari estuary, Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

470. *Stigmatogobius minima* (Hora, 1923)  
 1923. *Ctenogobius minima* Hora, *Mem. Indian Mus.*, **5**: 749, Fig. 30 (type locality: Chilka Lake, Orissa, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Stigmatogobius* with 25–26 scales in longitudinal series; 8–9 predorsal scales; foremost scale on head large, unpaired in median line; teeth very small, not enlarged; 7 dorsal branched rays and 7–8 anal branched rays; pale yellow with 4–5 oval blotches on flanks; 2nd dorsal and anal fins with a black band on outer half.

**Distribution:** Chilka Lake in Odisha and Godavari estuary in Andhra Pradesh.

**Habit and Habitat:** Brackish; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

471. *Yongeichthys tuticorinensis* (Fowler 1925)  
 1925. *Ctenogobius tuticorinensis* Fowler, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **30**(3): 645 (type locality: Tuticorin, Madras, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Gobioid fish of the genus *Yongeichthys* having 11–12 scales in transverse series; flanks with 3–4 blotches; cheek and operculum naked; head compressed; gill opening extends well forward below pectoral fin.

**Distribution:** Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Family:** TRICHIURIDAE

472. *Lepturacanthus pantului* (Gupta 1966)

1966. *Trichiurus pantului* Gupta, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Calcutta*, **19**(2): 170 (type locality: Frasergunj, 24-Parganas District, Western Bengal, India).

**Common Name:** Coromandel hairtail.

**Diagnosis:** A species of ribbonfish with short snout, its length about 3 times in head length; large eyes, its diameter about 5–7 times in head length; suborbital space about half as large as eye; two small forward directed canine teeth in upper jaw; first anal spine large; half of eye diameter; anal fin reduced to a long spine and 74–84 smaller spinules; lower hind margin of gill cover concave; pelvic and caudal fins absent; a small black spot on anterior base of pectoral fin.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; benthopelagic in estuaries and coastal waters.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

473. *Trichiurus gangeticus* Gupta 1966

1966. *Trichiurus gangeticus* Gupta, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Calcutta*, **19**(2): 169 (type locality: Frasergunj, 24-Parganas District, Western Bengal).

**Common Name:** Ganges hairtail.

**Diagnosis:** A species of ribbonfish with serrated pectoral spine on anterior margin; anal fin with about 100–105 minute spinules; pelvic and caudal fins absent; dorsal fin with 116–129 rays; fangs on jaws with barbs; first anal spine small; no forward directed canine on upper jaw; lower hind margin of gill cover concave; body bright silvery with no markings.

**Distribution:** East coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; brackish; benthopelagic to pelagic, in coastal waters and estuaries, often comes near the surface at night.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: BOTHIDAE

474. *Laeops lophoptera* (Alcock, 1889)

1889. *Scianectes lophoptera* Alcock, *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, **58**(2) (3): 284, Pl. 16 (fig. 2) (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A Bothid fish of genus *Laeops* with uniserial teeth on jaws; maxilla reaching to anterior edge of eye; head length less than 4 times in SL; eye 5.5, maxilla 3.6 in head; longest dorsal fin ray equale to head.

**Distribution:** Devi River mouth, Mähánadi Delta.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** Current status of this species is uncertain according to Eschmeyer (2012). However, the present allocation is following Norman (1927).

## Family: CYNOGLOSSIDAE

475. *Cynoglossus macrostomus* Norman, 1928

1928. *Cynoglossus macrostomus* Norman, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, **30**(2): 204, Fig. 20 (type locality: Hooghly River estuary near Calcutta, India).

**Common Name:** Malabar tonguesole.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Cynoglossus* having 10 rays in caudal fin; angle of mouth nearer to snout tip than to gill opening; cleft of mouth extending far back beyond hind margin of fixed eye; two lateral lines on eyed side; 14–16 scale rows between the lateral lines; dorsal fin with 100–106 rays, anal fin with 78–84 rays; scales ctenoid on both sides; light brown on eyed side with dark mottling forming diffuse, irregular cross bands.

**Distribution:** Coasts of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf, down to 25 m. Marine; brackish; benthopelagic.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: SOLEIDAE

476. *Zebrias annandalei* Talwar & Chakrapany, 1967

1967. *Zebrias annandalei* Talwar & Chakrapany, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Calcutta*, **20**(2): 119, Fig. 1 (type locality: Puri Beach, Orissa, India).

**Common Name:** Annadale's sole.

**Diagnosis:** A species of the genus *Zebrias* having 22 to 24 unpaired cross-bands on eyed side; eyes almost contiguous; anterior nasal tube on eyed side short,

not reaching to anterior border of lower eye; 102–105 scales in longitudinal series; upper two rays of right pectoral fin produced; posterior rays of dorsal and anal fins joined to basal half of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** Puri, Odisha coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

477. *Zebrias keralensis* Joglekar, 1976

1976. *Zebrias (Nematozebrias) keralensis* Joglekar, *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **197**(1–2): 68, fig. 1 (type locality: Aleppy Kerala coast, Arabian Sea, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of the genus *Zebrias* having 13 cross-bands on eyed side; third cross-band on body spindle-shaped; 60–90 scales in longitudinal series; anterior nasal tube on eyed side short, not reaching to anterior border of lower eye; eyes almost contiguous; posterior rays of dorsal and anal fins joined to basal half of caudal fin.

**Distribution:** West coast of India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

## Family: BALISTIDAE

478. *Balistes ellioti* Day, 1889

1889. *Balistes ellioti* Day, *Fauna of British India*, **2**: 478 (type locality: Madras, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Balistes* with a groove in front of eye; cheeks covered with scales; scales above pectoral-fin base and just behind gill opening much enlarged, forming a flexible tympanum; olive-green with numerous purple bands.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

**Remarks:** This species has no status in CoFF ver. August 2012 (Eschmeyer, 2012). A rare species, possibly not reported after discovery.

## Family: MONACANTHIDAE

479. *Lalmohania velutina* Hutchins, 1994

1994. *Lalmohania velutina* Hutchins, *Record. West. Aust. Mus.*, **16**(4): 570, Figs. 1–3 (type locality: Kilakkrai, about 9°16'N, 78°48'E, Gulf of Mannar, India).

**Common Name:** None.

**Diagnosis:** A file fish with rudiment pelvic fin, movably articulated with the pelvis; all scales on the anterior one-quarter of the body very small, each possessing posteriorly curved spinules arranged in a transverse line, scales on the posterior three-quarters much larger, particularly those midlaterally, each supporting a single, elongate spinule; moderately deep body with interdorsal space prominently concave in lateral profile, moderately large pelvic fin rudiment with a prominent space ventrally between the encasing scales, anterior portion of soft dorsal fin elevated in the male; soft dorsal and anal fin rays 25–28, pectoral fin rays 10–11.

**Distribution:** Gulf of Mannar, southeastern India.

**Habit and Habitat:** Inhabits shallow weedy bottoms; coastal marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

#### Family: TETRAODONTIDAE

##### 480. *Arothron leopardus* (Day, 1878)

1878. *Tetrodon leopardus* Day, *Fishes of India*, (4): 706, Pl. 180 (fig. 2) (type locality: India).

**Common Name:** Banded leopardblowfish.

**Diagnosis:** A species of *Arothron* with spinules on back and abdomen, sides spineless; dorsal fin with 11 rays and anal fin with 8–9 rays; back with an interrupted black network surrounding white spots; 3 black cross bands, one over head, the second above pectoral, the third from base of dorsal; reticulated pattern on dorsal and caudal with large white spots.

**Distribution:** Tamil Nadu coast.

**Habit and Habitat:** Marine; demersal.

**IUCN Status:** Not Assessed.

##### 481. *Carinotetraodon imitator* Britz & Kottelat, 1999

1999. *Carinotetraodon imitator* Britz & Kottelat, *J. S. Asian Nat. Hist.*, 4(1): 40, Figs. 1–3 (type locality: Small

rivers, Kerala, Cochin District, India).

**Common Name:** Dwarf Malabar Puffer.

**Diagnosis:** A pufferfish having nasal organ elevated, short, rounded tube with a terminal opening; both sexes with a pattern of black patches as in *C. travancoricus*; females with many additional tiny spots; fewer number of spines over body; males with pale spots and females with numerous tiny black spots between large spots.

**Distribution:** Kerala, probably Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Presumably found in mid- and lowland reaches of rivers and known to have collected from a shallow, gravelly stream.

**IUCN Status:** Data Deficient.

##### 482. *Carinotetraodon travancoricus* (Hora & Nair, 1941)

1941. *Tetraodon (Monotretus) travancoricus* Hora & Nair, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 43(3): 391, Figs. 3–4 (type locality: Rambha [Pamba] River, central Travancore, Kerala, India).

**Common Name:** Dwarf Indian Puffer, Malabar Pufferfish

**Diagnosis:** A pufferfish having nasal organ elevated, short, rounded tube with a terminal opening, scarcely two-lipped; 7–8 rays in dorsal fin; 8 rays in anal fin; 16–17 rays in pectoral fin; lower margin of eye slightly below mouth corner; 2 black, oval patched on sides before dorsal fin; a dark, broad band from below dorsal to caudal fin on sides; a narrow, light interocular band, two irregular dark patches and a V-shaped mark behind eyes followed by an irregular abnd and triangular patches on back.

**Distribution:** Kerala, Karnataka.

**Habit and Habitat:** Freshwater rivers; demersal; usually moves in shoals.

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable.

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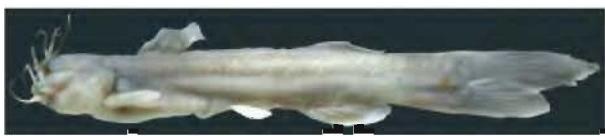
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1. *Amblyceps apangi* Nath and Dey



2. *Amblyceps arunachalensis* Nath & Dey



3. *Barilius canarensis* (Jerdon)



4. *Badis tuviaiei* Vishwanath & Shanta



5. *Botia striata* Narayan Rao



6. *Cirrhinus reba*



8. *Dravidia fasciata* (Jerdon)



7. *Dawkinsia tambraparniei* (Silas)



10. *Etroplus suratensis*



9. *Exostoma barakensis* Vishwanath & Joyshree



11. *Garra arupi* Nebeshwar, Vishwanath & Das



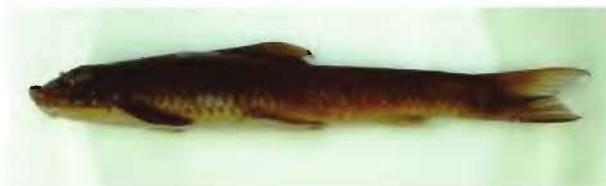
12. *Garra compressa* Kosygin & Vishwanath



13. *Garra elongata* Vishwanath & Kosygin



14. *Garra hughii* Silas



15. *Garra periyarensis* Gopi



16. *Garra surendranathianii* Shaji, Arun & Easa



17. *Garra nambulica* Vishwanath & Joyshree



18. *Garra namyaensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath



19. *Glyptothorax kudremukhensis* Gopi



20. *Glyptothorax maceriatus* Ng & Lalramliana



21. *Glyptothorax malabarensis* Gopi



22. *Glyptothorax manipurensis* Menon



23. *Glyptothorax scrobiculus* Ng & Lalramliana



24. *Glyptothorax chimituipuiensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath



25. *Glyptothorax granules* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi



26. *Glyptothorax ater* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath



27. *Glyptothorax jayarami* Rameshori & Vishwanath



28. *Glyptothorax caudimaculatus* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath



29. *Glyptothorax poonaensis* Hora, 1938



30. *Hypselobarbus jerdoni* (Day)



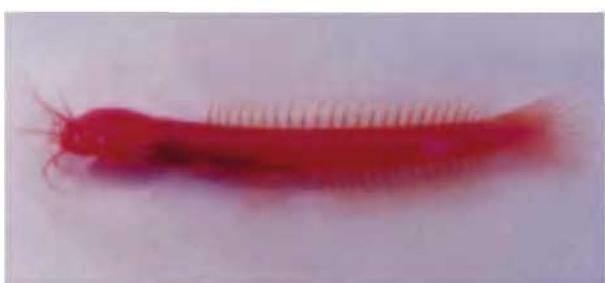
31. *Hypselobarbus kulos* (Sykes)



32. *Gagata itchkeea* (Sykes, 1839)



33. *Horabagrus brachysoma* (Günther)



34. *Horaglanis krishnai* Menon



35. *Iniistius cyanifrons* (Valenciennes)



36. *Monopterus digressus* Gopi



38. *Monopterus ichthyophoides* Britz, Lalremsanga, Lalrot-luanga & Lalramliana



39. *Mystus malabaricus* (Jerdon, 1849)



40. *Nemacheilus semiarmatus* Day



41. *Nemacheilus rueppelli*



42. *Neotropius khavalchor* Kulkarni, 1952



43. *Osteobrama vigorsii* (Sykes, 1839)



45. *Puntius denisonii* (Day)



44. *Ophichthus microcephalus* Day



46. *Puntius dorsalis* (Jerdon)



47. *Pethia muvattupuzhaensis* (Jameela Devi & Ramachasndran)



48. *Pethia ornatus* (Vishwanath & Laisram)



49. *Pseudolaguvia virgulata* Ng & Lalramliana



50. *Parambassis waikhomi* Geethakumari & Basudha



51. *Physoschistura tuvaiensis* Lokeshwar, Vishwanath & Shanta



52. *Parapsilorhynchus discophorus* Hora, 1921



53. *Schistura nagaensis* (Menon)



54. *Schistura prashadi* (Hora)



55. *Schistura fasciata* Lokeshwar & Vishwanath



56. *Schistura denisoni* (Day, 1867)



57. *Uranoscopus crassiceps* Alcock

